The LITTLE BUSINESSMAN

THE VOICE OF SMALL BUSINESS

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WHY A FOURTH TERM PRESIDENT?

By WILLIAM CASTLEMAN, President
Little Business Men's League of America

WHEN WE ASK the question, why a fourth term President, immediately we raise the thought in the minds of our readers — have the officers of the League and the editor of the Little Businessman become party minded? The answer, of course, is no. Anyone who has advocated for years that the small business man can not afford to be political party minded is not likely to change his views overnight. Your editor has consistently emphasized this position and it is stated in our program, that small business must oppose all men in public office who are not friendly to the interest of small business, be they Democrats or Republicans.

However, we are now engaged in the most gigantic war the world has ever witnessed. This war MUST be won in the shortest possible time and with the least loss of human life. This is our primary objective. How can we achieve this end quickly? Can we do it by changing our leadership? In doing this would we not be endangering our ties with our allies?

Our President has the confidence and good-will of the strongest man in this war — Josef Stalin. If we change commanders we may not be able to hold that confidence and good-will which is so necessary to the winning of the war in the shortest possible time. That understanding between the United States and Russia can be maintained only by those who made the agreement. This is why we cannot afford to risk any substitution in commander and chief.

Many small business men do not like the Democratic party. A great many do not like either, and are hoping that someday there may be a new political party which will wipe out the many shortcomings that exist in both old parties. They would prefer to see the day when all branches of government are operated honestly, efficiently and economically, without special privileges to anyone.

But, this is 1944. The hands of the clock do not turn backwards. Like our world — keeps moving forward — ever forward — to either peace and good will or toward greater destruction.

The American people hold the key to a lasting world peace or to greater destruction of human life and property. It is on their decision that the future of the world rests today. They have been able to produce the weapons of war in breath-taking abundance. Will they be able to hold our ship of state on even keel until there is again peace and prosperity?

Yes, it is true, we have many domestic problems, but we are in the midst of war. Sherman said, with remarkable understatement — war is hell. It is high time that we all realized that the hardships and the many problems prevailing, not only for business men, but for everybody, are mostly the result of war. If we are worried about our business, we ought to take a good look at the business picture of Europe, and after analyzing their situation, thank God that we have been saved from such a catastrophe. It could have happened here had we not had a man in the White House with a far-sighted foreign policy, regardless of the faults of his domestic policies. He has many, and so have we.

Our system of free enterprise, in fact our capitalist economy rests upon our being able to end the war quickly. If we should have a war lasting five or ten years more, and a loss of life of five to ten million of our young men and women, our economy will not be worth saving. We will be completely bankrupt, morally and physically.

We may not agree with the Russian economy, and we have very emphatic reasons why we do not like dictatorship, yet, there is enough sportsmanship in every American to run an economic race with Russia to see which economy can produce the highest standard of living and the happiest people. We are firmly sold on our way of life — they are sold on theirs. After the war they will be in the market for heavy machinery and other equipment, and we will need their furs, timber, magnesium, etc. What a wonderful opportunity for both nations to enjoy amicable relations. We are the most productive nation in the world. Let us keep it that way. We enjoy the highest standard of living. Let us not endanger it by creating a situation that will make for a long lasting war just because some of us do not like the Russian economy and yearn to sever ties with a magnificent fighting ally.

In the seven years of existence of the Little Business Men's League of America, it has never advocated the election of a Democrat or a Republican. It has fought the election of some Democrats and some Republicans for opposing legislation favorable to small business. This it will continue to do. But, in this critical period the leaders of the League and the editor of the publication cannot sit by idly when great dangers are seen on the horizon that not only threaten the life of small business, but all business. Yes, even the life of the Republic.

The business men who are foolish enough to think that a candidate for President sponsored by the McCormick and Hearst press,

if elected, will be able to hold the good-will of Josef Stalin should begin immediately to do a little straight thinking. The election of such a candidate is bound to turn over the Allied war machine. This can set off new forces of destruction which might be far more destructive and far more devastating than those of Hitler.

The mothers and the fathers of our young men and women in the service are most vitally interested in a short war and are not likely to accept political leadership which might lead to a long war. If business men are so foolish as to place their selfish interest above the lives of these young men and women, let them beware, for the useless destruction of life might be placed on their shoulders, and our free enterprise system might tumble on their heads. Business cannot afford to take such a chance in the midst of this terrible conflict. That is why we advocate the drafting of Roosevelt. It's time that we let him know that he must keep leading the nation until peace comes.

Is it not then high time for business men to become more practical on International problems, problems created by the war and the depression. Men who were able to build a great country like ours and produce the weapons of war in abundance ought to be able to realize that in 1944 they cannot use the same yardstick by which they were guided in the twenties. The mistakes of 1920 must not be repeated.

Our President, years before Pearl Harbor, saw the serious dangers of a world war. He realized then that the forces of destruction were rapidly developing, but our people at that time did not even give the thought of our being forced into war any consideration whatsoever. He has been able to pick the right men to lead our armed forces. If we can remember where we were two years ago, it is obvious that our military chiefs have been successful far beyond our imagination. Industry has done an incredible job also. Our President has been able to co-ordinate our productive forces and our armed forces so that in the space of two years we have astonished the world. Is it not high time to ask yourself — can we afford to change that leadership now?

The small business men and women are democratically minded. They are not for third and fourth term Presidents. Some are not even for second terms. Under normal conditions they would oppose any Democrat or Republican seeking a third or fourth term.

The little business men and women of America must assume greater responsibility in their communities if the things they hold most dear to their heart — liberty and opportunity — is to prevail after this war. If big business fails to see the dangers which may befall our country by a long drawn out war to our free enterprise system, then it is up to small business to take over business leadership in order that we may save ourselves from destruction. The little business men cannot afford to take chances with leaders totally unfamiliar with our international problems; they cannot afford a long lasting war; they cannot afford to put a man in the White House who lacks understanding, or is unsympathetic to their problems.

The time for small business to assert itself is now! We must DRAFT Roosevelt! He must continue in office until the end of the war. He must finish the job before we can afford to set him free from the heavy duties which a world conflict has laid upon him. We must draft him before it is too late, for the blind forces of reaction might cause him to let business stick out its neck so that Josef Stalin can cut off its head.

Small business and its friends MUST obtain millions of signatures on petitions to DRAFT Roosevelt regardless of the time and energy required. These signatures MUST be secured before the Democratic Convention meets. They must be presented to the Convention so that the delegates may know, in no uncertain terms, what the American people expect of them.

Yes, the war, restrictions, shortage of goods to do business, inability to get help necessary to carry on your business — these are serious problems, but they are nothing when compared with the small business men's problems of Europe, or when compared with the trials and the tribulations of living and fighting in fox holes and swamps of the South Pacific Islands or the facing of shells in Italy.

Act today! Begin work now! Send for free petitions and help the small business men obtain the millions of signatures in the shortest possible time. It is your duty to help DRAFT Roosevelt. He alone is able to finish the job of war quickly. DRAFT Roosevelt before blind obstructionists again gain control of our government and set the forces loose which will make for another war — a conflict that may destroy our freedom and our civilization.

Who Let Loose these Poisonous Reptiles?

Long before the political campaign of 1944 begins, the enemies of our President are rapidly spreading falsehoods — they are saying, that Roosevelt brought us into this war — that our boys are being sacrificed to keep him in office — that he did not keep his promise that he would not send an American boy across the sea.

These false and seditious whisperings spread among those who do little thinking for themselves by the traitors, fools and knaves in our midst should be stopped quickly and effectively. If those who listen to such seditious utterings would only do a little thinking about what occurred in our relationship with the Japs prior to Pearl Harbor, they would know that this nation tried hard to keep the Japs peaceful. We sold them everything they wanted — even scrap iron to make guns. We were that anxious to remain at peace with them. But in spite of all our peaceful efforts and conciliatory attitude — they stabbed us in the back.

Freedom of Enterprise for Small Business

By JESSIE H. JONES
Secretary of Commerce

The Department of Commerce has long endorsed proposals to aid small business men through programs of research and management counsel. These programs are in the national interest since they have the fundamental objective of maintaining production at minimum cost by increasing efficiency and making for a sounder business structure. The Government for many years past has aided small farmers with such programs and the results have served both farmers and consumers. Similar Government aid should be extended to small business.

In wholesaling and retailing, little conversion has been possible. As inventories have run out, retailers have faced a very serious situation. Acute labor shortages confront retailers as more men are drawn into the armed forces and into war industries. Because the great majority of small businesses are in the distributive trades, this area is in the heart of the small business problem.

Studies of business problems are required to discover new

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Join your Trade Association or local business group in your community and become active in the fight to maintain opportunity for individual enterprise.

Freedom of Enterprise for Small Business

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facts, and to arrive at practical solutions which can be generally applied. It should be pointed out, however, that small business men have difficulty in interpreting statistical information, market data, historical price data, production indexes, and the like. The small business man is more interested in how he can increase his own volume of business, lower his own cost of operation, do a better merchandising job, meet his own competition more effectively, how he can obtain capital on favorable terms. Consequently, business research and aid to small business is indicated on a case basis, wherein the practices of successful businesses are outlined as a practical demonstration of greater efficiency in buying, merchandising, pricing and all the other phases of practical business management.

The Department is presently engaged in research in natality and mortality data—a serious gap in governmental and private statistics. Comprehensive, detailed and reliable figures on business births and deaths will be required to shape sound public policy over the war years and also in peacetime. We should, moreover, know what is happening to small concerns during their life span. Such data are available on big business from a number of sources but information on small business is still very scant.

Effective aid to small business must include management counsel such as that which is already available to large business enterprises. The larger enterprises, in addition to scientific research departments, have expert management talent to investigate questions of plant location, trends in the use of products, costs, margins, prices, efficient technique in production and selling, and close contacts with governmental control agencies. Small business enterprises lack resources to carry on these activities for themselves.

The problems of managing a business are such that competent engineers are required on such problems as location, layout and manufacturing methods; marketing experts on questions of selling, advertising and competitive practices; accountants to assist in control and cost systems; and finally authoritative advice on problems arising out of changing general economic conditions, and regulations of the Government. Expert advisory service is needed to preserve the health of small business since no one small businessman can hope to study these rapid changes and developments in all fields and still carry out the day-to-day operations of his business. Until he does have the benefit of advice of specialists, his judgment will continue to be handicapped by inadequate facts and lack of perspective.

After the war, we must retain and strengthen the free enterprise system in which fair competition is assured, efficiency rather than monopolistic control is rewarded, and wherein individuals with small resources will have the opportunity to develop their own enterprise and make their individual contributions to the increased wealth of the Nation.

The inevitable concentration of economic power during wartime makes this long run objective, from a social point of view, an exceedingly important question in government policy. The small business men in the smaller towns of the Nation are the backbone of community life. They are the socially stable elements. Their independence and their opportunity must be given free scope and protection.

The Department of Commerce also recognizes the needs of small business for long-term credit and capital on more favorable terms than have hitherto been available.

The amount of money invested as equity capital, sometimes spoken of as risk capital or net worth of a business, has a definite relation to other factors of the business enterprise. In each group or segment of industry and trade, these relations vary. Ratios of equity capital to working capital, to inventory, to current assets, to fixed assets, to current liabilities, to funded debt, to net sales, are well established for practically every class of business. Sound management recognizes these relationships and is governed by them because they are the stop or go signals to successful results. Too often, otherwise promising small enterprises have failed because of reliance on short-term loans rather than on permanently invested equity capital. Today profits of small concerns, after payment of taxes, are not large enough to plow back profits into the business. Taxation on the present and prospective scale prevents small enterprises from building up a strong equity capital position either through the creation of adequate reserves or through the establishment of earned surpluses. Lacking these reserves, and a sound equity position, these small businesses will be extremely vulnerable to failure on recessions in business activity.

The Government, consequently should give consideration to the granting of credits or rate differentials to small business concerns as part of its tax program. The effect of such tax considerations would be in the direction of helping to broaden the equity capital foundation of small business. In the long run, it is believed that the Treasury would benefit in revenue collections by such measures.

The tax factor is rapidly becoming the dominant problem in the administration of small business enterprises, particularly of those whose products or services are in such public demand that expansion of the enterprise is indicated. The taxation of small businesses at rates as heavy, or nearly as heavy, as those applied to old, large and established concerns serves to create and sustain business monopolies through the elimination of actual and potential competition.

The policy of the Department of Commerce may be defined, therefore, in these fundamentals of a free and democratic economy:

1. That uncontrolled concentration of wealth and the accompanying trend toward monopolies are destructive to the national economy; the two forces must be combatted;

2. That the rights of free entrance into and exit from business should not be abridged;

3. That small businessmen are entitled to a fair chance and full opportunity in the competitive system;

4. That voluntary investment of capital in business enterprise, under the profit system, should be encouraged;

5. That the access of small business to capital and long-term credit should be facilitated;

6. That small enterprise should be helped to improve its management methods and practices;

7. That small business should be assisted to develop its opportunities through access to experience-tested research and business counsel; and

8. That the management talents of business leaders within communities should be stimulated to coordinated action in the interest of community self-help.

All segements of the economy must become aware of the needs of small business and must take appropriate constructive action in order to maintain our traditional way of life. Small business and

(*Continued on page* 4)

The Program of Small Business

1. **The abolition of sharp and unethical business practices, loss leader selling, and misleading advertising.**

   It is high time that the jungle law in the field of business be abolished and the principle of "live and let live" be again restored throughout our land.

   When large corporations sell goods below the cost of producing them in order to eliminate small competitors their aim is to create a monopoly.

2. **A government-created financial credit structure to enable small businesses and new enterprises to borrow money at a low rate of interest, on character as well as on collateral.**

   We cannot re-employ the millions in the service and the millions doing war work unless 98% of America's business has an opportunity to expand. New enterprise must be encouraged by enabling creators of new products to obtain money at low rates of interest.

   The great business tragedy of the thirties was the inability of small businesses to secure money from banks to tide them over a distressed period. They were compelled to go to loan sharks and pay usurious rates. The extinction of thousands of small businesses and greater unemployment followed because of it.

   We advocate a government credit structure because private banks would be unable to meet the needs of small business and new enterprise. The job is too big.

3. **A fair distribution of war plant facilities now owned by the government, and equal access to raw materials after the war.**

   The billions of dollars (the people's money) invested by the government in machinery, buildings, materials, equipment, etc., should be fairly distributed after the war to make possible more jobs and greater productive capacity in small business.

4. **The rights of workers to organize and bargain collectively.**

   Small business is not opposed to legitimate Trade Unions. It is only when labor's leaders conspire with monopolists to destroy their small competitors that the small business man demands of government the protection he is entitled to under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

5. **Political Parties.**

   Small business cannot afford to be political party minded. It must support all men and women seeking public office who favor a healthy state for small enterprise, and oppose those, be they Democrats or Republicans, who work against the interest of the little business men.

"We must beware of trying to build a Society in which nobody counts for anything except a politician or an official, a Society where enterprise gains no reward, and thrift no privileges"

—Winston Churchill

all the rest of the national economy have an inseparable community of interest upon which depend national well-being and security through the welfare of all its members.

The Department seeks to encourage those who have an interest in the welfare of small business to contribute, as each is best able, to the success of this program. Many hopeful forces, fortunately, are at work. Mention can be made of a few:

Financial interests, for example, have a greater realization of the financil needs of small business.

Mnagement of larger concerns are inquiring into ways by which smaller concerns can be aided in improving their operations and making their activities more profitable.

Government, at all levels, is studying the needs of small business and taking the steps necessary to provide required services not available from private sources.

Associations and civic groups are aware of their opportunities and responsibilities to aid small enterprise through research and counsel.

Educational institutions are assisting small business by performing needed research and by the development of educational programs for the proprietors and employees of smaller concerns.

Most important, small business itself has been stimulated to work out its own welfare, to study its own needs, to improve its methods of operation, to seek the counsel and advice it requires, and to cooperate with Government, labor, big business, and other parts of private initiative.

The present study embodies a discussion of legislative bills for the assistance of small business which have been introduced in Congress during the last 10 years and is offered as an indication of legislative thinking. It is hoped that the material may prove a useful indicator for action in behalf of small business.

The task that lies ahead must be performed by the cooperative efforts of Government and private initiative if small enterprise is to retain its rightful place in our tradtional system of competitive capitalism. Each can accomplish much in its own sphere. But primarily the challenge is to private initiative. It is a serious challenge.

Where private initiative is unable to make available the necessary management advice and counsel, or to assist smaller concerns to secure adequate trained manpower, or to facilitate access by small business to equity capital and long-term credit, Government must provide the necessary aid.

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"Make love to every woman you meet," my uncle advised me. "If you get five percent on your outlay, it's a good investment."

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Notice in Country Newspaper: "Anybody found near my chicken house at night will be found there next morning."

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SALVAGE SMALL BUSINESS

Since Pearl Harbor, more than 500,000 firms have gone out of business, about one-sixth of the nation's total. The principal victims of the war have been small businessmen.

Coupled with these facts is the growing concentration of American industry. During this war the large corporations have been growing bigger and have been getting the lion's share of war contracts.

All of this adds up to one fact: the property of this country is being turned over to a few, and the many have no productive property of their own. We are becoming, if not already so, a nation of proletariats.

All, however, is not lost. For if we are sincerely interested in giving the little businessman a boost and saving him from the hands of monopoly and giant finance, we can do something.

There are in this country about 2,550 government owned plants, built at an estimated cost of fifteen billion dollars. Why can't Congress, by its legislative powers, give purchasing priorities on these factories (1) to small businessmen, who have been war casualties, (2) to cooperative groups, and (3) to new small investors? Why can't Congress release these plants, not to the highest bidders, but at cost or market price (whichever is lower) to the thousands of small businessmen in the nation.

The backbone of America is not in the Goliaths of industry but in the Davids of good will who can do great things if only given an opportunity.

—Catholic Labor Alliance

SWITCHING ON THE LIGHT

By Richard Riley Shepard

One need not be told that the United States is engaged in a World War, but most people need to be reminded that this is not exclusively America's War: it is a war of the United Nations against the armed might and political and economic intentions of the Axis Nations. One should always bear this in mind when discussing the problems of the coming peace, and remember too that our Allies were fighting and dying in this war long before we made our ignoble entrance after the Japanese kicked us in Pearl Harbor.

The average person tends to overlook the important fact that when we entered this war and accepted England, China and the Soviet Union as our Allies, that these nations already had definite war aims which we did not ask them to change or forego. When we accepted them as our allies, we automatically accepted their war aims — so far as their aims were known to us; and we cannot expect them to fight for only those things and ideas which we hold to be proper now that allied victory is assured. Nevertheless, as Allies we do have one thing in common—the enemy! Everyone is agreed that this enemy must be defeated, and that no allied nation can make a separate peace.

Since neither nation may make a separate peace, each nation is obligated to help the other win the peace. This then is the world situation in brief: so far as the west is concerned, the only thing we are fighting for — individually or collectively is to defeat the enemy. The problems that arise (and have arisen) due to this world situation, are not the reasons for the War but the results of it. However, problems have arisen, and doubtless more will arise, and they require serious consideration because they demand solution and settlement. For the most part these are problems of peace which shall affect not one nation singly but all nations combined, especially the Allies. Therefore, the major problem of the war (next to defeating the enemy) is to win the peace. And this cannot be done by one nation insisting that its policies be pursued and the policies of other nations dispensed with. The peace can only be won by the sincere cooperative efforts of the Allies—which means compromise to all, superiority to none.

As Allies we can and will win the War, BUT AS ALLIES WE CAN AND MAY LOSE THE PEACE! Now, there is only one way to win the peace and that is to get along with our Allies, and for them to get along with us. If any one of the Allies fail to cooperate sincerely with the others, the peace shall be lost and the third World War inevitable. If for no other reason than to avoid other wars, America (every American!) must sincerely and wholeheartedly seek to cooperate and extend trust to the Allies which this war has given us.

The New World is indeed on the move, and nothing and nobody can stop it. As a nation, America must follow even if it does not desire to lead. The people of America will long regret the day that they permit themselves to forget this and be led astray by those who gain more than they lose by bigger and better wars.

IN GRATITUDE TO RUSSIA

We have sent 5,200 tanks and tank destroyers, over 190,000 trucks, 36,000 jeeps and almost 30,000 other military motor vehicles. American tanks manned by Russian crews have supplemented the much larger numbers of Soviet-made tanks in the Russian offensives. American trucks have continued to play a vital roll in meeting the transport and supply needs of the Red Army, which has advanced more than 800 miles since Stalingrad and is now smashing into the Balkans.

SHOE STAMP NOW GOOD

Airplane Stamp 2 in War Ration Book Three may be used for buying one pair of rationed shoes beginning May 1, 1944, the Office of Price Administration said today. The stamp, like Airplane Stamp 1 now valid, will continue to be good indefinitely.

As announced previously, Stamp 18 in War Ration Book One, which has been valid for shoe buying since June 16, 1943, will expire on April 30. Thus on May 1 two shoe ration stamps, both in War Ration Book Three, will be good: Airplane Stamp 1, which became valid last November 1, and the new one, Airplane Stamp 2.

Liberty is the one thing you can't have unless you give it to others.

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Nothing cools off faster than a hot prospect.

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Christianity has not been tried and found wanting; it has been found difficult and not tried.

Help!
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Roosevelt
Under his Leadership only can the Nation be sure of a Lasting Peace and a glorious victory.

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Yes, MR. CASTLEMAN, *I Will Help*

your League to obtain the fifty million signatures you desire to present to the Democratic Convention demanding that the Convention **Draft Roosevelt** *to finish the war job and to build a lasting peace.*

LITTLE BUSINESS MEN'S LBL LEAGUE

☐ **Send me FREE Petition Blanks.**

☐ **You can also enroll me in your League. I am enclosing ONE DOLLAR to cover enrollment fee. Dues are $4.00 a year, payable quarterly. It is understood that $3.00 of your dues are to be applied to one years subscription to The LITTLE BUSINESSMAN.**

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Establishing and Operating a...

Small Sawmill Business

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Facing Facts in South Carolina

By

Marion A. Wright

Address delivered before

Spartanburg War Education Center

Co-Sponsored by

Converse College and Wofford College

and

City Public Schools

in Cooperation with

Adult Division—State Department of Education

Spartanburg, South Carolina

March 15, 1945

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The South Carolina Committee of the Southern Regional Council

29 East Calhoun Street

Sumter, South Carolina

The South Carolina Committee of the Southern Regional Council is endeavoring to attain through research and action programs, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all people in the State.

The activities of the Committee are financed by memberships and contribution. The membership is open to all interested in the promotion of the program.

FACING FACTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Of course, I am grateful for this invitation. But I should like you to understand that mine is a restrained gratitude. From this subject—Facing Facts in South Carolina—I infer that the program committee felt that there was some dirty linen to be washed in public and looked about for a rash and indiscreet laundryman. By a process of elimination among a very few candidates the mantle fell upon me. I recall that the old pre-Benito Romans were wont to chop off the head of a messenger bringing bad news. Now, I don't think that my innocent remarks on this occasion could possibly be considered as bad news; but, if you should feel otherwise, please remember that I am but the spokesman of your program committee and deal with us all, not with me alone, as you think we deserve.

A few years ago someone with a morbid interest in statistics waded through the then current volume of Who's Who in America. He emerged with the discovery that there were listed in that volume 43 persons who had moved from other states to South Carolina, whereas there were listed 135 persons who had moved from this to other states. Presumably, the same ratio would prevail today. If so, there could hardly be a fact of larger significance for South Carolinians.

Who's Who may not be perfectly compiled. There may be many persons listed on a very slender record of attainments. Many men and women of equal or greater attainments may be excluded. For example, I have just had occasion to go through the Ws in the 1944 volume—went through with the aid of a magnifying glass, a fine toothed comb and a trained blood hound. I regret to report one inexcusable omission. But, making all due allowance for such lamentable error, Who's Who's authority in its field is generally recognized. Generally speaking, one must have excelled to some extent in some field to secure admission to its pages.

A rather bad economic situation is presented when the balance of trade is against us in such commodities as minerals, dairy products, wheat, meats or fruits. That means that more dollars are leaving the State than come into it. But this is a relatively trivial matter compared with having against us a balance of trade in ideas, in brains, in talent, or in genius. If, in fact, as the figures indicate, we are sending out of the State three men and women of exceptional ability for every one that comes into the State, we are depleting our reserves in a really vital sector.

Why should this trend exist? Why should three exceptional men and women, born here and attached by every sentimental tie to this State, reach the decision to wrench themselves loose and send their roots down in an alien soil while only one such person from across the line decides to risk his fortunes and destiny in South Carolina? I suggest that a student of Converse College might serve her State very well by writing to the persons involved and asking one group: Why did you decide to leave South Carolina? and asking the other group: Why did you decide to come to South Carolina? The answers might support an interesting thesis.

But this talk cannot wait on the returns from such questionnaire. This talk has to be made tonight. It has the disadvantage of not knowing what the answer would be and the consequent advantage of opportunity for unlimited speculation. One guess may be as good as another, but I suggest one which seems to be reasonable and at least has the merit of being tenuously related to the subject assigned me—Facing Facts in South Carolina.

Exceptional men and women leave South Carolina, in part, because of the unwillingness of many South Carolinians to do what we are trying to do here tonight—face the facts.

The exceptional man is usually an informed man, he deals in ideas, he applies reasoning to facts and he is under the compulsion to state the conclusions at which he arrives without tincture or dilution. Such inquiry as he conducts is a free inquiry which knows no blind alleys, no taboos. What he speaks or writes is, as he sees it, the truth without sugar coating or palliation.

As one South Carolinian to another, and almost with a sense of treason, I ask: Does there exist in this State a body of public opinion which encourages that kind of expression? Is there applause for scholarship if scholarship turns the light on the disagreeable? Is there approval of research if research reveals our vulnerability?

Spartanburg is close to Asheville. You know Thomas Wolfe. You have read his poignant "You Can't Go Home Again". That is, you can't go home after you have spent yourself and every ounce of your strength and power in writing the truth about your people. You can't go home because a part of that truth is disagreeable and your friends and neighbors—home folk—don't want to be told the truth—don't want to face the facts.

It may be difficult to prove that the mass of South Carolinians shy off from disagreeable truth but there exists evidence that is highly persuasive: Men who run for public office admittedly avoid giving offense to the public—the voters. How far would a candidate get if he reminded the voters: The homicide rate of South Carolina is approximately double the national average. Other states reduced their rates by State police systems divorced, so far as possible, from political control. South Carolina's rejectees under the Selective Service Act were more than twice the national average, largely because of illiteracy and venereal disease. Federal participation in education and public health might have its advantages, even if, alas, some Negroes were benefitted thereby. The Constitution and the courts require that there shall be equity in distribution of school funds between the races, but no one contends for an instant that actually there is equity.

The very fact that men who know the public mind best—candidates for office—studiously avoid touching upon any such controversial matters is fairly persuasive evidence of our indisposition to face the facts.

Of course, that indisposition is not peculiar to South Carolina. It is rooted in human nature and, hence, ubiquitous. The question is one of degree of indisposition. Is it more prevalent or more pronounced among us than in some other American States? Again, one must conjecture.

In Virginia, Virginius Dabney in his editorial columns advocates repeal of Jim Crow laws as to buses. The University of North Carolina Press publishes a volume by Negroes entitled "What the Negro Wants". Georgia repeals the poll tax law—a source of irritation for decades. Those are neighboring and Southern States. New York enacts its own Fair Employment Practices Act. Pennsylvanians are concerned with a model program of conservation of natural resources. California creates a great State library system. And so on. There seem to be the thrill and throb of life elsewhere in the land. But here at home our great issues are the issues of the 1870s. Our political battle cry is still "White supremacy". That in 1945.

Now, the editorial writer must have a public which tolerates his views. Mr. Dabney must have it in Virginia. A state University, dependent upon the public for sup-

port, must have a public which tolerates liberal action and attitude. The great University at Chapel Hill seems to have such a public in North Carolina. Those of us on the side lines determine to a large extent the quality of utterance of our writers and thinkers. There is a solemn obligation upon us to see that the atmosphere is provided in which genius may flourish. For it is in the nature of things that genius will seek a congenial soil.

It is, of course, not enough that our people have the willingness to face facts—tolerance for an opposing point of view. Tolerance is a virtue. But uniformed tolerance may amount merely to a complete lack of conviction. We must have the capacity to evaluate facts, to discriminate between fact and assumption, between sound argument and appeal to prejudice. In short, we must have an educated citizenship.

I do not mean education in any merely formal or technical sense, as highly desirable as that may be. And let me here and now, as one gleam in all this fog of gloom, say that you and I as citizens may take pride in the educational progress of our State. While still far below national standards, for the past three decades, by all proper tests, we have advanced much more rapidly in education than the national average. This progress has been due to the willingness of our people, out of per capita incomes far below the norm, to make sacrifices that their children may learn.

No one of us now fails to perceive that education is a never ending process, that knowledge is accumulating and being made available with dizzying rapidity, and that even one with a Ph.D. degree, who lets five years go by without reading, is, judged by the necessities of this age, an illiterate.

Here again we have cause for mixed pride and shame. For the past ten years library progress in this State has been greatly accelerated. But we are still tragically short of our requirements.

South Carolina spends per capita for public libraries one-fourth of the amount spent by New England and one-sixth of the amount spent by the far Western States.

How does this work out in the reading habits of the people? The circulation of books per capita in South Carolina is one-tenth of the national average. It is one-sixteenth of the average of New Hampshire.

Now, making all due allowance for the innate superiority of our people, about which we are reminded every campaign year, is it not reasonable to suppose that when two citizens of New Hampshire meet and carry on a conversation there may be more play of wit, more interchange of ideas, better considered opinions on men and events than when two citizens of South Carolina "pass the time of day"?

But it is not primarily as an aid to conversation that the library is important. Rather it is in the development of the critical faculties—this capacity to judge men and events.

In a democracy the vote of the most ignorant man is fully as potent mathematically as the vote of the most learned and best informed. A lead pencil in the hand of an ignorant man in a voting booth may be as dangerous a weapon as a bomb.

Because ignorance is a fertile breeding ground for demagogy.

On the other hand one who has read widely and deeply is apt to be immune to the poison of demagogs. When a candidate, for instance, blows upon the embers of an ancient prejudice, the well-read man does not throw his hat into the air, but smiles contemptuously and remarks to himself that the device of the candidate is shabby and

threadbare with age. One who is familiar with the demagogs of Greece and Rome may not be expected to be swept off his feet by the comparatively inartistic performance of our local talent.

This State should face the fact that reforms in its Government will come only as there is an elevation in the level of information possessed by its citizens. This means that they must have the material upon which the habit of reading may be fostered. Books, books, books, for our people.

This State has many spectacles of considerable natural beauty. There is none that exceeds in significance the library truck stationed at some rural crossroads.

Should we not face the fact that there is a wide discrepancy between our pretentions and our practices? Let me illustrate what I have in mind.

One of the things of which the State may be proud is its relatively large church membership. In that field and in the contributions which we make to the churches as compared with our incomes, we are considerably above the national average. This is naturally a cause for satisfaction and pride.

Now, if religion teaches anything, it teaches the brotherhood of man—a brotherhood which is not limited or circumscribed by considerations of differences in race and color. Yet the same people who, with so much sacrifice, support their churches, tolerate mouthings of politicians and editorials in some quarters—happily greatly reduced in number—about "white supremacy". We seem strangely unaware that when we talk or write or think about the superiority of one race over another, we are echoing sentiments that lie at the heart of Nazi philosophy.

There are no people more outspoken in their attachment to the principles of democracy than are the people of South Carolina. Now, if democracy means anything, it means equality before the law and equality of opportunity to make a living.

Yet, are we not reasonably complacent in the face of a system designed to exclude Negroes from the polls, from jury service, from holding public office or, indeed, from receiving the same pay as a white man for service rendered?

We live under a Constitution framed by white men and interpreted by Courts composed of white men. These Courts have said that the Constitution means that there shall be no exclusion from a political primary or from jury service because of color, and no discrepancy in salaries paid to teachers because of color. *Our* Constitution and *our* Courts.

Yet we have seen two or three successive Legislatures using all of their cunning to escape the consequences of stitution and OUR Courts.

Even now there is pending in the Legislature a bill designed to spend almost eight million dollars upon the white colleges of South Carolina and only two hundred and fifty thousand dollars on the lone State Negro college.

We profess a devout attachment to Anglo-Saxon principles of fair play. Yet we see public funds distributed between the races for parks, play grounds, hospitals and the like on a basis which cannot remotely be called fair.

Those who seek to justify these discrepancies resort to the argument that Negroes receive benefits in proportion to the taxes they pay.

In the first place, this is pure assumption, which may or may not be supported by the facts.

In the second place, we do not follow that policy to its logical conclusion and discriminate between white children upon the same basis. By such a policy a great

many white children would receive no education because their parents pay no taxes. All pretense of a *public* school system would be abandoned by such a procedure.

In the third place, isn't the proper conception of money that it represents work, and the Negro sharecropper or mill hand may have contributed his full share to the tax dollar which a landlord or company treasurer pushes across the Tax Collector's window?

So there exists this wide discrepancy between our pretentions and our practices. There will, of course, always be a gap between the ideal and the actual. The reach must always exceed the grasp. Even in the exact science of mechanics a tolerance of one-thousandth of an inch is permitted in airplane motors—a negligible failure to attain perfection. But as this margin of error increases the machine becomes inefficient and finally it destroys itself. The spiritual entity is subject to the same law.

We cannot go on being split personalities. We do damage to our own natures by pretending one thing and practicing another. The subjective effects upon us of a policy of subterfuge and evasion may be more damaging to us than would be even the lack of schools. There is a question of morals involved and we can't run away from a moral issue.

Facts are not merely stubborn things, they may be exceedingly disagreeable things as well. They lose none of their disagreeable character by being ignored. Those who ignore them themselves lose character.

A meeting such as this and similar meetings which are being held here and there throughout the State give cause for hope that men and women in private life and with no axe to grind, are moving more rapidly and courageously than are their so-called leaders. But the leaders will always respond to public pressure.

The first duty of a citizen of this State is, therefore, to create here the spirit and atmosphere which will permit anyone to discuss facts, however disagreeable, and to advocate a course of action which may break with tradition but which will square what is honorable and right.

We hear the statement frequently made nowadays that the world is getting smaller. Actually, what we really mean is that the community is getting larger—not that the world is narrowing and contracting about us, but that the influence of any community may now be extended to and felt everywhere throughout the world. The citizen of South Carolina is today, more than he has ever been, a citizen of the world at large.

Heretofore, the institutions, policies and customs of South Carolinians were not matters of particular concern to any other part of the world. We had to take into account only our own opinions about such customs, or, at most, Southern opinion. From this point on our customs are going to be judged before the court of *world* opinion. It is a matter of legitimate concern to people throughout the world that those customs and institutions shall accord with enlightened opinion of civilized man everywhere.

Prejudices and discrimination may have been luxuries which we could afford in a day now past, though I do not think so. But in the world of today and in the world of the future, they constitute excess baggage which we must fling overboard if our presence is to be tolerated by the other passengers.

The times, therefore, as never before, call for men and women who are courageous enough to face the facts and to adjust their conduct and attitudes to accord, not with what is merely historic or traditional, but with what is wise, liberal and honorable.

State of South Carolina

Department of Education

JAS. H. HOPE
STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION

COLUMBIA, S. C.

The Division of Veterans Education bears the responsibility for approving establishments desiring to offer

(1) on-the-job training
(2) apprenticeship
(3) cooperative training with local high s chool

to veterans under Public Law 346 of the G. I. Bill of Rights.

In exercising such approval, the Division of Veterans Education of the State Department of Education naturally wishes to protect the interests of the veteran by (1) assuring that the person bearing the chief responsibility for training the veteran is adequately experienced and otherwise qualified to teach his trade; (2) that the training takes place in a reputable, bona fide establishment; (3) that sufficient equipment for such training is available and (4) that a training program outlining the major jobs or skills to be taught is planned and followed.

In determining your establishment's qualifications for offering (1) on-the-job training; (2) apprenticeship; (3) cooperative training with local high school, the application form as completed by you will aid this Division. Once your establishment has been approved, periodic checks on the continued adequacy of the veteran's training will be made. The purpose of this application form and of the supervision is to determine that the veteran when he completes his training will be ampl y skilled in all phases of the work, and will be satisfactorily employable in his chosen occupation.

Because we share with you the responsibility for assuring the veteran of adequate training and also the desire to train him thoroughly, the Division of Veterans Education, through the Division of Vocational Education, offers assistance in planning an adequate training program.

If you wish to offer training to veterans, please complete the enclosed form in triplicate and mail all three copies to W. A. Schiffley, Director, Division of Veterans Education, Columbia (10), South Carolina.

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Schiffley, Director
Division of Veterans Education

WAS-fr

BASIS FOR APPROVAL OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS FOR

I. On-the-job training
II. Apprenticeship training
III. Cooperative training

I. On-the-job training

The schools should exhaust every possibility to provide either apprentice or cooperative occupational training. If it is not possible to provide either apprentice or cooperative occupational training programs, business or industrial establishments may be approved to provide on-the-job training.

Training programs carried out by business or industrial establishments should be approved only in cases where the business or industrial establishment agrees to provide a bona fide training program to prepare a veteran for a specific occupation.

The following criteria should be considered in approving a business or industrial establishment to carry out a training program:

1. The supervisor or foreman possesses the training or other qualities necessary to provide effective on-the-job instruction.

2. The management, supervisors, and foreman understand the purposes or objectives of the veteran's training program.

3. The business or industrial establishment has adequate equipment and facilities to make an effective training program possible.

4. The business or industrial establishment agrees to continue the trainee in required operations and processes of the trade or occupation to the point of efficiency in the job but not unreasonably beyond that point.

5. The business or industrial establishment agrees to require the trainee to keep daily records of job experience.

6. The business or industrial establishment will furnish the Veterans Administration such information as is required concerning the wages, working conditions, and progress of the trainee.

7. The employer will pay the veteran in accordance with the progressively increasing scale of wages, which over the term of training will average at least 50% of the average trained-worker rate in the occupation in the establishment.

8. The business or industrial establishment will submit in writing a specific training program for veterans specifying the occupations for which the veteran is to be trained, the length of the training period, a schedule of the job experience organized in logical sequence, and the approximate time to be spent on each phase.

9. The management of business and industrial establishments approved for on-the-job training shall be expected to utilize any or all facilities available to the end that the veteran trainee may develop the abilities and attitudes necessary for efficiency and success in the occupation for which he is training.

10. The trainee will be required to attend classes in subjects related to his trade for at least 144 hours each year for the term of his training.

II. Apprentice Training

Apprentice training involves definite written agreements between management, labor, and the apprentice in recognized trades or occupations requiring 4,000 hours or more of on-the-job experience plus a minimum of 144 hours a year of related technical instruction in a school. The trainee is indentured and is under the supervision of a joint apprenticeship council.

The agreement specifies the schedule of processes, the approximate amount of time to be spent in each process, and the wage scale throughout the program of indenture, which scale must average at least 50% of the journeyman's wage during the period of indenture.

The apprentice program will be developed cooperatively with the state or local apprenticeship councils, the educational authorities, the apprentice training service, and the Veterans Administration.

The apprentice training program will conform to recognized standards of apprentice training.

The foregoing shall not exclude the approval of established apprenticeship program operated by local, regional, or national firms or establishments.

III. Cooperative Training

The cooperative Occupational Training Program will be under the direction of the school. The business or industrial establishment in which the veteran secures work experience will be considered a definite part of the total training facilities made available by the school.

The cooperative training program is provided to meet the needs of veterans who may find it impracticable to enroll in a regular vocational school or to participate in an apprenticeship training program.

In a cooperative training program, the learner will spend 16 (sixteen) hours or more per week in school and such time on the job as may be necessary to develop work efficiency. The ratio in school and on the job may be varied or adjusted to meet specific industrial needs. The local school accepts the responsibility for seeing that a satisfactory instructional pattern is carried out in the school and on the job.

The training program should be specific as to a schedule of work experience, and the coordinated and related technical training.

Arrangement for the placement of the veteran on the job will be made by the school, and there will not be any agreement directly between the business or industrial establishment and the Veterans Administration.

The business or industrial establishment will furnish the school or the Veterans Administration such information as is required concerning wages paid, working hours, etc. Agreements governing the work experiences will be between the veteran, the school, and the business or industrial establishment.

A written agreement governing the schedule of work progress, wages, school instruction schedule, work conditions, length of training period, and the type and degree of responsibilities of the business or industrial establishment will be formulated by the business or industrial establishment, the school, and the trainee.

APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL

Division of Veterans Education
Columbia 10, South Carolina

Gentlemen:

I hereby make application for approval to offer

( ) 1. On-the-job training

( ) 2. Apprenticeship

( ) 3. Cooperative training with local high school

as described in this application to veterans eligible for such training under Public Law 346 (G. I. Bill of Rights).

It is my understanding (1) that such approval, when granted, applies to the training in any period of not more than the number of veterans designated on the approval form; (2) that such approval may be terminated by the Division of Veterans Education of the State Department of Education on fifteen (15) days notice; and (3) that the Division of Veterans Education of the State Department of Education will exercise supervision of the training program and make periodic checks as to the continued adequacy of training and equipment.

I agree to offer to the veteran such training, according to a planned program approved by the State Department of Education, as will render him satisfactorily employable in his chosen occupation.

The statements submitted by me in support of my application are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signed _____

_____ Date of application

_____ Applicant or firm

_____ Address

By _____

STATEMENT OF APPLICANT

A. PERSONAL: Information regarding the person who will bear the chief responsibility for training the veteran.

1. Name: _____ 2. Age: ____

3. Sex: _____ 4. Race: _____ 5. Nationality: _____

6. Years of school completed: elementary _____; high school ____ college _____; trade or technical school _____ 7. Name of last school attended _____

8. Experience in trade to be taught:

Date of employment	Name and address of employer	Nature of your duties

9. Have you trained persons in your trade? ____ How many? ____

10. Personal references: give the names of two persons qualified to speak of your character and ability to train persons in your trade.

_____ _____
Name Address

_____ _____
Name Address

B. THE ESTABLISHMENT

1. Name of establishment _____

2. Address _____

3. Business engaged in _____

4. When founded _____. 5. Under present ownership since ___

6. Name of manager _____

7. Business references, including bank references _____

_____ _____
Name Address

_____ _____
Name Address

C. THE EQUIPMENT

1. Equipment available for instructional purposes: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

2. Required tools and equipment to be provided by veterans:

_____

_____

_____

3. How many veterans are you equipped to train? _____

4. Approximate length of course _____

_____

D. THE PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION

1. Show below the major jobs or skills you propose to teach. Under each major job, please give a schedule of the job experiences organized in logical sequence, and in the approximate time to be spent on each phase.

3. Employment objective: What job will the veteran be qualified to fill when he completes the training you offer? _____

_____

_____

_____

4. It is required that the trainee attend classes in subjects related to his trade for at least 144 hours each year for the term of his training. Classes for these trainees can be secured through the Trade and Industrial Division of the State Department of Education. See your local school officials about details. Will you agree to see that this training is provided? _____

_____

5. Progress Wage Schedule:

Beginning .....$_____for _____Months

Second period..... _____for _____Months

Third period..... _____for _____Months

Fourth period..... _____for _____Months

Fifth period..... _____for _____Months

Sixth period..... _____for _____Months

Seventh period..... _____for _____Months

Eighth period..... _____for _____Months

Ninth period..... _____for _____Months

Tenth period..... _____for _____Months

JOURNEYMAN'S WAGE .....$ _____

The veteran trainee is to be paid on the same basis as any other person learning a trade or vocation in an establishment.

Under the provisions of Public Law 346 of the G.I.Bill of Rights, the Wage Schedule must progressively come nearer to the wage set up for the journeyman, which is the amount he will receive when his training period is completed. Hence, at the closing period the wage schedule of the veteran would closely approximate the journeyman's wage.

For a long training period, one covering three or four years, you would necessarily have a greater number of increases. In outlining your progressive wage schedule for a shorter training course, there would be fewer increases.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Columbia, S. C.

Division of Veterans Education
W. A. Schiffley, Director

THE FOLLOWING SCHOOLS ARE HEREBY CERTIFIED AND APPROVED AS QUALIFIED AND EQUIPPED TO FURNISH AGRICULTURAL TRAINING TO ELIGIBLE VETERANS UNDER PUBLIC LAW 346 OF THE G. I. BILL OF RIGHTS:

(N) Designates that the school is for Negroes

County	Teacher	School	Dist. No.	Address
Abbeville	E. H. Still	Antreville	27	Abbeville, S.C.
	B. F. Garrison	Calhoun Falls	9	Calhoun Falls, S.C.
	Oscar Ellison (N)	Calhoun Falls	9	Box 635, Calhoun Falls, S.C.
	J. L. Herron	Lowndesville	3	Lowndesville, S.C.
	W. H. Thompson	Sharon	20	RFD, Abbeville, S.C.
Aiken	A. H. Hawkins	Aiken	1	Box 402, Aiken, S.C.
	G. W. Sawyer	Monetta	10	Monetta, S. C.
	D. P. Burnett	Salley	47	Salley, S. C.
	F. B. Webb	Wagener	18	Wagener, S.C.
	Andrew W. Bowie (N)	Bettis Academy	27	Trenton, S. C.
Allendale	J. R. Lynn	Allendale	22	Allendale, S.C.
	Shadrack Kershaw (N)	Allendale Co. Tr.	22	Allendale, S.C.
Anderson	C. W. Pennington	Anderson	17	Anderson, S. C.
	J.M.H. Clayton	Belton	12	Belton, S. C.
	S. McPhail	Honea Path	34	Honea Path, S.C.
	H. W. Fennell (N)	Honea Path	34	Honea Path, S.C.
	R. P. Herron	Iva	44	Starr, S. C.
	Guy W. Jones, Jr.	Lebanon	27	RFD, Pendleton, S.C.
	J. W. Holliday	Pendleton	24	Pendleton, S. C.
	R. L. Smith	Starr	37	Starr, S. C.
	J. E. Mayfield	Townville	1	Townville, S.C.
	A.D.Chapman, Sr.	White Plains	48	RFD, Pelzer, S.C.
	D. R. Chastain	Williamston	20	Williamston, S.C.
Bamberg	U. G. Milhous	Denmark	21	Denmark, S. C.
	Rufus Kennedy (N)	Voorhees Inst.	21	Denmark, S.C.
	T. H. Skeen	Ehrhardt	22	Ehrhardt, S. C.
Barnwell	A. A. Still, Jr.	Barnwell	45	Barnwell, S. C.
	S. A. Guinyard (N)	Barnwell	45	Barnwell, S. C.
	M. N. Jones	Blackville	19	Blackville, S.C.
	J. T. Morgan	Williston-Elko	29	Williston, S. C.
Beaufort	E. P. Huguenin	Beaufort	1	Beaufort, S. C.
	Joe Shanklin (N)	Beaufort Co.Tr.	1	Burton, S. C.
	Robert W. James	Bluffton	2	Bluffton, S. C.

County	Teacher	School	Dist. No.	Address
Berkeley	M. C. Riser	Cross	14	Cross, S. C.
	A. J. Smith	Moncks Corner	10	Moncks Corner, S.C.
	W. S. Funk	St. Stephens	6	St. Stephens, S.C.
	Woodrow Z. Wilson (N)	St. Stephens	6	Box 103, St. Stephens, S. C.
Calhoun	J. P. Dufford	Cameron	14	Cameron, S. C.
	J. B. Alexander	St. Matthews	8	St. Matthews, S.C.
	T. C. Paris (N)	St. Matthews	8	St. Matthews, S.C. Box 262
Charleston	J. O. Crosby	North Charleston	4	North Charleston, S.C.
	J. Wilson Wiggins	St. John	9	John's Island, S.C.
	Charles W. Shealy	St. Paul	23	Yonge's Island, S.C.
Cherokee	Kenneth Couch	Blacksburg	9	Blacksburg, S. C.
	J. D. Hughey	Gaffney	10	Gaffney, S. C.
Chester	J. A. Smithwick	Chester	1	Chester, S. C.
	J. W. Gibert	Lewisville	3	Rodman, S. C.
Chesterfield	E. T. Redfearn	Chesterfield	18	Chesterfield, S.C.
	W. F. Hickson (N)	Chesterfield	18	Chesterfield, S.C.
	N. R. Salley	Jefferson)	9	
		Angelus)	20	Jefferson, S. C.
	T. K. Watts	McBee	39	McBee, S. C.
	J. M. Kirk	Pageland	43	Pageland, S. C.
	J. A. Nance (N)	Pageland	43	Box 141, Pageland, S.C.
	D. W. McCreight	Ruby	29	Ruby, S. C.
Clarendon	Hugh McCutchen	Gable	35	Sardinia, S. C.
	A. M. Felder, Jr.	Manning	9	Manning, S. C. Box 428
	Henry W. King (N)	Manning	9	Manning, S. C.
	Archie C. Odom	Summerton	22	Summerton, S. C.
	A. M. Anderson (N)	Scott's Branch	22	Summerton, S. C.
	W. A. Langston	Turbeville	20	Turbeville, S. C.
Colleton	F. B. Thomas	Cottageville	23	Cottageville, S.C.
	Harry Easterlin	Hendersonville	22	Walterboro, S. C.
	James Gunter	Lodge	30	Lodge, S. C.
	M. R. Galloway	Ruffin	26	Ruffin, S. C.
	Lee Campbell	Smoaks	5	Smoaks, S. C.
	George Curry (N)	Springtown	5	Rt.1, Box 58, Smoaks, S. C.
	W. R. Carter	Walterboro	19	Walterboro, S. C.
	I. C. Gillispie (N)	Colleton Co.Tr.	19	Walterboro, S. C.
Darlington	A. P. Gandy	Antioch	18	Rt.3, Hartsville, S.C.
	J. O. Bethea	Hartsville	32	Hartsville, S. C.
	L. S. Cloaninger	Lamar	6	Box 44, Lamar, S.C.
	Calmoe Bennett (N)	Lamar	6	Box 143, Lamar, S.C.
	Luther Fields	Lydia	15	Lydia, S. C.

County	Teacher	School	Dist. No.	Address
Dillon	E. A. McCormac	Dillon	8	Dillon, S. C.
	Restyne Wilkinson (N)	Dillon Co. Tr.	8	Box 181, Latta, S.C.
	O. E. Baker	Lake View	14	Lake View, S. C.
	T. W. Hayes	Latta	20	Box 357, Latta, S.C.
Dorchester	O. McMillan	Harleyville	9	Harleyville, S. C.
	C. S. Ross	(N) St. George	5	St. George, S. C.
Edgefield	J. P. Herlong	Edgefield	25	Edgefield, S. C.
	C. O. Floyd	(N) Edgefield	25	Box 101, Edgefield, S. C.
	James Eidson	Johnston	11	Johnston, S. C.
	C. B. Toomer (N)	Edgefield Co.Tr.	11	Johnston, S. C.
	R. T. Bishop	Trenton	27	Trenton, S. C.
Fairfield	L. O. Stephenson	Blackstock	34	Blackstock, S. C.
	Julian S. Martin	Monticello	15	Strother, S. C.
	J. W. Woods	(N) Liberty High	11	Jenkinsville, S.C.
Florence	Wade Langston	Elim	37	Timmonsville, S.C.
	M. P. Nolan	Florence	1	612 W. Evans St., Florence, S. C.
	Tracy L. Lane	Johnsonville	55	Box 101, Johnsonville, S.C.
	O. H. Powell	Lake City	47	Lake City, S. C.
	R. K. McKenzie	Olanta	21	Olanta, S. C.
	Jas. B. Chastain	Pamplico	19	Pamplico, S. C.
	O. R. Koon	Sardis	12	Rt.3, Timmonsville
	J. B. Kirkley	Scranton	49	Scranton, S. C.
	L. I. Yarborough	Tans Bay	14	Rt. 3, Florence, S.C.
	J. W. Mathis	Timmonsville	16	Timmonsville, S. C.
	Wm. Frederick (N)	Timmonsville	16	Box 252, Timmonsville
	E. C. West	Hannah	18	Hyman, S. C.
Georgetown	T. H. Evans	Andrews	8	Andrews, S. C.
	J. E. Smith (N)	Andrews	8	Box 186, Andrews, S.C.
	L. M. Creel	Pleasant Hill	22	Rt. 1, Hemingway, S.C.
Greenville	Steve Rochester	Berea	10-C	Rt.3, Greenville, S.C.
	J. R. Martin	Ellen Woodside	4-H	Rt.3, Pelzer, S. C.
	H. A. Chiles (N)	Woodville	4-H	Rt.3, Pelzer, S.C.
	R. L. Jordan	Fork Shoals	2-B	RFD, Pelzer, S. C.
	G. P. Saye	Fountain Inn	3-B	Fountain Inn, S. C.
	R. H. Martin	Greenville	17	201 Aberdeen Drive Greenville, S. C.
	C. D. Ballenger	Greer	9-H	Greer, S. C.
	H. A. Chapman	Jordan	13-M	Rt. 2, Greer, S. C.
	W. H. Chastain	Mauldin	5-B	Mauldin, S. C.
	L. R. Duncan	Mountain View	11-H	Taylors, S. C.
	E. E. Gary	Simpsonville	5-D	Simpsonville, S. C.
	W. F. Moore	Taylors	9-B	Taylors, S. C.
	J. R. Neal	Travelers Rest	12-E	Travelers Rest, S.C.
	W. A. Gantt	Welcome	6-E	RFD 1, Greenville
	I. P. Montgomery	West Gantt)	6-B	21 McAdoo Ave.,
		Laurel Creek)	7-H	Greenville, S. C.
	J. H. Chapman (N)	Chapman Grove	2-B	Rt.2, Box 40, Pelzer

County	Teacher	School	Dist. No.	Address
Greenwood	W. F. Chapman	Greenwood	18	Greenwood, S. C.
	T. C. Hill (N)	Brewer	18	Greenwood, S. C.
Hampton	L. S. Long	Brunson	14	Brunson, S. C.
	Jeter Rhodes	Estill	18 & 25	Estill, S. C.
	G. M. Hickson (N)	Estill	18	Estill, S. C.
	T. H. Caldwell	Hampton	15	Hampton, S. C.
	E. R. Ginn	Varnville	27	Varnville, S. C.
Horry	T. W. Barrineau	Aynor	4	Aynor, S. C.
	C. E. Hucks	Conway	1	Box 566, Conway, S. C.
	J. P. Hayes	Floyds	7	RFD, Nichols, S. C.
	R. B. Segars	Green Sea	3	Green Sea, S. C.
	S. F. Horton	Loris	2	Loris, S. C.
	H. C. Edens	Myrtle Beach	8	Myrtle Beach, S. C.
	W. C. Clardy	Wampee	5	Wampee, S. C.
Jasper	Walter Gramling	Grays Cons.	3	Early Branch, S. C.
	H. L. Harris	Ridgeland	1	Ridgeland, S. C.
	E. W. Blassengale (N)	Jasper Co. Tr.	1	Ridgeland, S. C.
Kershaw	J. L. Talley	Baron de Kalb	14	Westville, S. C.
	J. H. Ruff	Bethune	22	Bethune, S. C.
	C. E. Young	Blaney	12	Blaney, S. C.
	J. R. West, Jr.	Camden	1	Camden, S. C.
	F. B. Stanton	Midway	4	Cassett, S. C.
	C. E. Harmon	Mt. Pisgah	3	Kershaw, S. C.
Lancaster	Roy D. Croxton	Buford	13	Rt. 5, Lancaster, S.C.
	Kermit Faile	Flat Creek	16	Kershaw, S. C.
	V. F. Teal	Heath Springs	38	Heath Springs, S. C.
	Wes. W. Wright (N)	Heath Springs	38	Heath Springs, S. C.
	Walter Patterson	Indianland	28	Rt. 2, Fort Mill, S.C.
	G. L.McManus	Kershaw	40	Kershaw, S. C.
	C. B. Alexander	Lancaster	14	Lancaster, S. C.
Laurens	L. E. Reeder	Clinton	H-5	Clinton, S. C.
	S. C. Gambrell	Gray Court-Owings	D-5	Owings, S. C.
	W. D. Coker (N)	Mt. Carmel	D-5	Owings, S. C.
	W. E. Sims	Hickory Tavern	17	RFD, Pelzer, S. C.
	J. R. Blakeley	Laurens	11	Laurens, S. C.
Lee	R. B. Gentry	Ashwood	7	Rt. 1, Bishopville, S.C.
	J.R. Grantham	Bishopville	1	Bishopville, S. C.
	Henry Lockhart, Jr.	Lynchburg	13	Timmonsville, S. C.
	Brockenton Lunn (N)	Lynchburg	30	Lynchburg, S. C., Box71
Lexington	S. A. Murphy	Batesburg-Leesville	15-18	Batesburg, S. C.
	D. T. Robinson (N)	Batesburg	18	Batesburg, S. C.
	R. M. Hendrix	Brookland-Cayce	29	West Columbia, S. C.
	L. B. Bedenbaugh	Chapin	66	Chapin, S. C.
	L. H. Pursley	Fairview	27	Rt. 1, Leesville, S. C.
	W. L. Jackson	Gilbert	12	Gilbert, S. C.
	T. C. Wright	Irmo	45	Irmo, S. C.
	Duke Richardson, Jr.	Lexington	1	Lexington, S. C.
	L. H. Eleazer	Pelion	25	Pelion, S. C.
	W. P. Leaphart	Swansea	37-C	Swansea, S. C.

County	Teacher	School	Dist. No.	Address
McCormick	J. M. Gantt	De la Howe	6	McCormick, S. C.
	P. C. Dorn, Jr.	McCormick	4	McCormick, S. C.
Marion	R. A. Perry	Centenary	9	Gresham, S. C.
	E. M. Wright (N)	Centenary	9	Rt. 3, Box 110, Marion
	Roy Todd	Marion	20	Marion, S. C.
	James Davis (N)	Marion	20	719 S.Main St.,Marion
	H. L. Stoudemire	Mullins	16	Box 302, Mullins, S.C.
	Cornell Bellamy (N)	Mullins	16	245 Church St.,Mullins
	D. M. Zimmerman	Nichols	25	Nichols, S. C.
Marlboro	G. S. McKenzie	McColl	12	McColl, S. C.
Newberry	S. P. Harris	Bush River	43	Rt. 3, Newberry, S.C.
	C. S. Glymph	Little Mountain)	30	
		Pomaria)	26	Pomaria, S. C.
	E. W. Ballentine	Silverstreet	58	Silverstreet, S. C.
	H. B. Hendrix	Prosperity	14	Prosperity, S. C.
	W. H. Plumblee	Stoney Hill)	13	
		O'Neal)	15	Prosperity, S. C.
	Charles Cromer (N)	Whitmire	52	Whitmire, S. C.
Oconee	John S. Lay	Cleveland	12	Madison, S. C.
	R. M. Bratton	Fair Play	6	Fair Play, S. C.
	R. F. Nalley	Keowee	35	Rt. 1, Seneca, S. C.
	J. H. Meyers	Oakway	5	Westminster, S. C.
	C. G. Dalton	Salem	42	Salem, S. C.
	W. E. Johnson	Seneca	63	Seneca, S. C.
	J. H. Murphree	Tamassee	45	Tamassee, S. C.
	R. D. Poore	Walhalla	26	Walhalla, S. C.
	D. W. Stribling	Westminster	17	Westminster, S. C.
	D. H. Thompson (N)	Westminster	17	Box 145,Westminster,SC
Orangeburg	J. R. Shuler	Bowman	65	Bowman, S. C.
	P. H. Dantzler	Branchville	18	Branchville, S. C.
	LaVerne Williams	Cope	46	Cope, S. C.
	R. M. Foster	Cordova	75	Cordova, S. C.
	R. M. Murray	Elloree	70	Elloree, S. C.
	James C. Greenlee (N)	Elloree	70	Elloree, S. C.
	T. J. Hart	Holly Hill	8	Holly Hill, S. C.
	J. S. Roberts (N)	Holly Hill	8	Holly Hill, S. C.
	J. B. Dreher	North	34	North, S. C.
	M. P. Black	Orangeburg	26	Orangeburg, S. C.
	Miller Bush (N)	Wilkinson High	26	Orangeburg, S. C.
	R. W. Ballentine	Providence	12	Holly Hill, S. C.
	Earl Matthews	Willow High	WH	Norway, S. C.
Pickens	W. C. Owen	Central	9	Central, S. C.
	F. M. Hall	Dacusville	17	Dacusville, S. C.
	L. M. Bauknight	Easley	13	Easley, S. C.
	A. C. Ware	Liberty	11	Liberty, S. C.
	George C. Edens	Pickens	31	Pickens, S. C.
	R. C. Alexander	Six Mile	27	Six Mile, S. C.
	H. H. Zimmerman (N)	Liberty	11	Liberty, S. C.

County	Teacher	School	Dist. No.	Address
Richland	F. W. Shore	Columbia	1	1617 Hampton St., Columbia
	Emerson E. Peckham	Dentsville	17	Rt. 3, Columbia, S. C.
	E. A. Barnwell (N)	Eastover	9-10	Eastover, S. C.
Saluda	R. W. Harrell	Hollywood	6	RFD, Saluda, S. C.
	R. H. Holstein	Ridge Spring)	3	
		Ward)	17	Ridge Spring, S. C.
	O. W. Black	Saluda	1	Saluda, S. C.
	J. R. Freeman (N)	Saluda	1	Box 52, Saluda, S. C.
Spartanburg	H. R. Caston	Boiling Springs	54	Rt. 1, Inman, S. C.
	T. F. Clinton	Campobello	49	Campobello, S. C.
	R. C. Bratton	Chesnee	94	Chesnee, S. C.
	H. M. McCallum	Cowpens	50	Cowpens, S. C.
	S. P. Watson	Cross Anchor	15	Cross Anchor, S. C.
	R. L. Cooley	Duncan	75	Duncan, S. C.
	C. R. Garrison	Fairforest	2	Fairforest, S. C.
	Perry Dawkins (N)	Fairforest	2	Fairforest, S. C.
	J. C. Foster	Gramling	31	Gramling, S. C.
	T. E. Rector	Holly Springs	78	RFD, Inman, S. C.
	G. E. Blackwell	Inman	26	Inman, S. C.
	R. G. Christopher	Landrum	91	Landrum, S. C.
	F. F. Roper	New Prospect	46	Rt. 2, Inman, S. C.
	T. F. Littlejohn	Pacolet	47	Pacolet, S. C.
	Ralph Tiller	Pauline	20	Pauline, S. C.
	E. A. Burnette	Reidville	43	Reidville, S. C.
	F. L. Barton	Woodruff	33	Woodruff, S. C.
	Allen Williams (N)	Woodruff	33	Woodruff, S. C.
Sumter	W. G. McCutchen	Pinewood	23	Pinewood, S. C., Box 21
	Lever Atkinson	Sherwood	33	Rt. 1, Lynchburg, S. C.
	W. E. Gore	Sumter	17	Sumter, S. C.
	J. B. Haile (N)	St. John	13	Lynchburg, S. C.
Williamsburg	W. L. Mellichamp	Greeleyville	22	Greeleyville, S. C.
	Curtis Kennedy	Hebron	19	New Zion, S. C.
	H. N. Merritt	Hemingway	12	Box 896, Hemingway, SC
	Laurie Jordan	Indiantown	Con. 1	Cades, S. C.
	G. A. Stanley	Kingstree	16	Kingstree, S. C.
	Columbus Wilson (N)	Kingstree	16	301 Lexington Ave., Kingstree, S. C.
	W. L. Buddin	Williamsburg Cons.	2	Rt. 3, Andrews, S. C.
York	S. H. Wilkerson	Clover	37	Clover, S. C.
	Fred Wilson, Jr.	Fort Mill	28	Fort Mill, S. C.
	L. B. Moore (N)	Fort Mill	28	Fort Mill, S. C.
	L. H. Hicks	Hickory Grove	40	Hickory Grove, S. C.
	A. R. Wham	Rock Hill	12	Rock Hill, S. C., Box 582
	F. W. Dickson	Sharon	20	Sharon, S. C.
	F. D. Johnson	York	11	York, S. C.

Valuable

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

for

SOUTH CAROLINA VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II

W. A. Schiffley, Director
Division of Veterans Education

of the

State Department of Education
James H. Hope, State Superintendent
Columbia, South Carolina

September, 1945

Tentative Edition

Should be checked w Schiffley for
bringing up to date.

From one to 41 state and territorial supervisors in seven years!

Guidance Grows

By W. T. MARKHAM

Supervisor, Occupational Information and Guidance, Kansas

THE program of Occupational Information and Guidance Service is rapidly coming into its own. At the present rate of development it will soon have been permanently established in every state and territory.

Prior to 1938 there was but one full-time state supervisor. Now 38 states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii and Puerto Rico have supervisors. In two states, Massachusetts and Wisconsin, and in the District of Columbia there are two full-time supervisors.

Vocational guidance on a nation-wide scale had its beginning in February of 1938 when the U. S. Commissioner of Education made a ruling that Federal funds provided by the Smith-Hughes and George-Deen Acts could be made available for state supervision in this area. Pursuant to this ruling a new activity known as the Occupational Information and Guidance Service under the Division of Vocational Education of the Office of Education was established.

Formal organization of the service was effected upon the appointment, April, 1938, of Harry A. Jager as chief. Since that day the service has been active and has grown in personnel and responsibility throughout the country.

AVA at Initial Conference

The most important single conference held in connection with the establishment of the Occupational Information and Guidance Service took place at Jackson, N. H., in August, 1938. This conference was attended by J. C. Wright, Assistant U. S. Commissioner for Vocational Education, and members of the newly created service staff. For AVA members, however, chief interest lies in the important representation of the Association. Among those present were George H. Fern, at that time director of vocational education in Michigan; Lindley H. Dennis, executive secretary, AVA; Robert O. Small, at that time director of vocational education in Massachusetts; John J. Seidel, director of vocational education in Maryland; and Walter H. May, director of vocational education for New Hampshire.

Said Commissioner Studebaker describing establishment of the new service: "One of the noteworthy achievements was the conclusion that an occupational information and guidance service in order to serve vocational education well must also serve the institutions from which training schools recruit their membership. It is fair to report as the general sentiments of the conference two other conclusions: No factor which may affect the occupational outlook or educational competence of pupils should be omitted from a guidance program; and there is a further obligation, to make the educational world aware that the problems of earning a living are inseparable from the whole of educational processes."—*The New National Occupational Information and Guidance Service, John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education.* ***Occupations Magazine,*** *November,* 1938.

In his opening address at the 1938 annual meeting of the AVA in St. Louis, Paul W. Chapman said: "In the light of newly established policies which make possible state leadership for the establishment of occupational information and guidance services, the St. Louis Convention of the American Vocational Association for 1938 will go down in history as marking another important milestone in the progress of Vocational Education."—*Paul W. Chapman, Dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Georgia. Speech at the opening of the general session, AVA. St. Louis,* 1938.

Planks in a Platform

During this same meeting of the American Vocational Association much time was devoted to purposes and plans of the newly established Occupational Information and Guidance Service. Mr. Jager, who also addressed some of the sessions of the meeting, explained at this time to the membership some of the principles and the resulting practices which were adopted as a result of the Jackson conference, and of succeeding conferences, in which many persons noteworthy in guidance and vocational work took part. The functions of a local guidance service were represented as falling into the following six general categories, which today govern to a large extent the programs as they are developing throughout the country:

(1) The individual inventory of each person with whom a guidance program may deal, so as to make possible the accumulation, interpretation and the use of facts about his personal characteristics.

(2) The accumulation, interpretation and use of occupational facts on national, area, state and local bases.

(3) The counseling of individuals in the solution of their personal problems, involving the skillful interpretation of data just described under 1 and 2.

(4) The exploration of resources, in school and out, which may be used by the individual for his further training and education, and particularly to supplement experiences not available within the school walls.

(5) Placement and adjustment activities comprehensive enough to include both employment and any other phase of post-school experience.

(6) Follow-up activities, both of a service and an evaluative nature, so that opportunities may be discovered on the one hand to give further assistance through guidance activities to the individual in his post-school life; and on the other hand to secure data for the school for possible modification of its guidance and curricular practices.

Starting with the above philosophy and pronounced functions as a nucleus, the guidance movement on the Federal-State level has developed materially. With the

ever increasing importance of pre-service, professional, and in-service training of counselors and other officials, the colleges and universities have come into the picture as never before. They have employed specially trained personnel and established basic courses on the graduate level designed to provide for the training of counselors. They have made available summer work shops and special courses for counselors in service. As a result we shall soon have available throughout the country a much greater number of specially qualified counselors than we have had to date.

The present demand for counselors and other personnel workers in industry and in the many Federal agencies has amplified the need for guidance workers at the local level. The schools realize this need and are making available counseling services, in many instances, on a part-time basis relying on in-service training and summer school programs for the training of counselors.

Vocational guidance has made its phenomenal growth during the seven years of its existence because: (1) it has had for its leadership a body of intelligent persons devotedly giving their attention to this particular area of educational effort; (2) it has cooperated continually with other agencies and movements—school administrators, economists, personnel directors, psychologists, vocational educators, professional organizations, and other influential groups; (3) it has maintained its integrity by continuously outlining more clearly its own functions, and, best of all, by refusing to dodge its legitimate responsibilities.

If vocational guidance can continue to enlarge its field of service and produce measurable outcomes in those services, it will be able to render valuable assistance to local communities and local youth through the several areas in which it operates. Likewise its effect on vocational education will be beneficial through its program for the selection of better students, more attention to matching men and jobs and preparation for placement and vocational adjustment.

South Carolina Educ

PETERSON NAMED STATE DIRECTOR

VERD PETERSON, state supervisor of agricultural education for South Carolina since 1920, was appointed full-time state director of vocational education on September 15, 1945.

Increased need for both vocational education and vocational rehabilitation in the state as veterans return from the services and the nation demobilizes its war workers, prompted the South Carolina State Board of Education and state superintendent J. H. Hope to recommend appointment of Mr. Peterson to this new full-time position.

Mr. Peterson, oldest member in point of service in the state education department, started his work in South Carolina before the Smith-Hughes Act was passed and was the first state supervisor and state teacher trainer of agricultural education. Through the years he has worked to establish a program which would reach all of the farm people through organized instruction in all-day, day unit, and adult work in agriculture. Closely paralleling the agricultural program has been the homemaking education program and in recent years distributive education has been expending its services to the rural people in this predominantly agricultural state.

South Carolina had begun the establishment of community canneries and school farm shops before the advent of the Food Production War Training program and was able to provide a pattern which other states might follow in starting such cannery projects to meet the war emergency need. With added FPWT funds available, a rapid expansion was possible. There now are more than 250 school-community canneries in the state and every vocational agriculture department has a school farm shop. Both in-school youth and men and women of the communities utilize these facilities. Girls and women who come to the canneries to process their home-grown foods bring household equipment to the farm shop where they learn simple maintenance and repair.

The program of rural distributive education has been closely connected with farmer cooperatives and the F.F.A. and the schools now have feed mills for grinding feed (some owned and operated by the F.F.A.), incubators for hatching chicks, refrigeration units, and about 75 sweet potato curing houses holding 3,000 to 5,000 pounds of sweet potatoes each.

In addition to working directly with the farm people of the state through their local schools, Mr. Peterson has for fifteen years given courses in administration of vocational education in the summer session of the University of South Carolina Graduate School. Many general educational superintendents have enrolled to obtain information and assistance in the establishment and operation of their programs of vocational education.

Looking ahead Mr. Peterson sees an expansion in all of these services to the state.

"We now have vocational agricultural departments in three-quarters of our schools and growing programs of homemaking and distributive education. We need two vocational agriculture teachers in many of these schools and vocational programs in all of them. We need to work closely with all agencies and keep all, especially our school people, familiar with the different phases of vocational education so that all can cooperate for the improvement of agriculture, distribution, and home living in South Carolina."

Mr. Peterson is a graduate of the University of West Virginia in agriculture and education and did post graduate work at Cornell.

Oct. '45

FARM TRAINING FOR VETERANS

Division of Vocational Agriculture

****

South Carolina State Department of Education
January, 1946

PROVISIONS FOR FARM TRAINING

Eligible veterans, under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, are entitled to farm training. The veteran's eligibility for this training can be determined by filing his application for training with the Veterans Administration, Columbia, South Carolina. On approval by the Director of Veterans Education in the State Department of Education, farm training may be offered through any school with an active vocational agriculture department.

The veteran taking full-time training may receive subsistence as allowed by the Veterans Administration. Full-time training includes 344 hours annually. This training includes a combination of approximately 4 hours per week (200 hours annually) at the vocational department or suitable place; an average of 3 hours per week individual instruction on the farm (144 hours annually), and a minimum of 36 hours work experience per week on the farm under the supervision of the teacher of agriculture.

Part-time training may be taken by a veteran and he would receive subsistence allowance accordingly. The school through which the training is given will receive the proportionate part of the cost allowed for training.

Qualifications of Instructor

Regular teachers of vocational agriculture may teach up to 3 veterans on non-school time not covered by contractual commitment. They may receive monthly $12.50 per trainee, and a maximum of $5.00 travel expense per trainee incurred in the individual instruction on the farm. The charges listed above for teachers of vocational agriculture have been fixed with due consideration given to payment made by Federal Government for such courses under Smith-Hughes, George-Deen or other laws. When 4 or more veterans are placed in training, an assistant vocational agricultural instructor must be obtained. This may be done at the outset by cooperating with other schools in part-time services of an assistant instructor. When the assistant instructor is employed the regular vocational agricultural teacher may continue to receive a maximum of $37.50 per month for teacher training, supervision, and promotion work.

Assistant vocational agricultural teachers are expected to have one year or more of college agriculture plus farm experience. Such teachers must be approved for this program by the State Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture and be required to take necessary training arranged for and approved by the State Supervisor of Agriculture. This training will be carried out under the supervision of the district supervisors of vocational agriculture assisted by the Teacher-Training Department of Clemson College. Salaries of the assistant teacher of agriculture are to be set by the school board, as in the case of the regular teachers of vocational agriculture, based on training and experience and approved by the State Supervisor of Agriculture. Instructors meeting the qualifications and actually engaged in farming may be employed on a part-time basis when the circumstances are deemed justifiable.

Procedure for the Veterans

A. Veterans who are eligible for training (Public Law 346).
   1. Secure from Veterans Administration, Columbia, South Carolina or County

Service Officer Form 1950, fill out, and mail with a certified copy or photostatic copy of discharge to the Veterans Administration. In return the veteran will receive a Certificate of Eligibility Entitlement showing the maximum duration of the training period.

2. Contact his local school superintendent or teacher of vocational agriculture and get approval of his plans for farming, the training desired, etc. Complete the Plan for Farming Blank and submit to the local agricultural teachers or institution responsible for offering the training for approval and as a basis for the instruction to be given. Supervision of the training of veterans under Law 346 is entirely the responsibility of the school authorities.

B. Veterans having service connected disabilities (Public Law 16).
The Veterans Administration will be responsible for inducting disabled veterans into the agricultural courses. It is suggested that the veteran contact the Veterans Administration relative thereto.

Procedure for the School

School people secure cooperation of veterans organizations and other agencies in informing returned veterans of the opportunities for training.

Encourage veterans in filling out and filing Veterans Administration Form 1950.

Teacher of vocational agriculture assist veteran in planning his farming program and completing Plan for Farming Blank.

Each veteran taking farm training must be enrolled in a group made up of veterans for which training is provided.

The Certificate of Eligibility and Entitlement must be indorsed by the school, giving the information asked for on the reverse side and return to Veterans Administration, Columbia, South Carolina. No veteran will be enrolled for this training or entitled to subsistence until these forms are returned.

It is the responsibility of the school authorities and teacher of agriculture to see that these forms are promptly returned to the Veterans Administration, Columbia, South Carolina.

A. Suggestions to Agriculture Teachers:

1. Agriculture Teachers may locate and contact veterans through:
   a. FFA members and other pupils.
   b. County Service Officer.
   c. Civic and farm organizations.
   d. Local selective service boards.
   e. Preachers, doctors and other citizens.
2. Find out type of agricultural training the veteran desires.
3. Help the veteran fill out the necessary forms to qualify for this training.

Farm Training Program

1. Each school giving this farm training will work out an over-all course of study adapted to the types of farming in that area. Show hours of training required for each type of farming. This outline must be submitted to the Veterans Administration.

2. A teaching outline must be worked out for each veteran enrolled in farm training. This outline must be based on his farm worksheet. It must, also, contain jobs and activities necessary for training the veteran in the type of farming he is carrying on. This outline must be in the school file and one copy submitted to the District Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture and one to the Veterans Administration, Columbia, South Carolina.

1 Copy in school file
1 Copy in agriculture teachers file
1 Copy to Veterans Administration
with Certificate of Eligibility

FORM P. F.

PLAN FOR FARMING 1946

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____ CLAIM NO. _____ SCHOOL _____

OWNER _____

Rent _____ _____ Acres Terms _____ Estimated Value of Farm $ _____

Taxes $ _____ Payments $ _____ Int. $ _____ Acres in cropland _____

Pasture _____ Woodland _____ Waste _____ Description of House _____

_____ Value $ _____ Value Barn $ _____

Other Buildings _____ Value $ _____

Description and Location of Farm: _____

FARM PRODUCED - 1945			PRODUCE - 1946		
Cotton	____ acres ____ lbs.	Value $ ____	____ acres	Est. Value $ ____	
Corn	____ acres	Value $ ____	____ acres	Est. Value $ ____	
Legumes	____ acres ____ bu.	Value $ ____	____ acres	Est. Value $ ____	
Truck crops	____ acres ____ tons	Value $ ____	____ acres	Est. Value $ ____	
Sweet Potatoes	____ acres ____ bu.	Value $ ____	____ acres	Est. Value $ ____	
Tobacco	____ acres ____ bu.	Value $ ____	____ acres	Est. Value $ ____	
Peaches	____ acres ____ bu.	Value $ ____	____ acres	Est. Value $ ____	
Other	____ acres	Value $ ____	____ acres	Est. Value $ ____	
	____ acres	Value $ ____	____ acres	Est. Value $ ____	
Hogs	____ No.	Value $ ____	____ No.	Est. Value $ ____	
Broilers	____ No.	Value $ ____	____ No.	Est. Value $ ____	
Dairy Cows	____ No.	Value $ ____	____ No.	Est. Value $ ____	
Milk	____ lbs. ____ gals.	Value $ ____	____ gals.	Est. Value $ ____	
Eggs	____ doz.	Value $ ____	____ doz.	Est. Value $ ____	
Beef	____ No.	Value $ ____	____ No.	Est. Value $ ____	
Other	____ No.	Value $ ____	____ No.	Est. Value $ ____	
	____ No.	Value $ ____	____ No.	Est. Value $ ____	
	Subsidies	Value $ ____		Est. Subsidies $ ____	
		TOTAL $ ____		TOTAL $ ____	

INVENTORY OF LIVESTOCK AND EQUIPMENT NOW ON FARM

Dairy Cattle	____ No. Est. Value $ ____		Work Stock	____ No. Est. Value $ ____	
Beef Cattle	____ No. Est. Value $ ____		Tractors	____ No. Est. Value $ ____	
Poultry	____ No. Est. Value $ ____		Trucks	____ No. Est. Value $ ____	
Swine	____ No. Est. Value $ ____		Equipment	____ No. Est. Value $ ____	
Sheep	____ No. Est. Value $ ____				
	TOTAL $ ____			TOTAL $ ____	

My family consists of: Wife _____ Children _____ Ages _____

This is to certify that I am the owner of the farm described above, and that I agree to full operation for the year by _____ under the following terms:
Veteran

_____

Signed: _____
OWNER LEASEHOLDER

Signed: _____
VETERAN

_____ _____
DATE TEACHER OF AGRICULTURE

1 Copy in school file
1 Copy in agriculture teachers file
1 Copy to Veterans Administration

FORM B. & E.
Agricultural

INDIVIDUAL BUDGET AND ENROLLMENT BLANK

1. Name of Veteran _____ Name of School _____

2. C. No. _____ Serial No. _____ Veteran's Address _____

3. Length of Time Veteran Entitled to Training _____
From Certificate

4. Educational level of Veteran (Grade Completed) _____

5. Name of Course - Agriculture, Cooperative _____

6. Length of Course _____ Months _____ days.

7. Date attended first meeting Group Instruction _____

8. Length of School year 12 months Full time training.

9. Hours per week, Institutional Training 4 , On Job Training 36 , Individual Instruction 3 .

10. The course is _____ time,
(full - part)

11. Estimated Customary cost. Itemized for School Year.

Months	Year 194__ 194__
a. 12 x $25.00 Tuition and Fees	$300.00
b. 12 x $2.00 per month supplies	24.00
c. Equipment (hand tools only) and Books for entire course (List of equipment and books to be approved.)	$100.00

DATE: _____ _____
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

1 Copy in school file
1 Copy in Agriculture Teachers file
1 Copy District Supervisor of Agriculture

RECORD OF TRAINEES

It is understood that regular agriculture teachers can teach a maximum of three trainees on time other than his contractual commitment. A maximum of $25.00 per pupil per month including instructor's travel will be paid the school district.

STATEMENT

CLAIM NO. (From Certificate)	Name of Trainee	Address	Date Starting Training

Signed: _____ Signed: _____
Teacher of Agriculture Superintendent of School

Date this report submitted _____

3 Copies to District Supervisor
of Agriculture

FORM AP. INST.

APPLICATION OF SPECIAL VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE TEACHER

Veterans Training At _____ School

NAME _____ AGE _____

Permanent Address _____

TRAINING:

High School Completed _____

College Attended _____

College Courses in Agriculture _____ Hours.

Professional Education _____ Hours.

Agricultural Education _____ Hours.

Note- The applicant agrees to take the necessary training arranged for and approved by the State Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture.

TEACHING EXPERIENCE:

FARMING EXPERIENCE:

SIGNED: _____
Applicant

Approval of qualifications requested by: _____
Superintendent of Schools

Qualifications approved as to eligibility for contracting purposes of above school:

_____
State Supervisor of Agriculture

1 Copy to Veterans Administration
1 Copy filed in local school
1 Copy Agriculture Teachers file

FORM M. R.

MONTHLY REPORT - AGRICULTURE

Public Law 346

NAME _____ CLAIM NO. _____ MONTH OF _____ 194___.

HOURS IN ATTENDANCE

_____ On the Job

_____ Institutional Training

_____ Supervision by Instructor on Farm

DATES SUPERVISOR VISITED FARM _____

DAYS AND DATES ABSENT: _____

_____

CONDUCT

_____ Satisfactory according to school standards

_____ Unsatisfactory according to school standards

PROGRESS

_____ Satisfactory according to school standards

_____ Unsatisfactory according to school standards

_____
INSTRUCTOR

_____
SCHOOL

1 Copy to Veterans Administration
1 Copy filed in local school
1 Copy Agriculture Teachers files

FORM M. I.

MONTHLY INVOICE

NAME OF VETERAN _____

ADDRESS _____ DATE _____

NAME OF SCHOOL _____ SERIAL NO. _____

COURSES: AGRICULTURE, COOPERATIVE CLAIM NO. _____

DATE OF ENROLLMENT _____ PUBLIC LAW 346
(First meeting attended for group instruction)

Period covered by this invoice _____ to _____, 194__.

		Applied for	Approved
A _____ x 25.00	Tuition & Fees	$_____	$_____
	Supplies	$_____	$_____
	Books	$_____	$_____
	Equipment	$_____	$_____
	TOTAL	$_____	$_____

NOTE: Attach receipted invoices for total purchases of supplies, books and equipment for group. Purchase only supplies, books and equipment approved in writing by State Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture.

The above charged are the actual cost of such books, supplies, equipment and other expenses for each veteran and are the list prices charged other students. The material has been delivered to the trainees and evidence of such delivery and such expenditures is on hand and available for the inspection of the Veterans Administration.

I certify that the above bill is correct and just; that payment therefor has not been received; that all statutory requirements as to American production and labor standards, and all conditions of purchase applicable to the transactions have been complied with; and that State or local sales taxes are not included in the amount billed.

This is to certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the charges herein are not in conflict with the existing State Laws or other legal requirements. Charges listed above for Teachers of Vocational Agriculture have been fixed with due consideration given to payment made by Federal Government for such courses under Smith-Hughes, George-Deen and other laws.

By: _____
School Finance Officer
(Type name and title on all copies of the bill. Sign originals only.)

Attach supplement Form M. I. and receipted invoices to this form.

1 copy to Veterans Administration
1 copy for School file
1 copy to Agriculture teacher
1 copy to Veteran

Supplement Form M. I.

BOOK AND EQUIPMENT RECEIPT FORM

NAME OF VETERAN _____ DATE _____

ADDRESS _____ CLAIM NO. _____

NAME OF SCHOOL _____ COURSE _____

FOR SCHOOL

I certify that the articles listed on this invoice have been delivered to the beneficiary for whom procured in good condition and in the quantity and quality specified.

List	Item	Cost
1.	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____

SIGNED: _____
Superintendent of
Chairman of Board of Trustees

FOR VETERAN

I certify that the items listed above have been received by me in good condition except as noted. I understand that should I fail to complete the course because of fault on my part I may be required to return any or all items not actually expended or to repay the reasonable value thereof.

(A) Exceptions _____

SIGNED: _____
Veteran

1. Remarks:

The original receipted invoice must be attached to this form and mailed to Veterans Administration, Columbia, South Carolina.

MONTHLY TRAVEL REPORT
OF
FARM TRAINING FOR VETERANS

Agriculture Teacher	School	Month	Date Submitted

Date	Name of pupil or places visited	Activities Carried Out	Hours	Miles
		Total		

Miles traveled _____ at 5¢ per mile $ _____

Chairman or Secy. of Board	Title	Teacher of Agriculture

(Fill out 3 copies, keep 1 for school file, 1 for agriculture teacher file and mail to district supervisor of agriculture.)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF OPPORTUNITY

ADULT DIVISION
STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
COLUMBIA, S. C., MARCH, 1946

SOUTHERN FARMER

Vol. 107 MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, APRIL, 1946 No. 4

Schools In South May Get Federal Aid

Senator Hill, Rep. Pace Say Bill May Pass

By JEAN CARPENTER

Washington, D. C.—Boys and girls in the South may get better schools.

It looks like there is a good chance congressmen from the South will get together and help pass a Federal Aid for Education bill. If the "folks back home" let their congressmen know they want this money for schools, the bill may be passed in time for next year's school term.

Senator Lister Hill, of Alabama, has been backing a bill in the Senate for some time. Now Representative Stephen Pace, of Georgia, has started a bill in the House.

Under these bills $300,000,000 would go to the states for education. Since they have more children, and need the money most, the Southern states would get more of this money. Schools in the South would get almost as much money from this bill as they now get from all the State Departments of Education.

Senator Hill has been fighting for Federal Aid for years. He has the support of a number of other Southern senators. "There is no section of the country which needs this money for its schools more than the South." Senator Hill says.

When he introduced his bill, Representative Pace said: "I want the boys and girls of the South to have just as good schools and training as the boys and girls who live in the rich states have."

Both Senator Hill and Representative Pace have made sure that the federal government will not control or supervise schools. The schools will continue to be run by the states. To get the money each state would have to agree:

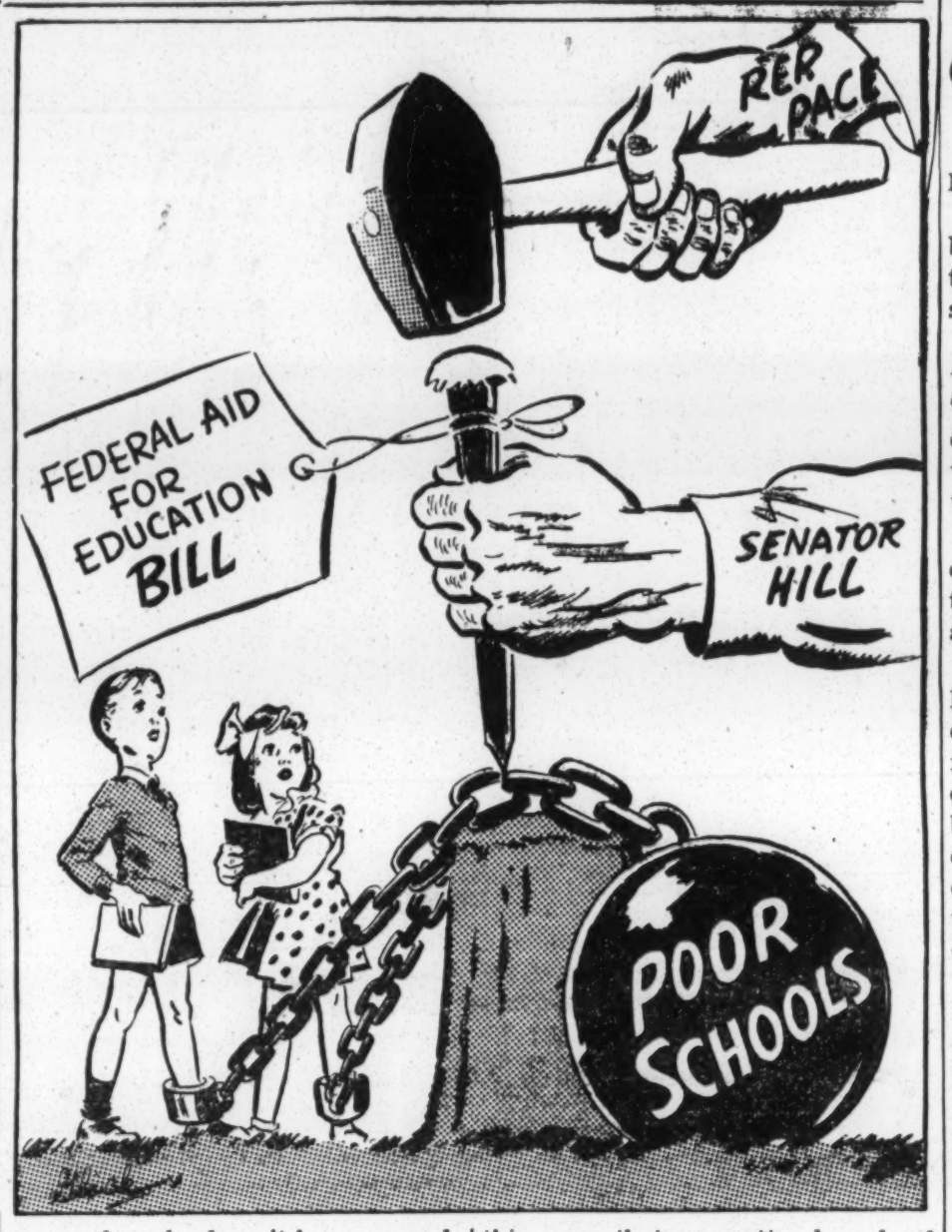
1. To keep on spending as much money for schools as it is now spending.

2. To divide the federal money fairly between white schools and Negro schools.

Southern leaders think these are fair provisions and that all fair-minded Southerners will agree that they should be in the bill.

The National Education Association is backing the bill. Dr. R. B. Marston, who is with that organization, says that no matter how hard the South tries, it cannot catch up with other states in education. The South just doesn't have the money.

Education leaders say a Federal Aid for Education bill would put the South's schools 15 or 20 years ahead of what they are now. Without this aid they believe the South's boys and girls will always have a harder time in life because they do not have a chance to get a good education.



Loan To Britain Would Help Sell Cotton, Tobacco

By ESTES KEFAUVER
Member of Congress from Tennessee

The farmer will benefit if we can build up our trade with other countries. This is the only way we can sell our surplus farm products.

Foreign nations are like a farmer whose house and barn burned down. They have to borrow to rebuild the cities, factories, and bridges that were destroyed. Until they can do this they can't buy or sell much.

We in the South have to sell two of our biggest crops to foreign countries. Too much cotton and tobacco are grown to use just in the U. S.

The Flannagan Act which puts a limit on tobacco crop shows how the cutting off of foreign markets has affected the farmer in the U. S. In this case, our servicemen overseas had built a foreign market for American cigarettes, with their high burley content. One cigarette out of every three went to soldiers and sailors overseas.

Few people want to use crop control as a permanent way to keep prices up. Especially since we hope for an economy of abundance here in America. Our burley farmers are looking for a way to make burley-growing profitable without strict crop control.

Some say our veterans will buy cigarettes here at home as civilians just as they did overseas as soldiers and sailors. But the difference in prices will make quite a difference in the number of cigarettes they buy. Overseas they could get cigarettes at 50¢ per carton.

About the only way to increase the use of burley is by selling more to people in other countries. Many foreigners learned to like American cig-

(Continued On Page Eleven)

Do You Want Better Schools? Here's The Way You Can Help

If enough fathers and mothers let Congress know they want better schools, the Federal Aid for Education bill will pass.

Here are the ways mothers and fathers in the South can help get the Federal Aid Bill passed.

1. Write to your senators and representatives.

2. Get your P.-T.A.'s, farm organizations, church groups, home demonstration clubs, and other groups to send letters or resolutions. All it takes to get a letter written about this bill is for one man or woman to get up at a meeting and ask that the letter or resolution be sent. The secretary can write the letter.

3. Talk to senators and representatives who are running for Congress this year. Ask any candidates who are running against your senator or representative how he feels about it.

Send letters and resolutions to your senator to: Senator————, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Send letters and resolutions to the representative from your district to: Rep. ————, House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Here is a list of Senators:

ALABAMA	MISSOURI
Sen. John Bankhead	Sen. Frank P. Briggs
Sen. Lister Hill	Sen. Forrest C. Donnell
ARKANSAS	NORTH CAROLINA
Sen. J. Wm. Fullbright	Sen. Josiah Bailey
Sen. John L. McClellan	Sen. Clyde Hoey
FLORIDA	OKLAHOMA
Sen. Claude Pepper	Sen, Elmer Thomas
Sen. Chas. O. Andrews	Sen. E. H. Moore
GEORGIA	SOUTH CAROLINA
Sen. Richard Russell	Sen. Olin D. Johnston
Sen. Walter George	Sen. Burnet Maybank
KENTUCKY	TENNESSEE
Sen. Alben Barkley	Sen. Kenneth McKellar
Sen. Stanfil	Sen. Tom Stewart
LOUISIANA	TEXAS
Sen. Allen J. Ellender	Sen. W. Lee O'Daniels
Sen. John H. Overton	Sen. Tom Connally
MISSISSIPPI	VIRGINIA
Sen. Theo Bilbo	Sen. Carter Glass
Sen. James O. Eastland	Sen. Harry Byrd
WEST VIRGINIA	
Sen. Harley M. Kilgore	
Sen. Chapman Revercomb	

Word Contest Prize Winners Announced

William H. Fletcher, of Carrollton, Georgia won the first prize of $200 in cash in the Southern Farmer word contest. This was the first radio contest for new subscribers with the words, "You Should Read Southern Farmer."

Prizes for the second contest will be announced in the May issue. The third contest is now under way.

Second prize of $100 went to Mrs. Allen Tucker, Massillon, Ohio. Miss Pearl Block, Sarcoxie, Missouri, won the $50 prize, and W. Lindsay Lane, New Orleans, La., won fourth prize of $25.

All entries were carefully judged in the contest. The other 65 prize winners are listed on page 12.

Time To Use Your Vote

Your grand-daddy had a rifle that hung over the mantel piece. Chances are he didn't have to use it during his life-time.

There was a time when men took down their rifles and got into a fight because they wanted to vote. They even died to get that right.

The vote is like those old rifles. If you get practice in using it, you can do it well. If you don't the vote gets rusty.

There will always be a need for the right to vote. The common man in the South will have a better chance if he learns all he can about men who are running for office. He will have a still better chance if he speaks out and says what he thinks.

As the politicking season gets under way, every man and woman should begin getting ready to vote. Talk to your neighbors every day. Ask some questions. Make up your mind. Speak out.

GEORGIA **SOUTHERN FARMER** EDITION

Vol. 107 MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, MAY, 1946 No. 5

Senator Taft Joins Friends Of Federal Aid

Washington, D. C.—Boys and girls in the South may have a good chance for better schools next year.

Senator Robert Taft, of Ohio, has joined with Senator Lister Hill, of Alabama, in backing the Federal Aid for Education Bill. This means there is now a better chance for the $300,000,000 bill to pass than ever before.

Senator Taft was against Federal Aid in the past. He is a conservative Republican. Friends of education here are glad that he has changed his mind. They are glad to give him credit for the help he has given them in getting behind the bill.

This bill, which Senator Hill has been trying to get passed for many years, leaves complete control of education in the hands of the states. It's purpose is to give boys and girls from poor states an equal chance in life with those from richer states.

Friends of education here believe that if the people throughout the country now get behind their Senators and Representatives the bill has a good chance to pass before the next school year. It will still take strong backing from voters throughout the country to get the bill through Congress.

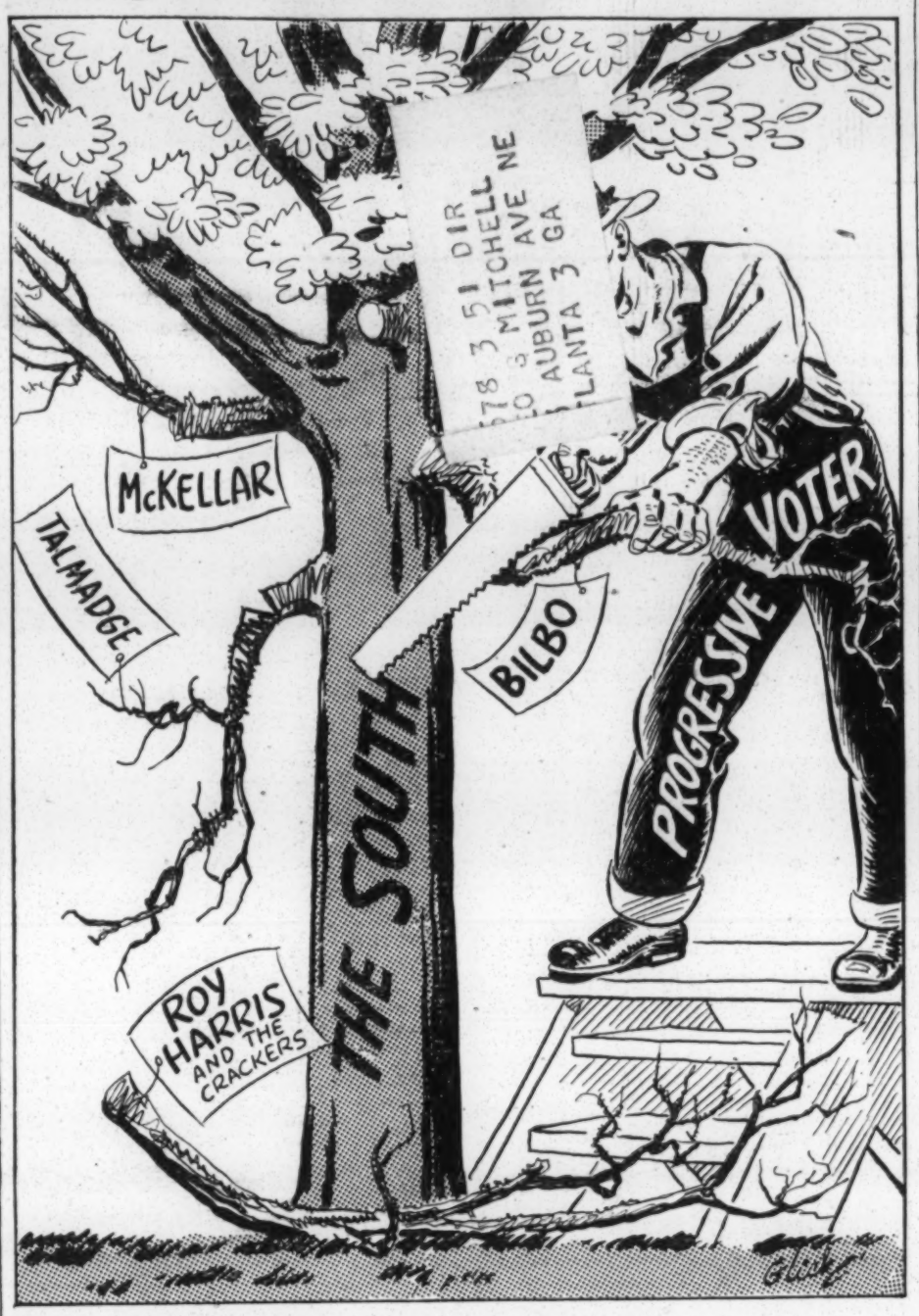
You Can Help!

Maybe you don't like every thing the OPA has done. But if those "OPA price" tags are thrown away, you will pay even higher prices for shoes, clothes, plows, fertilizer.

Farmers all over the South are putting in crops now. They don't have much time for politics. If the "get rich quick" manufacturers have their way, it will take 15 pounds of cotton to buy a shirt instead of 10. So they are spending a little time writing letters to their Senators and Representatives.

The more who write, the more who get their lodges, farm organizations and other groups to write, the better the chance will be to save OPA.

Cutting Off The Dead Wood



Day Of The Demagogues Past?

Southerners are going to the polls to beat the machine politicians and demagogues as never before.

The machine politicians and demagogues were beaten in Augusta, Ga., recently. There the Cracker Party, led by Roy Harris, Speaker of the House, took a real licking. The independents led by young Bill Morris beat the Crackers 12,500 votes to 7,700.

Now it seems certain that Gene Talmadge will be beaten, either by young James V. Carmichael or E. D. Rivers.

In every Southern state, young Southerners, farmers, veterans, women, and working people are joining together in these fights.

In Tennessee young Ned Carmack already has a big following and is out to beat Senator McKellar, enemy of the TVA.

Senator Bilbo has two opponents and may have a third. Church leaders, farmers, women, and veterans are joining in the anti-Bilbo campaign.

The South already has many statesmen in Congress and State capitals. If these fights are won, it will have more of them.

Congressmen Cut Heart From OPA Bill

By GOULD BEECH

Washington, D. C.—The nation is on its way down the reckless road to inflation.

The OPA has been cut to pieces by the House. This means that if the Senate does not change the bill passed by the House, price control will be ended June 30. The bill passed by the House will do no good at all. Only a mass protest from the people can save the OPA.

Chester Bowles and Paul Porter, two leaders in the fight to save price control for another year, say that if the Senate doesn't act prices will go up at least 50%. But this price rise will benefit big industries most. The price the farmer gets will not go up anything like as much as the price he will have to pay for shoes, work shirts, tractors, plows, fertilizer, etc.

Wrecking the OPA is part of Big Industry's plan to "cash in" on the war. Every gun, plane, ship and tank produced by an industry during the war was turned out for a profit. Now that there are shortages of shoes, clothes, foods, tractors, building materials, these same manufacturers want to hit the public with more high prices.

The fight to kill the OPA was led by the Republicans. Many Southern Democrats joined the Republicans in cutting the heart out of OPA.

President Truman said he had hopes the Senate would pass a better bill that might save the OPA. However, powerful lobbies have been at work for months in Washington to kill the OPA.

It may be that OPA has not been run perfectly. However, the question is whether the farmers and wage-earners would be better off with OPA or with no OPA at all.

After OPA is dead it will be too late to stop inflation. The same men who want to kill OPA today are the ones who led the country through inflation after World War I followed by the crash of 1921. In that crash more than 450,000 American farmers lost their farms in 24 months.

Georgians Rally Behind Carmichael After Harris Defeat

(Special To The Southern Farmer)

Atlanta, Ga.—The political machines and the demagogues are not as happy in Georgia now as they were a few weeks ago.

Roy Harris and his Cracker Party, one of the strongest political rings in the country, have taken a bad beating in Augusta. The smashing defeat of Bill Morrison and the Independents has thrilled people all over the State who believe in decency and honesty in government.

Harris failed completely to stir up race hate in Augusta. His claim that he was leading a crusade to save the white primary was laughed at. Even after the election was over he was still shouting, "the Negroes did it." While the count did show that Negro voters in the county had voted against Harris by 4 to 1, it also showed that a big majority of white voters had also decided they had had enough of the Cracker Party. The final count showed 12,500 for Morris, 7,700 for Harris.

Now progressives throughout the state are ready to give Gene Talmadge the worst licking he's ever taken in politics. Talmadge as usual will try to win by stirring up race hatred. Since Harris couldn't win with the race issue, even with machine support, it is believed it will be easy to beat Talmadge.

However, it will take the solid support of all progressive forces in the state to insure a complete Talmadge defeat by a big majority.

This backing seems to be getting behind young James V. Carmichael. At the age of 36, Carmichael has already made a name for himself throughout Georgia. He served in the Legislature for two terms, and during the war was the manager of the big Bell bomber plant at Macon.

Immediately after Carmichael announced he would run, 22 newspapers in the state announced their support. Groups of voters who are in favor of decent, honest government also began working for him.

E. D. Rivers has also announced he will run. If Rivers stays in the race, it is expected that he will run third. Many fear that he may split the vote of those who are opposed to Talmadgeism.

Georgia has profited so much from Gov. Arnall's record that a big majority of the people do not want to go back to Talmadgeism.

SOUTHERN FARMER

Vol. 7. No. 8. August, 1946

'Well, Gene, We Got Him On The Wrong Road Again'

Georgia Chooses Four More Years Of Gene Talmadge

Atlanta, Ga.—Georgia is going to have four more years of Eugene Talmadge.

The combined Carmichael-Rivers-O'Kelly vote showed that at least 58 Georgians were against Talmadge to every 42 who were for him. Talmadge got a majority of the unit vote.

Talmadge succeeded in getting enough Georgians to believe that he was needed to save "white supremacy."

He created so much interest in "white supremacy" that he was able to get people to forget his record. He got them to forget the filthy chain-gangs, his veto of old-age pensions, the way he almost wrecked the State's colleges, and the way he used the National Guard like it was a bunch of Nazi storm-troopers.

Those who remember Talmadge's other three terms as a governor say there's no predicting what he will do. One thing is certain—he will look out for the interests of Gene Talmadge, Herman Talmadge and a few favored friends.

There are thousands of Georgia people, including many small farmers, who still have faith in Talmadge. They believe that "Old Gene" is really interested in their welfare.

In the past they have been satisfied to hear "Old Gene lay it on them." But many of them may be more interested in what Talmadge does for schools, roads, old-age pensions, farm markets, and keeping the prisons and chain gangs cleaned up.

So the test of Talmadge in the next four years will be what he actually does, rather than what he says.

'Thrill Of A Life-Time' For Texas Housewife Who Wins New Ford Car

When Mrs. Lois E. NesSmith answered her phone and heard the words, "You've won the new Ford Deluxe," we thought she would faint.

"It was the thrill of a life-time," Mrs. NesSmith wrote after the call. Mrs. NesSmith had never won a big prize before in a contest. Her husband is a rig-builder with an oil-well drilling crew. She has one daughter who is 19 years old.

Mrs. NesSmith is a housewife who likes to sew and can. "My pantry shelves are fairly bulging with cucumbers, beets, beans, tomatoes and peaches," she writes. "Everything but the peaches were raised in our garden."

Although entries in the contest came from many states, another Texas woman won the $200 second prize. She is Mrs. Carl Mullins, Rt. 3, McKinney, Texas.

Albert Robichaud, of Worcester, Mass.; won $100, the third prize. Maxine C. Prater, Jacksonville, Florida, won the fourth prize of $50.

All entries in the contest were judged carefully. Many of those who sent in lists of words failed to follow the rules. The most frequent violations were on plurals and proper names.

A committee of judges which included J. Mac Jones, outstanding young attorney; Mrs. Albert Thomas, leader in many civic activities and member of the Alabama State Personnel Board, and Miss Mary Elmore Persons, English teacher, decided the winners.

"We want to thank all who entered the contest," said Aubrey Williams, Publisher of the Southern Farmer. "All of the entries were judged fairly—and our only regret is that every person who entered could not win a prize. We will show our appreciation by continuing our efforts to make the Southern Farmer the friendliest and most interesting paper in the country—as well as the champion of all farm people."

Names of winners of $10 and nylon hose prizes are on Page 11.

What Does The South Need Most?

The South needs a program. It needs a program that may take 5, 10 or even 20 years to work out.

It needs a program because there's no sense in Southern people being satisfied with less than the people of any other section have. The Southern Farmer believes that Southern people can produce as much, and earn as much, as people anywhere—if they have the opportunity.

But Southern people don't have as much. Southern farmers don't have as much, and Southerners who have moved to town don't have as much.

We'd like to hear from our readers about what they think. We'd like to know what they feel are the reasons why Southerners on the farm and in town don't have as much. We'd like to know what they feel can and should be done to change this. Write us if you have any ideas.

Crippled OPA Passes, Congress Ready To Quit

Washington, D. C.—Congress finally passed an OPA bill. The bill has been cut and whacked in so many places that it may not work too well.

The feeling in Washington is that it's better than nothing. President Truman seems to believe that the only thing to do is to try to make it work. It is the only hope of heading off rising prices that would wreck the country.

Big manufacturers held down prices after the OPA was killed. They had hopes the country would be fooled into forgetting price control. In a few places new automobiles with an OPA price of $1,200 were selling for $2,500.

If there was no price control this would mean that tractors would probably sell for $3,000, and trucks at the same price.

From all over the country there were reports that people had stopped buying. Stores which sell to farmers said that Saturday trade had dropped off. After a week without price control, city people were also buying fewer things.

There was the general feeling that "we had better save our money because there are hard days ahead if inflation comes." There was even less buying on things that did not go up in price.

Selfishness, Greed

Now that the war is over, many people were trying to get rich quick off their neighbors. Every selfish group wanted to get the highest possible price for its product—and keep price controls on the other fellow. It was clear from the beginning that it would be unfair to keep price controls on some things and take them off others.

Many Congressmen who have the interest of the people at heart kept fighting against selfishness and greed. But they didn't have a majority. Too many could be bought, or influenced by lobbyists who had money to spend in the fight.

Congress Going Home

Now Congress is ready to go home. It leaves behind a lot of work. Very little of the administration's program has been passed. Here are some of the bills that were not passed:

Federal Aid for Schools. Still in committees. This means that hopes for more money for schools by September has been lost.

A housing bill. Veterans are still walking the streets looking for a place to live. The Senate passed a housing bill in April. The big real estate lobby has kept this bill from being passed by the House.

A health bill. Nothing has been done about this.

TVA fertilizer plant. This plant was killed on a day when only about half the members of the House were present.

Atomic Power. Not much has been said about the fact that the power of the atom can be used like electricity, gasoline or coal. Powerful business interests want to control this power. Others want the military brass hats to control it. But it should be kept in the hands of the people through government. Congress has not passed the bill which would guarantee government control.

SOUTHERN FARMER

VOL. 108. NO. 2. February, 1947

Governor Folsom Will Fight For Average Citizen

The biggest crowd in Alabama's history turned out to hear Big Jim Folsom take the oath of office as Governor on January 20. More than 100,000 farmers and working people who had supported the 6 foot, 8 inch champion of a revival of democracy were on hand.

Big Jim, who is only 38 years old, is the youngest Governor in Alabama's history. Those who know

Governor "Big Jim" Folsom

him say he will lead Alabama forward in a way that will challenge every Southern State.

He campaigned with his Strawberry Pickers, a hill-billy band from the farm country around Cullman County, and a mop and suds bucket. He promised to sweep out the old order. Here are some highlights from the speech he made at his inauguration:

"I believe in the kind of Democracy that goes back to the branch-heads and bush arbors. That's the kind of democracy that gives the average man and woman more to say about the way their government is run. That means we're going to get rid of worn-out restrictions on voting (the poll tax).

"If our democracy is strong, it has to have a regeneration every now and then. . . . I am not afraid of too much democracy. I am afraid of what happens to people when they have too little democracy.

"Our children are going to have a nine months school, free textbooks and an opportunity for a college education. A child must not be penalized for being born in Alabama.

"We must see to it that our old people are provided all the necessities of life. (A $40 a month old-age pension is his goal.)

"We're going to have cheap electric power all over Alabama. We're going to have it at every farmer's doorstep and in every factory.

"Those who own our natural resources—our ores, our coal, our river valleys—have got to use these resources for the development of our state."

o

Contest Winners

Names of winners in the latest Southern Farmer word-building game to be judged will be found on pages six and thirteen.

What does a Loan Cost You?

CREDIT FOR THE SMALL FARMER

How much you make on a crop this year may depen[illegible] on what you have to pay for c[illegible] Do you need to know wher[illegible] an cheap?

There w[illegible] n small farmers pai[illegible] r each $1.00 they b[illegible] pay 50% interest to [illegible] " it means that out o[illegible] les of cotton you raise [illegible] terest.

Here [illegible] e a few fa[illegible] credit that may help [illegible] loan at the lowest rate.

Where you go to get a [illegible] pends on—

What the money is to be used for.

How much you need.

How good your record is on paying back money.

How much assets you have—land, livestock, equipment.

At this time of year most farmers who need a loan want to use the money for putting in a crop. So let's

take a look at the Production Credit Associations. There is one of these associations near you. If you don't know where it is located, ask your county agent, vocational agriculture teacher, or another farmer.

The Production Credit Associations were made possible by the federal government. They are run by the farmers themselves.

If you need money for seed, feed, fertilizer, livestock, a tractor, plow, or other necessary expense, the Production Credit Association is the best place to go.

These loans are made for short terms. When you borrow from a PCA, you give a first mortgage on your crop. You pay only 4½¢ on the dollar for a Production Credit loan. And you pay interest only for the months you use the money.

There are, of course, good private banks which also make loans to farmers. You have to have good credit, though, and the interest rate is usually 6%.

Every farmer who gets a PCA loan has to join the association. His stock

costs him about $5.00 for each $100 loan. But he can sell this stock back as soon as the loan is paid.

Some farmers may not be able to get a loan from a private bank or a Production Credit Association. If you can't do this, the thing to do is to go to the nearest office of the Farm Home Administration. This used to be called the FSA, or Farm Security.

If you want to borrow money to put in a crop, or for livestock or workstock, the FHA can lend you money if you can't get a loan from a bank or any other agency.

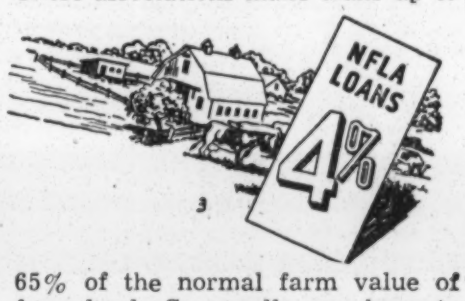
The FHA makes "operating" loans for from one to five years. The interest rate is 5%.

On one year loans—which is the old "Seed Loan" program — you don't have to have a farm and home plan. If the loan is for more than one year, the FHA has to make

certain your farm program will be good enough to get you on your feet.

Suppose you want to buy a farm?

If you have some money to pay down, the best loan for you may be from a Farm Loan Association. These are under the Federal Land Bank system. There is probably a Farm Loan Association near you. These associations make loans up to



65% of the normal farm value of farm land. So usually you have to have some money to pay down to get one of these loans. The interest rate is 4%. The loans can be made for a long period of time. You can also get a Federal Land Bank Loan to pay off an old mortgage on your farm.

But maybe you don't have any money in the bank to make a down payment. There's still a chance you can buy a farm.

The Farm Home Administration makes loans to tenant farmers to buy farms. This agency can finance a farm purchase with no down payment. The cost of building a house or fixing up an old one can be in-

cluded. But, the farm tenant must have a good record. That is, he must be a good farmer and have a good reputation in the community. The interest rate on these loans is 3½ percent, and the loans can run up to 40 years.

The person to see about an FHA loan is your county FHA supervisor.

Right now it may not be a good idea to buy a farm. In some sections the price of farm land is too inflated. This makes it hard to find a farm that can pay off a mortgage if farm prices go down later.

Georgia Fears Talmadge Planning Dictatorship

Atlanta, Ga.—The big question in Georgia today is "Will our state have a dictatorship?"

Herman Talmadge has shown that he will use force if necessary to grab and keep Georgia under his control. "We read about dictators in Europe and South America grabbing power this way, but we didn't think it could happen here." This is the way one woman put it as she watched Talmadge's gang using force to clear out Georgia's state capitol.

When it became clear that Talmadge was not going to wait for the courts to decide the issue, the people of Georgia became aroused. They have made it clear that they are not willing for the courts to be put aside and replaced by the bayonet. Protest meetings have been held all over the state. Once the members of the Legislature learned how the people felt, they began to cool off too.

Young Talmadge got only a few hundred votes for Governor. It was on a basis of these votes that the Legislature "elected" him Governor. He would not have led with these votes except that when the boxes were counted from his home county there had been a mysterious increase in the number he received.

Talmadge has let it be known that he plans to stop the court cases against the Ku Klux Klan and the Columbians, which follows Hitler's "Youth Movement." It is also known that Georgia railroads put a lot of money into Talmadge's campaign fund. It is believed that if he becomes Governor he will forget all about the anti-trust suits against the railroads. These cases are part of the fight to get freight-rate justice for Georgia and the South.

Meantime, Lt. Gov. M. E. Thompson is waiting for court action to decide the case. He was also sworn in as acting Governor, and the Georgia Senate refused to remove the record of this action.

There is widespread fear in Georgia that if Talmadge does become Governor, democratic government will be lost. He has openly approved the Ku Klux Klan. It is believed that the Klan and the Nazi-inspired Columbians will carry out the same kind of program that Hitler's storm troopers and brown shirts did in Germany.

It is also clear that there are those around young Talmadge who are ready to carry out a widespread program of graft and bribery.

REPORT

OF THE

Adjutant General

OF THE

STATE OF FLORIDA

FOR THE YEARS 1943 AND 1944

VIVIAN COLLINS
BRIGADIER GENERAL, A.G.D., A.U.S.
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

SOCIAL PLANNING COUNCIL · ATLANTA, GEORGIA ·

A Medium for Fact Finding and Building an Informed Public Opinion

SERVICES

PROVIDED BY

SOCIAL AND HEALTH AGENCIES

IN

DEKALB AND FULTON COUNTIES

Prepared by the Social Planning Council
11 Pryor St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.

November, 1944

FAMILY AND CHILD CARE FIELD

These are the governmental and private agencies which provide Legal Service; Counselling; Relief; Institutional Care for Adults (long and short time); Employment; Foster Care for Children (nursery schools, day nurseries, foster homes; institutions); and Other Special Services.

For Families and Adults	For Children
I. Private Agencies Supported through the Community Fund	
Atlanta Community Shop 1/	Atlanta Child's Home*
Eventide Home for Old Women 2/*	Carrie Steele Pitts Home*
Family Bureau - Federation for Jewish Social Service	Child Welfare Association*
Family Bureau - Salvation Army	Gate City Day Nurseries*
Family Welfare Society	Hebrew Orphans Home (Children's Service Bureau)
Florence Crittenton Home*	Hillside Cottages*
Goodwill Industries	Sheltering Arms Day Nurseries*
Legal Aid Society	
Traveler's Aid Society	
Urban League	

II. Private Agencies Supported through other Voluntary Sources	
American Red Cross, Atlanta Chapter	Aidmore, Crippled Children's Convalescent Home
American Red Cross, DeKalb Chapter	Andrew Stewart Goodwill Center Nursery
Argonne Hotel - Salvation Army	Georgia Baptist Orphans' Home
Butler Street YMCA Residence	Junior League Speech School
Churches Homes for Girls*	Kate P. Dawson Goodwill Center Nursery
Georgia Association for the Blind	Methodist Children's Home
Henrietta Egleston Hospital - Social Service Department	Service Guild Nursery School (Federation for Jewish Social Service)
Men's Social Service Center - Salvation Army	Southern Christian Home
Salvation Army Young Women's Residence	
YMCA - Residence	

For Families and Adults	For Children
III. Governmental Agencies Supported by Taxes	
DeKalb County Dept. Public Welfare	Childrens' Division Fulton DPW
DeKalb County Pauper Farm	Day Care programs operated by Atlanta, Fulton, and DeKalb School Systems
Federal Probation and Parole Office	DeKalb County Juvenile Court
Fulton County Almshouse	Fulton County Industrial Farm for Negro Boys
Fulton County Dept. Public Welfare	State Dept. of Public Welfare
Fulton County Probation Office	Fulton County Juvenile Court
Grady Hospital Social Service Service Department	
U.S. Employment Service of the War Manpower Commission	

---

* Also receive tax funds.

1/ Though still a member of the Community Fund, agency has required no allocation from the Fund for 1943-44, during which years it has been self-supporting.

2/ Though still a member of the Community Fund, has required no allocation for 1944.

HEALTH FIELD

The following governmental and private agencies provide hospital care, clinical care, and other health services.

I. Private Agencies Supported through the Community Fund

A.G. Rhodes Home for the Incurables*
Atlanta Tuberculosis Association*
Morris Hirsch Clinic (Federation for Jewish Social Service)

II. Private Agencies Supported through other Voluntary Sources

Andrew Stewart Goodwill Clinic
Catholic Colored Mission and Clinic
Central Presbyterian Baby Clinic
DeKalb Clinic*
Good Samaritan Gland Clinic*
Crawford Long Hospital
Emory University Hospital
Georgia Baptist Hospital
Henrietta Egleston Hospital
Piedmont Hospital
Scottish Rite Hospital*
St. Joseph's Infirmary
Our Lady of Perpetual Help Free Cancer Home
Metropolitan Insurance Company Nursing Service

III. Governmental Agencies Supported by Taxes

Atlanta City Health Department
DeKalb County Health Department
Fulton County Health Department
Grady Hospital and Clinics
Steiner Clinic
Battle Hill Sanatorium

---

*Also receive tax funds.

RECREATION-GROUP WORK FIELD

These are the governmental and private agencies which provide recreational and group activities for girls, boys, and adults.

I. Private Agencies Supported through the Community Fund

Junior Red Cross, Atlanta Chapter
Junior Red Cross, DeKalb Chapter
Atlanta Boys' Club
Boy Scouts
Camp Fire Girls
Educational Alliance (Federation for Jewish Social Service)
Girl Scouts
Salvation Army Community Center
Urban League
YMCA, Central
YWCA
YMCA, Butler Street

II. Private Agencies Supported through other Voluntary Sources

Andrew Stewart Goodwill Center
Atlanta's Mission
Neighborhood Union
Wesley House
Fernbank Children's Museum

USO Supported:

Jewish Welfare Board
National Catholic Community Service
Open Door Canteen
Salvation Army
Service Men's Center (white)
Service Men's Center (Negro)
Travelers Aid Lounges
YMCA - Servicemen's Program
YWCA - Servicemen's and Women's Program

III. Governmental Agencies Supported by Taxes

Atlanta Public Housing Authority
Carnegie Library
Atlanta Parks Department, Recreation Division
Decatur Recreation Board
College Park Recreation Council
East Point Recreation Council
Schools of Atlanta, Decatur, Fulton and DeKalb (Informal Education Programs)

CENTRAL SERVICES

The following organizations, financed through the Community Fund provide the central services described below.

Atlanta Community Fund

Conducts and Administers an annual financial appeal in the interest of 31 private member agencies.

Social Planning Council

Serves as the medium for fact-finding, coordinating, and planning for all programs of social and health services - governmental and private - in the Atlanta area; endeavors to build public opinion in support of sound programs of welfare and health by dissemination of information.

Social Service Index

Maintains a central index to the case records of social agencies thus aiding agencies; (1) in preventing duplication and overlapping of service, and (2) in planning, in the light of available information, their study and treatment of families and individuals applying for service.

Note: Two organizations, the Humane Society and the Atlanta University School of Social Work, which receive small allocations from the Community Fund do not appear on the preceding pages since their services do not fall into any of the catagories listed.

Selective Service System

HSF:abr

Number and Percentage of Registrants in Class I-C by Local Boards, 18 years of Age and over,(including over 38), as of January 1, 1945.

GEORGIA

CONFIDENTIAL

March 1, 1945

Local Board	Total Registrants	Total I-C	Negro	Percent. I-C
State	555,360	231,079	61997	41.5
Appling	2,449	748	116	30.5
Atkinson	1,223	387	66	31.7
Bacon	1,483	535	60	35.7
Baker	1,147	275	100	24.0
Baldwin	2,792	1,024	424	36.3
Banks	1,352	579	33	43.0
Barrow	2,373	1,055	144	45.5
Bartow	4,672	2,058	291	44.0
Ben Hill	2,424	1,017	255	41.9
Berrien	2,590	1,041	125	40.2
Bibb 1	5,438	2,379	1049	43.8
Bibb 2	5,206	2,651	687	50.8
Bibb 3	5,212	2,579	914	49.8
Bleckley	1,648	572	115	34.6
Brantley	1,139	433	86	37.9
Brooks	3,260	1,144	430	35.2
Bryan	1,247	424	115	34.0
Bulloch	4,267	1,487	387	34.9
Burke	4,168	1,212	677	29.1
Butts	1,448	561	217	38.8
Calhoun	1,628	416	232	25.6
Camden	1,074	385	185	35.8
Candler	1,541	516	123	33.6

Local Board	Total Registrants	Total I-C	N	Percent. I-C
Carroll	5,942	2,314	328	40.1
Catoosa	1,763	826	20	47.0
Charlton	1,002	408	139	40.6
Chatham 1	6,723	2,639	2101	39.3
Chatham 2	4,993	2,403	211	48.3
Chatham 3	7,161	3,251	931	45.5
Chatham 4	4,526	1,946	710	43.1
Chattahoochee	498	201	81	40.2
Chattooga	3,794	1,758	134	46.4
Cherokee	3,368	1,479	60	43.9
Clarke	5,088	2,771	795	54.5
Clay	1,150	313	180	27.5
Clayton	2,040	878	218	43.0
Clinch	1,115	425	116	38.2
Cobb	6,981	3,319	523	47.6
Coffee	3,972	1,538	373	38.7
Colquitt	6,065	2,554	532	42.2
Columbia	1,513	436	184	28.8
Cook	1,933	732	164	37.8
Coweta	4,700	1,992	660	42.4
Crawford	1,115	307	148	27.6
Crisp	2,916	1,016	355	34.8
Dade	976	481	14	49.5
Dawson	781	255	00	32.7
Decatur	3,629	1,322	572	36.4
DeKalb 1	5,217	3,035	266	58.0

Local Board	Total Registrants	Total I-C	No.	Percent. I-C
DeKalb 2	5,049	2,773	487	55.1
DeKalb 3	4,648	2,228	434	48.0
Dodge	3,451	1,182	248	34.3
Dooly	2,836	886	332	31.3
Dougherty	5,644	2,645	1,094	47.0
Douglas	1,604	745	141	46.0
Early	3,309	760	249	23.0
Echols	450	150	45	33.5
Effingham	1,418	452	154	32.6
Elbert	3,341	1,314	399	39.4
Emanuel	4,039	1,205	330	29.9
Evans	1,235	451	137	36.6
Fannin	2,547	1,072	6	42.0
Fayette	1,241	514	159	41.4
Floyd 1	5,474	2,860	551	52.1
Floyd 2	5,636	2,562	158	45.5
Forsyth	1,864	529	0	28.4
Franklin	2,609	936	145	35.8
Fulton 1	7,942	3,782	1,568	47.8
Fulton 2	5,868	3,215	475	54.7
Fulton 3	6,038	2,911	2,242	48.2
Fulton 4	4,978	2,543	912	51.0
Fulton 5	5,375	3,003	947	56.0
Fulton 6	4,459	2,434	521	54.7
Fulton 7	4,447	2,235	1,221	50.0
Fulton 8	4,463	2,997	231	57.0

Local Board	Total Registrants	Total I-C	Percent. I-C
Fulton 9	3,929	2,689 174	68.6
Fulton 10	3,157	2,163 63	68.8
Fulton 11	6,658	3,299 1,861	49.5
Fulton 12	3,405	1,973 332	58.0
Fulton 13	4,615	2,517 464	54.5
Fulton 14	3,644	2,284 403	62.4
Fulton 15	4,647	2,416 454	52.0
Fulton 16	1,634	674 50	41.4
Fulton 17	1,837	764 172	41.6
Gilmer	1,670	693 2	41.5
Glascock 125	796	246 59	30.9
Glynn 127	4,643	1,941 686	41.9
Gordon 129	3,305	1,535 108	46.5
Grady 131	3,156	1,112 290	35.3
Greene 133	2,488	931 394	37.5
Gwinnett 135	4,895	1,952 208	39.7
Habersham 137	2,681	1,226 57	45.4
Hall 139	6,215	2,586 212	41.6
Hancock 141	2,168	590 350	27.2
Haralson 143	2,373	1,019 75	42.9
Harris 145	1,854	616 304	33.2
H art 147	2,608	977 180	37.4
H eard 149	1,249	461 96	36.9
Henry 151	2,611	952 348	36.5
Houston 153	1,926	573 262	29.8
Irwin 155	2,316	735 215	31.3

Local Board		Total Registrants	Total I-C		Percent. I-C
Jackson	157	3,400	1,375	207	40.5
Jasper	159	1,357	514	217	37.8
Jeff Davis	161	1,578	519	92	35.0
Jefferson	163	3,406	1,101	278	32.4
Jenkins	165	2,096	598	231	28.5
Johnson	167	2,208	635	140	28.8
Jones	169	1,344	462	239	34.4
Lamar	171	1,554	612	212	39.3
Lanier	173	968	372	90	38.3
Laurens 1	175	2,792	1,058	325	37.8
Laurens 2	175	3,045	843	228	27.7
Lee	177	1,253	307	183	24.5
Liberty	179	1,527	509	266	33.2
Lincoln	181	1,185	452	167	38.1
Long	183	647	256	80	39.7
Lowndes	185	5,622	2,298	855	40.8
Lumpkin	187	1,071	413	21	38.4
McDuffie	189	2,147	736	273	34.2
McIntosh	191	919	332	177	36.2
Macon	193	2,404	770	381	32.2
Madison	195	2,267	797	137	35.2
Marion	197	1,060	341	185	32.2
Meriwether	199	3,495	1,323	239	37.8
Miller	201	1,706	496	117	29.0
Mitchell	205	3,959	1,091	436	27.6
Monroe	207	1,633	565	294	34.6

Local Board	Total Registrants	Total I-C	Percent. I-C
Montgomery 209	1,620	584 191	36.2
Morgan 211	1,951	701 304	35.8
Murray 213	1,917	834 29	43.4
Muscogee 1 215	7,524	3,757 1,090	49.9
Muscogee 2 215	8,884	3,916 1,116	44.0
Newton 217	3,463	1,417 360	40.9
Oconee 219	1,223	470 117	38.4
Oglethorpe 221	2,000	610 202	30.5
Paulding 223	2,252	855 84	38.0
Peach 225	1,841	673 322	36.6
Pickens 227	1,511	647 39	42.7
Pierce 229	1,975	717 148	36.2
Pike 231	1,641	599 202	36.4
Polk 233	5,236	2,288 312	43.4
Pulaski 235	1,593	515 189	32.4
Putnam 237	1,369	510 254	37.2
Quitman 239	585	175 100	29.8
Rabun 241	1,344	637 10	47.1
Randolph 243	2,700	736 409	27.3
Richmond 1 245	4,971	2,238 758	45.0
Richmond 2 245	5,001	2,303 790	46.2
Richmond 3 245	5,040	2,396 865	47.5
Rockdale 247	1,303	522 115	40.0
Schley 249	769	257 118	33.2
Screven 251	3,342	806 310	24.2
Seminole 253	1,472	458 149	30.9

Local Board	Total Registrants	Total I-C	N	Percent. I-C
Spalding 255	5,357	2,447	557	45.8
Stephens 257	2,829	1,331	165	47.2
Stewart 259	1,680	506	308	30.2
Sumter 261	4,065	1,328	570	32.6
Talbot 263	1,334	431	264	32.3
Taliaferro 265	904	325	160	36.0
Tattnall 267	2,623	921	164	36.4
Taylor 269	1,723	508	207	29.5
Telfair 271	2,701	903	249	33.4
Terrell 273	2,764	762	418	27.6
Thomas 275	5,291	2,056	475	38.9
Tift 277	3,477	1,251	314	36.0
Toombs 279	3,101	993	232	32.0
Towns 281	870	334	0	38.4
Treutlen 283	1,244	344	71	27.6
Troup 1 285	4,526	2,446	608	54.0
Troup 2 285	4,098	1,709	584	41.7
Turner 287	1,939	600	140	31.0
Twiggs 289	1,574	401	202	25.5
Union 291	1,287	521	0	40.4
Upson 293	4,775	2,039	428	42.7
Walker 295	5,540	2,648	172	47.9
Walton 297	3,627	1,363	323	37.6
Ware 299	4,749	2,039	554	43.0
Warren 301	1,844	476	227	25.8
Washington 303	4,078	1,213	577	29.8

Local Board	Total Registrants	Total I-C	Percent. I-C
Wayne 305	2,442	1,024 244	41.7
Webster 307	768	182 89	23.7
Wheeler 309	1,379	433 89	31.2
White 311	1,103	404 26	36.4
Whitfield 313	5,151	2,229 125	43.5
Wilcox 315	2,147	751 195	35.0
Wilkes 317	2,309	757 362	32.7
Wilkinson 319	2,093	677 281	32.4
Worth 321	3,603	946 313	26.2
	Ref: RS 110(SP-16) (1-30-45)		

PROCEEDINGS

Conference ON POSTWAR EMPLOYMENT

5¢

National Negro Congress, Jan. 13, 1945

STATE HEADQUARTERS FOR SELECTIVE SERVICE
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
334 EAST BROADWAY
LOUISVILLE, KY.

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO
1-3.23-1:MW

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE STATE DIRECTOR

March 23, 1945

Mr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Mr. Johnson:

We have your letter of March 19, 1945 and have noted carefully the constructive aims of your Council. As we informed National Headquarters of Selective Service, we will be glad to be of any service within the range of the practicalities.

Concerning your desire to obtain statistical data on the selectees and volunteers from the one hundred and twenty counties in Kentucky, having in mind the heavy duties with which our boards presently are charged, a complete survey and preparation of data outlined would be a heavier burden than our local board clerks could undertake at this time. Recently through the Department of Education and the Dean of Kentucky State College, certain data were obtained and published in a mimeographed brochure under the general subject, "NUMBER AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RETURNING VETERANS AND PROVISIONS FOR TRAINING". Table 3 of that study embraces figures on the educational level of inductees. Trusting that it may be of some interest and value to you, we are taking the liberty of enclosing a copy of Table 3. The manner in which these figures were determined is described in the enclosure. While the sampling could not be regarded as very satisfactory, since only four out of 165 local boards in Kentucky are represented, there was considerable work in connection with its preparation on the part of the Department of Education, the efforts of which were supplemented by a representative of this State Headquarters.

Trusting this may be of some interest to you and with best wishes for your organization in the attainment of its objectives, we are

Very sincerely,

Frank D. Rash

FRANK D. RASH
State Director

Encl.

1-3.23-1:NW

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Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.,
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Very sincerely,

FRANK D. RASH
State Director

Encl.

TABLE III

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF INDUCTEES

Grade Level	Percent by Grade		Percent Attaining Each Grade	
	White	Negro	White	Negro
1	.8	3.3	99.2	96.7
2	.7	2.6	98.5	94.1
3	2.0	3.3	96.5	90.8
4	2.6	3.5	93.9	87.3
5	2.6	4.1	91.3	83.2
6	5.1	9.0	86.2	74.2
7	6.0	8.5	80.2	65.7
8	20.0	18.8	60.2	46.9
9	7.1	7.7	53.1	39.2
10	6.8	10.4	46.3	28.8
11	9.8	7.7	36.3	21.2
12	26.0	18.8	10.5	2.2
First year college	2.6	1.1	7.9	1.2
Second year college	3.0	.3	4.9	.9
Third year college	1.4	.6	3.5	.3
Four year college	3.5	.3	0.0	.0

In Table III is presented a sampling which represents a total of 5,697 persons who were inducted or who enlisted in the services according to the records of four different draft boards in Kentucky. The sampling includes one large area in the west central section, one western area, and one northeastern section of the state. In the attempts to gather figures, every other name which appeared in the records of the four draft boards was chosen. The percentages found in the Table below represent 4,662 white persons and 1,035 Negroes.

When the data in this table are considered in connection with the percentages which were presented in Table II, it is found that slightly larger percentages of the disabled veterans are found in the lower grades than occur in the percentages of the sampling of white and Negro inductees. Also, it may be noted that although a larger percentage of the disabled veterans reached the eighth grade level than those represented by the sample, fewer disabled veterans attained the high school level than did the inductees. Of the disabled veterans who attended college, there appear larger percentages in the first and fourth years than for the inductees. For each of the four years of college, the general average of percentages of the disabled veterans is higher than that for Negro inductees.

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM
STATE HEADQUARTERS
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

VC/bh

IN REPLYING ADDRESS
THE STATE DIRECTOR OF SELECTIVE SERVICE
AND REFER TO FILE No. _____

26 March 1945

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Rm 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Complying with your letter of March 19th we enclose herewith report of the Adjutant General of Florida for the period ending December 31, 1944, inviting attention to Selective Service statistical data on pages 58 to 64 inclusive. It is regretted that the other statistical data requested is not available.

Yours very truly,

Vivian Collins

VIVIAN COLLINS
STATE DIRECTOR

Incl - 1

SELECTIVE SERVICE

LOUISIANA STATE HEADQUARTERS

JACKSON BARRACKS

NEW ORLEANS 12

March 30, 1945

Mr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

In accordance with request contained in your letter of March 19, 1945, there is attached hereto a list of the number of selectees and volunteers from the various Local Boards of Louisiana by race.

Information as to the schooling and other characteristics is not available. Probably the information furnished will be of some value to you in planning your program.

With best wishes, I am,

For the State Director:

W. D. SHAFFER
Colonel, AGD
Executive Officer

WDS:RBC:vc
Encls.

Restricted

	INDUCTEES		VOLUNTEERS	
	WHITE	COLORED	WHITE	COLORED
Acadia #1	1237	299	336	8
Acadia #2	815	240	139	3
Allen	764	268	361	48
Ascension	856	524	181	22
Assumption	616	481	81	3
Avoyelles	1518	581	304	5
Beauregard	845	205	216	14
Bienville	756	683	146	9
Bossier	982	961	231	11
Caddo #1	2040	1737	1370	52
Caddo #2	1238	1169	650	44
Caddo #3	874	475	520	7
Caddo #4	325	931	153	17
Caddo #5	845	548	296	14
Calcasieu #1	1603	927	657	51
Calcasieu #2	923	159	342	12
Caldwell	597	255	192	5
Cameron	373	35	69	1
Catahoula	481	247	198	31
Claiborne	657	751	269	26
Concordia	278	507	95	6
DeSoto	621	822	210	17
E. Baton Rouge #1	1526	1071	961	73
E. Baton Rouge #2	986	901	634	50
E. Baton Rouge #3	1312	1043	549	71
E. Carroll	327	478	76	5

	INDUCTEES		VOLUNTEERS		
	WHITE	COLORED	WHITE	COLORED	
E. Feliciana	217	477	96	2	
Evangeline	1280	209	211	2	
Franklin	1159	659	245	8	
Grant	770	306	217	3	
Iberia	1153	856	357	14	
Iberville	833	782	236	48	
Jackson	691	427	238	12	
Jefferson #1	1943	497	524	63	
Jefferson #2	912	198	436	3	
Jefferson Davis	874	363	275	11	
Lafayette #1	1362	573	776	40	
Lafayette #2	457	151	106	3	
Lafourche	1813	371	293	9	
LaSalle	874	122	226	4	
Lincoln	937	873	266	29	
Livingston	907	127	202	1	
Madison	290	688	103	20	
Morehouse	807	809	302	12	
Natchitoches	1242	985	379	38	
Orleans #1	588	385	243	17	
Orleans #2	526	1005	188	73	
Orleans #3	1799	827	1026	55	
Orleans #4	916	454	532	27	
Orleans #5	1007	857	553	71	
Orleans #6	728	273	347	14	
Orleans #7	1739	1584	588	148	

	INDUCTEES		VOLUNTEERS		
	WHITE	COLORED	WHITE	COLORED	
Orleans #8	1506	115	720	14	
Orleans #9	1883	565	974	71	
Orleans #10	790	799	366	0	
Orleans #11	892	1345	468	89	
Orleans #12	1121	693	763	67	
Orleans #13	1014	498	674	54	
Orleans #14	1116	287	1504	28	
Orleans #15	717	440	402	35	
Orleans #16	465	395	492	38	
Orleans #17	961	477	550	34	
Ouachita #1	1003	911	586	75	
Ouachita #2	1210	554	543	21	
Plaquemines	399	316	147	1	
Pointe Coupee	636	761	136	7	
Rapides #1	1872	1330	817	46	
Rapides #2	874	557	237	6	
Red River	461	390	121	10	
Richland	878	728	260	15	
Sabine	1144	328	269	11	
St. Bernard	320	94	127	4	
St. Charles	530	239	145	7	
St. Helena	225	181	44	0	
St. James	471	491	123	3	
St. John the Baptist	523	485	127	6	
St. Landry #1	956	948	220	13	
St. Landry #2	1122	769	210	19	

	INDUCTEES		VOLUNTEERS			
	WHITE	COLORED	WHITE	COLORED		
St. Martin	878	421	153	4		
St. Mary	1143	896	313	5		
St. Tammany	799	429	192	42		
Tangipaghoa #1	652	433	239	8		
Tangipahoa #2	1166	496	357	31		
Tensas	338	506	74	5		
Terrebonne	1713	556	443	16		
Union	933	427	178	14		
Vermillion	1725	315	413	6		
Vernon	1428	202	189	1		
Washington	1034	633	461	13		
Webster	1340	1095	545	12		
West Baton Rouge	284	392	91	2		
West Carroll	900	232	184	1		
West Feliciana	70	268	56	2		
Winn	814	266	222	8		
Total						

STATE GUARD FIGHTS FLOOD

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 17. (INS)—Company M of the Iowa State Guard has been ordered to active duty to assist in fighting the flood waters at Waterloo, it was announced Saturday by Colonel Arthur T. Wallace, chief of staff of the State Guard.

FUNERAL NOTICES

Abbott, Mrs. O. M.
Carmical, Mr. W. L.
Eubanks, Second Mate Jesse
Garvin, Lynn.
Hoyt, Mr. Albert E.
Stanley, Mrs. Julia P.
Morgan, Mrs. Ammie
Ruse, Mr. Clarence L.
Spiers, Mr. Zachariah N.
Williams, Mr. William Carl

STANLEY—The friends of Mrs. Julia Powell Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. Buhrman R. Staley, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Ingram Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Fred McDuffie, Mrs. S. B. Bankston are invited to attend the funeral of **Mrs. Julia P. Stanley** this (Sunday) afternoon at 3 o'clock from the Grove Park Christian Church, Rev. Paul Morgan and Rev. A. L. Flury officiating. Interment, Greenwood Cemetery. The remains will be placed in state at 1 p. m. The gentlemen selected to act as pallbearers will please meet at the church at 2:45 p. m. Sam R. Greenberg & Co.

WILLIAMS—The friends and relatives of Mr. William Carl Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. V. Williams, Miss Lola Williams, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hubbard, of Griffin, Ga.; the nieces and nephews are invited to attend the funeral of **Mr. William Carl Williams** Sunday at 11 o'clock from the Locust Grove, Ga., Baptist Church, Rev. Akers officiating. Nephews will serve as pallbearers and assemble at the church. Remains will be placed in state at the church at 10 o'clock. Interment, churchyard. Awtry & Lowndes.

ABBOTT—**Mrs. O. M. Abbott** died in a private hospital in Atlanta, Ga., on March 17, at 4 p. m., funeral and interment to be held in Apalachee, Ga., Sunday at 4 p. m. She is survived by four sisters, Mrs. J. D. Rung, of Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. W. T. Shockley, of Aplachee; Miss Mildred Martyn, of Canton, Ga.; Mrs. R. H. Snapp, of Birmingham, Ala.; a brother, R. P. Martyn, of El Paso, Texas; a niece, Virginia Rung, of Atlanta, and several other nieces and nephews. Funeral director, W. C. Hemperley, of Madison, Ga.

SPIERS—The friends and relatives of Mr. Zachariah N. Spiers, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Kohn, Tifton, Ga.; Mrs. Ava C. Cleveland, Augusta, Ga.; Miss Grace Hendricks, Bowman, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Haynes, Greenville, N. C.; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hendricks are invited to attend the funeral of **Mr. Zachariah N. Spiers** Sunday at 3 o'clock from the chapel of Awtry & Lowndes,

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

Under the leadership of Hubert M. Jackson, University Homes project manager; President Rufus E. Clement, of Atlanta University, and Robert Wilson Jr., local businessman, Negro Atlantians, tomorrow will launch a Red Cross campaign for funds which is expected to exceed by a wide margin the amounts contributed in former years.

"Because of a happy circumstance, I have been fortunate enough to learn at first-hand about the immense amount of work currently being undertaken wherever American forces are located by the American Red Cross," said Chairman Jackson, who only recently returned from duties in the South Pacific as a Red Cross field director.

"If the people back home are able to imagine only a small part about what the Red Cross means to the men in the fox holes, those behind the lines, and to their families here at home," he continued, "I know that they will give unstintedly during the approaching campaign."

He announced that an excellent corps of volunteer workers has been obtained for the drive and expressed the hope that additional solicitors will donate their services to support further the work of the following chairmen and the groups they will cover:

Group Chairmen

Dr. Forrester B. Washington, Atlanta School of Social Work; President J. W. Haywood, Gammon Theological Seminary; President J. P. Brawley, Clark College; President W. A. Fountain Jr., Morris Brown College; President Rufus Clement, Atlanta University; President B. E. Mays, Morehouse College, and President Florence Read, Spelman College.

C. A. Brown, Guaranty Life Insurance Company; S. W. Walker and Jack Johnson, Pilgrim Life; W. M. Clement and S. S. Abrams, North Carolina Mutual; Gilbert Earle DeLorme Sr., Atlanta Life; and J. A. Batts, Afro-American Life Insurance Company.

Lucius Smith, Herndon Homes; J. R. Henderson, Eagan Homes; Mrs. A. R. Hill, Grady Homes; H. M. Jackson, University-John Hope Homes.

Miss Ella Ramsey and Mrs. Lucille Keele, beauticians' groups; George Ogletree, barber shops; A. C. Christal, service stations; Colonel A. T. Walden, taxicabs and theaters; H. M. Ivey, morticians; J. R. Wilson Jr., other retail stores.

Mrs. Rosa Walker, Parent-Teachers' Association groups; Miss B. E. Usher, public schools; John Glenn, labor unions; Dr. C. W. Reeves, physicians; Dr. L. V. Reese, dentists; James Hunter, social agencies; V. W. Hodges, publicity.

School Needs Listed

Nearing the end of their report on public school facilities for Atlanta's Negro school children, members of the special research committee listed several specific needs, the satisfaction of which they believed would improve not only the school system, but would result ultimately in widespread civic betterment as well.

In the absence of population data on Negro children 5 years of age, and of information on the percentage of these children who would attend kindergartens, it was necessary to make an approximation of the kindergarten needs. Researchers arrived at the approximation by assuming that the Negro kindergarten-elementary school ratio would be the same as the corresponding white ratio.

"This assumption gives an estimated kindergarten enrollment of 1,694," they said. "This estimate is probably low since Negroes, because of their economic status, may be more likely to take advantage of public kindergartens than whites. Using the teacher-pupil ratio of 50 for white kindergar-

Hines to Track '4 Freedoms' for Negro Veterans

NEW YORK, March 17.—Brig. General Frank T. Hines, administrator of Veterans Affairs and administrator of Retraining and Reemployment, promised this week at a meeting of the National Urban League, in Times Hall, according to the New York Times, that the government agencies under his direction would observe a policy of "four freedoms" for Negro war veterans.

These freedoms, which General Hines said were based upon programs that already have been adopted by many Negro leaders, were: "Freedom from discrimination in the administration of the law; freedom from inequality in expenditures for health, hospitalization and rehabilitation; freedom from obstacles and prejudices, which prevent equal work opportunity and equal pay."

Mrs. Lillian N. Poses, regional attorney for the War Manpower Commission; J. Raymond Walsh, economist for the Congress of Industrial Organizations; Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of the social insurance activities of the American Federation of Labor, and Captain C. S. McDowell, general manager of the Arma Corporation, were others who discussed post-war employment opportunities for

VAN HOLT GARRETT
National Realtors President

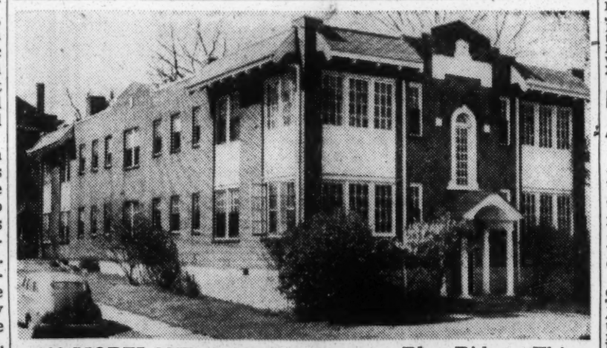
Lawyers' Title Here Insures $370,277

Local realty transactions on which titles were insured last week by the Lawyers' Title Insurance Corporation, including those examined by its affiliated attoneys and the Atlanta Title Company, totaled $370,277.

This included 46 property transfers, involving $217,067, which were listed, and other transactions, mostly loans, which were not detailed. The latter amounted to $74,020. Tittles insured on properties in other Georgia counties amounted to $79,190, making the total $370,277.

Building Products

Many of the building products placed on the market after the war will be produced in the new modular sizes, Tyler S. Rogers, chairman of the Technical Committee of Producers' Council, Inc., has announced.



666 MORELAND AVE., N. E., corner Blue Ridge. This two-story, 12-unit brick apartment has been bought by J. E. Faver from Yancey Investment Company. The transaction was handled by Charles A. Ewing, of the J. H. Ewing Realty & Loan Company, realtors.

Real Estate

GEORGE ERWIN, Real Estate Editor

State Real Estate Board Parley Opens Monday

Taxation, Rent Controls, Urban Development And Building Laws to Be on Agenda

Real estate board presidents and secretaries of the Georgia Association of Real Estate Boards will open their conference here Monday at the Biltmore Hotel. Van Holt Garrett, Denver, newly elected president of N. A. R. E. B., will conduct the meeting, which will last throughout the day.

Subjects to be covered on the conference program, according to C. D. LeBey, president of the Atlanta board, include incentive taxation for the encouragement of postwar construction; increased fiscal powers for local government; local taxation; residential and commercial rent control; urban redevelopment, and removing obstructions to the building industry.

The Atlanta Real Estate Board will be host to the presidents and secretaries coming from this area.

J. H. Ewing Sales Total $500,000 in Two Months

J. H. Ewing & Sons Realty & Loan Company, realtors, Saturday announced sales closed in January and February amounting to $50,000. Except for two pieces of business property, the total were comprised entirely of homes and apartments. The sales were handled by C. H. Werner, W. B. Reeves Jr., Mrs. T. E. Harrison, Julian Furstenburg, Mrs. J. H. Chapman Jr., N. T. Spratt, F. W. Laird, J. W. Bedell and C. A. Ewing.

B. A. Martin to Thomas R. Tuttle, 2366 Hurst Drive, N. E.; Norton Investment Company to Mrs. Lois Aycock, 344-48-50 Victoria Street; Mrs. H. Kuniansky to Mrs. Florence Robbins, 1320 Pasadena Avenue; Ada F. Fuller to J. F. Baker, 1066 White Oak Avenue; Prudential Trust Company to Mrs. Helen Carlos, 476 Marietta Street, N. W.; James L. Asher to H. C. Carby, 204 Rumson Road; Charles H. Killian to M. W. Bradford, 128 Howard Street.

Elizabeth M. Ashley to J. G. Webb, 522 Boulevard Place; Mrs. Martha S. Maupin to L. L. Anderson, 101-5 Hurt Street; Mrs. Emma T. Mays to Mrs. Catherine Strong, 452 Page Avenue; Harry Edison to Mrs. Olivia Acosta, 385 Eighth Street, N. E.; Dr. J. R. McCollum to Mrs. Nina C. Hopkins, 1074 Wiley Street; Mrs. Julia Anderson to J. R. Folsom, 1128 Hawthorne Street; Norton Investment Company to Irving Goldman, southeast corner Lullwater and North Decatur Roads.

Moe Goldman to Mrs. Elizabeth Bell, Daytona Beach, house; Mrs. Ethel P. Sewell to Mrs. Dorothy K. Wood, 136 Seventeenth Street, N. E.; Jack Bechenko to a customer, 730 Humphries Street; Mrs. Jennie Pritchard and Mrs. Jessie Van Arsdale to K. A. Brown, 341 Sunset Avenue; Cooledge Realty & Trust Company to Mrs. Nellie Leona Ormond, 565 Sixth Street; Tri-State Construction Company to Mrs. J. I. Hambree, 455 Lynch Street; Norton Investment Company to M. A. Grenblatt, vacant lot on Hulsey Street.

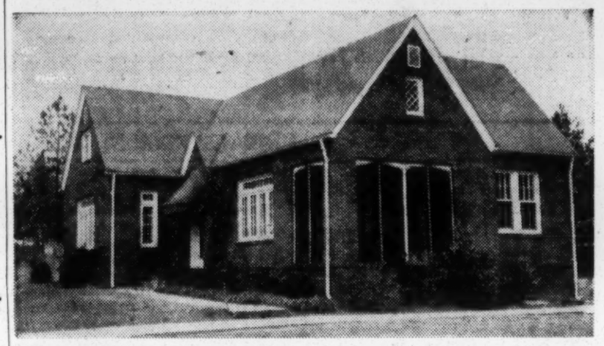
Yancey Investment Company to J. E. Faver, 666 Moreland Avenue; Estate of John C. Brown to Cosby Swanson, lot on Spring and Pine Streets; Ruth B. Madison to M. H. Berry, vacant lot on Moreland Avenue; Mrs. Elise Heath Hunter to Mrs. Margie Darnell, 655 Ashby Street, S. W.; Mrs. Mamie Thompson to Mrs. Sadie P. Tuten, 151 Georgia Avenue; Mrs. Ruth B. Madison to Mrs. Bertie Scott, 70 Moreland Avenue, S. E.; M. D. Seaborn Jr. to Harold C. Baker, 1781 Flagler Avenue; L. J. Seagrove to F. A. Ketterson, Marietta Road at Oakdale Stop.

J. B. Peschau to Mrs. Jesse Wood Hilley, 357 North Avenue; Thomas I. Mays to C. B. Brewer, lot on Younge Street; Norton Investment Company to Marjorie A. Winkle, 776 Pulliam Street; Mrs. Pearl F. Youmans to Mrs. Margaret Hefner, 1072 White Oak Street; C. H. McFee to T. K. Mauldin, 324 Candler Street; R. Allen Jones to Willis A. McLarty, 727 Sherwood Road; Ralph H. Pharr et al. to a customer, lot on Ponce de Leon Avenue; M. M. Ewing to Atlanta Enterprises, Inc., vacant lot; Ruth B. Madison to K. A. Brown, 175-177 Little Street.

Brewer-Head Sales Amount to $71,300

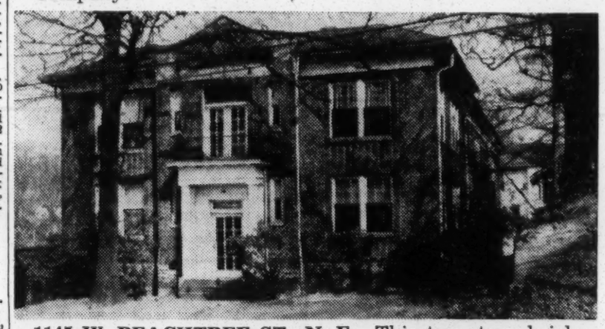
Recent sales closed by Brewer-Head Realty Company, realtors, amounted to $71,300, it was announced here Saturday by Capus B. Brewer, firm member. Details of transactions follow:

Estate of E. P. Dobbs to Mrs. Helen C. Wallace, 729 McMillan Street; Mrs. T. E. Harrison to Nick Johnson, 581 Angier Avenue; Suburban Coach Co., Inc., to A. D. Srochi, vacant lot, corner Merritts Avenue and Bedford Place; Rhodes Estate to Clifford Sloan Drennon, vacant lot, Garnett Street; Fred Archer to Harry and Odessa Hough, 570 Whitehall Terrace; Elizabeth Sims to Harry Paschal Jr., 897 Mitchell Street; Mrs. Faye Brown to J. R. Wilson Jr., vacant lot, Forrest Avenue; Rhodes-Haverty Investment Company to Dr. Murdock Equen, vacant lot, Juniper Street; Mrs. Cynthia G. Aiken to Mrs. Helen T. Yarbrough, 773 Cascade Avenue; Fred Archer to Henry Lee Harrington, 572 Whitehall Terrace; W. J. Davis Jr. to J. D. Benton, 652 Hugh Street; J. H. Porter, trustee to Norciss and Matilda Waller, 131 Pear Street; Mrs. Ella Rosser to Mrs.



AVONDALE ESTATES—83 Dartmouth Avenue. This attractive brick bungalow, on a lot of approximately one acre, has been bought by J. F. Whelchel from Paul E Read, who is moving to Jacksonville. The sale was negotiated by Nat Thornton, of Rankin-Whitten Realty Company, realtors.

INVISIBLE DUPLEX—878-880 Rock Springs Road, N. E. This attractive one-story brick, situated on a lot 80x250 feet, has been bought by Mrs. Mary Morris Brown and Mrs. Lucy Morris Heely from Mrs. Sada Varn Bruce. The sale was made by Vivian L. Blair, of Dolvin Realty Company.



1145 W. PEACHTREE ST., N. E.—This two-story brick veneer apartment of 19 units has been sold by the Lipscomb-Ellis Company, realtors, to Miss Jean Lochridge.

Lane's to Enlarge Buckhead Store

Lane Drug Stores Saturday announced plans for remodeling and enlarging their Buckhead store at 3081-85 Peachtree Road. H. C. Naylor, president of the drug chain, said that the changes will provide for a large superstore embracing more than 5,000 feet of floor space.

SAFE LOANS for Home Owners

1. Where is your mortgage? Is it held by a local, friendly institution with local directors who understand your problems? Will it be sold?

as pallbearers and assemble at the church. Remains will be placed in state at the church at 10 o'clock. Interment. churchyard. Awtry & Lowndes.

ABBOTT—Mrs. O. M. Abbott died in a private hospital in Atlanta, Ga., on March 17, at 4 p. m., funeral and interment to be held in Apalachee, Ga., Sunday at 4 p. m. She is survived by four sisters, Mrs. J. D. Rung, of Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. W. T. Shockley, of Aplachee; Miss Mildred Martyn, of Canton, Ga.; Mrs. R. H. Snapp, of Birmingham, Ala.; a brother, R. P. Martyn, of El Paso, Texas; a niece, Virginia Rung, of Atlanta, and several other nieces and nephews. Funeral director, W. C. Hemperley, of Madison, Ga.

SPIERS—The friends and relatives of Mr. Zachariah N. Spiers, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Kohn, Tifton, Ga.; Mrs. Ava C. Cleveland, Augusta. Ga.; Miss Grace Hendricks, Bowman. Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Haynes. Greenville, N. C.; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hendricks are invited to attend the funeral of **Mr. Zachariah N. Spiers** Sunday at 3 o'clock from the chapel of Awtry & Lowndes, Dr. Paul S. James officiating. Interment, Elberton, Ga. Please omit flowers.

EUBANKS—The friends and relatives of Second Mate and Mrs. Jesse Eubanks, Jeffery and Charles Eubanks, Chief Yeoman Robert Eubanks, Sergeant Malvin Collins, Mrs. J. W. Eubanks are invited to attend the funeral of **Second Mate Jesse Eubanks** this (Sunday) afternoon at 3 o'clock from the chapel of Howard L. Carmichael. Dr. W. A. Duncan will officiate. Interment, College Park Cemetery. Pallbearers will assemble at the chapel at 2:45 o'clock.

SPRING HILL
H. M. Patterson & Son

MORGAN—The friends and relatives of Mrs. Ammie Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Glaze, Americus, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Morgan, Shelbyville, Ind.; Seaman 1/c and Mrs. A. W. Morgan, Mrs. Mary Adams, Mr. Stephen J. Snyder Jr., Washington, D. C.; Mr. Julian Glaze, Americus; Mr. Luther Glaze Jr., Mrs. Homer Stephens, Shelbyville, are invited to attend the funeral of **Mrs. Ammie Morgan** Sunday, March 18, 1945, at 3 o'clock at Spring Hill, Dr. W. H. Gardner officiating. Interment, East View. The pallbearers will be: Mr. Luther Glaze, Mr. Shephen J. Snyder Jr., Mr. J. C. Ball, Mr. Henry Cranford, Mr. H. B. Williams, Mr. C. W. Sullivan.

HOYT—The friends and relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Hoyt, Dr. and Mrs. George W. Bohne, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Hoyt, Hollywood, Cal.; George Bohne, Richard Bohne, Donald Bohne are invited to attend the funeral of **Mr. Albert E. Hoyt** Monday March 19, 1945, at 10:30 o'clock, at Sacred Heart Church, Father Thomas Scheehan officiating. The pallbearers will be: Mr. Carl V. Chelena, Mr. R. W. Schelling, Mr. Jack Davis, Mr. Henry W. Cochran, Mr. J. S. McEachern, Mr. Clement Gernazian. The Rosary will be said Sunday evening at 7 o'clock at Spring Hill. Kansas City (Mo.) papers please copy.

CARMICAL—Funeral services for **Mr. W. L. Carmical** will be held Sunday, March 18, 1945, at 2 o'clock, at Spring Hill, Dr. W. Lee Cutts officiating. Interment, College Park. The pallbearers will be Mr. A. A. Owens, Mr. H. F. Fields, Mr. R. S. Bowen, Mr. W. D. Gault, Mr. V. P. Wilson, Mr. Bud Carter

RUSE, Mr. Clarence L., of 76 Maddox Dr., N. E., died March 17, 1945. Surviving are his wife; sisters, Mrs. P. R. Lochicotte, Mrs. Katrina Ruse Harris; neice, Mrs. Enos Hartman; nephew, Mr. L. J. Harris Jr.

GARVIN Lynn, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard J. Garvin, of 377 Peeples St., S. W., died March 17, 1945. Also surviving are his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Garvin.

ministrator of Retraining and Reemployment, promised this week at a meeting of the National Urban League, in Times Hall, according to the New York Times, that the government agencies under his direction would observe a policy of "four freedoms" for Negro war veterans.

These freedoms, which General Hines said were based upon programs that already have been adopted by many Negro leaders, were: "Freedom from discrimination in the administration of the law; freedom from inequality in expenditures for health, hospitalization and rehabilitation; freedom from obstacles and prejudices, which prevent equal work opportunity and equal pay."

Mrs. Lillian N. Poses, regional attorney for the War Manpower Commission; J. Raymond Walsh, economist for the Congress of Industrial Organizations; Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of the social insurance activities of the American Federation of Labor, and Captain C. S. McDowell, general manager of the Arma Corporation, were others who discussed postwar employment opportunities for Negro veterans at the forum.

General Hines estimated that after the war there would be a load of at least 1,000,000 Negro veterans to be served in re-employment. He said that 750,000 of these came from the South, and that about 70 per cent of this number were from farms. Asserting that it was unlikely that all of them would wish to return to the farms or even to the South, he urged that studies be made as to the best place and method of utilizing the new skills they have acquired.

Declaring that the Negro has not always had an opportunity to receive an education commensurate with his ability to absorb and utilize advanced learning, General Hines predicted that the "GI Bill of Rights" would open doors that are now closed to him. After defining the "four freedoms," General Hines continued:

"I do not pretend that these freedoms are always easy to attain. Indeed, the present conflict proves that those rights to which we are often most entitled are the most difficult to attain. But in the administration of my responsibilities it shall be my continued official and personal policy to secure for all veterans, irrespective of race, color or creed, the full measure of right to which they are entitled by reason of the laws which Congress has written and by reason of the glorious pages of our history which the veteran himself has written."

During a question and answer period General Hines was asked whether the Veterans Administration intended to follow a policy of segregation in building future veterans' hospitals. He replied that before deciding that question he would attempt to find out what Negro veterans really wanted.

IF RHEUMATIC PAIN
HAS YOU DOSING AND HOPING
Then prove to yourself what effective results you can get now with this medicine

Open your own way toward deliverance others have enjoyed. Make up your mind you're going to use something that gets to work on rheumatic pain. You want help you can feel. So get C-2223, if you suffer from rheumatic pain or muscular aches. Don't be put off with ifs or buts. Caution: Use only as directed. First bottle purchase price refunded if not satisfied. 60c and $1.00, get C-2223.

If You Get Up Nights You Can't Feel Right

If you have to get up 3 or more times a night, your rest is broken and it's no wonder if you feel old and run-down before your time. So if you Get Up Nights or suffer from Bladder Weakness, Painful Passages, Backache, Leg Pains, Nervousness, Rheumatic Pains, or Swollen Ankles, due to non-organic and non-systemic Kidney and Bladder Troubles, you should try **Cystex** (a physician's prescription). Usually, the very first dose of **Cystex** goes right to work helping the Kidneys flush out excess acids and wastes which may have caused your trouble. So take **Cystex** exactly as directed and watch for quick help and a rapid increase in pep, more youthful feeling and joy in living. **Cystex** must surprise and delight you, and satisfy completely or you simply return the empty package and your money back is guaranteed. Don't suffer another night without trying guaranteed **Cystex**—only 35c. *Tear this out: take to your druggist; be sure to get genuine, guaranteed* **Cystex.**

John Glenn, labor unions; Dr. C. W. Reeves, physicians; Dr. L. V. Reese, dentists; James Hunter, social agencies; V. W. Hodges, publicity.

School Needs Listed

Nearing the end of their report on public school facilities for Atlanta's Negro school children, members of the special research committee listed several specific needs, the satisfaction of which they believed would improve not only the school system, but would result ultimately in widespread civic betterment as well.

In the absence of population data on Negro children 5 years of age, and of information on the percentage of these children who would attend kindergartens, it was necessary to make an approximation of the kindergarten needs. Researchers arrived at the approximation by assuming that the Negro kindergarten-elementary school ratio would be the same as the corresponding white ratio.

"This assumption gives an estimated kindergarten enrollment of 1,694," they said. "This estimate is probably low since Negroes, because of their economic status, may be more likely to take advantage of public kindergartens than whites. Using the teacher-pupil ratio of 50 for white kindergartens, we find that 34 kindergarten teachers and classrooms are needed for Negroes."

Following their earlier comments, members concluded that a vocational high school, centrally located, should be provided for Negro pupils.

Need Teachers

The need for additional teachers also was pointed out by the committee. Applying the white teacher-pupil ratio of 29 to the 1941-42 Negro elementary pupil load, members found that 409 teachers were needed on the basis of standards. This represents a present need of 254 additional Negro elementary teachers.

"In 1941-42," they went on, "there were 3,726 Negro junior high pupils, who on the basis of 29 per teacher, would require 128 teachers. This represents a need of 58 additional teachers for the junior high division.

"In 1941-42, there were 1,940 Negro senior high students, who, on the basis of a teacher-pupil ratio of 29, would require 67 teachers. This represents a need of seven teachers in the senior high division."

All in all, the educators found that on the basis of the 1941-42 data, there is need for an addition to the teaching force of 353 Negro teachers. It also was learned that Atlanta is not employing at least 100 teachers for which the State Department of Education already has funds and is willing to subsidize.

Van Paassen Talk Wednesday Night

Pierre Von Paassen, journalist and lecturer, will speak Wednesday at 8:30 p. m. at the Progressive Club, 1050 Techwood Drive, N. W. His subject will be "The World Situation and the Winning of the War and the Peace." His address is being sponsored by the local district of the Zionist Organization of America.

As a feature writer and roving correspondent for the New York Evening World, Mr. Van Paassen scored many journalistic scoops. He has toured Italy and crossed Germany several times since the Hitler regime. He was with the Ethiopian forces in the resistance against the Italian Facists and in Spain after the outbreak of civil war there.

Mr. Van Paassen's book "Days of Our Years," published in 1940, reportedly sold close to 500,000 copies. Among his other best sellers are "The Time Is Now," "That Day Alone" and "The Forgotten Ally."

The lecture will be open to the general public and there will be no admission charge.

Survived Broken Neck

BOSTON—(U.P.)—Massachusetts' new U. S. senator—Leverett Saltonstall—is probably the only man in Congress who has broken his neck. He suffered the often-fatal

Many of the building products placed on the market after the war will be produced in the new modular sizes, Tyler S. Rogers, chairman of the Technical Committee of Producers' Council, Inc., has announced.

666 MORELAND AVE., N. E., corner Blue Ridge. This two-story, 12-unit brick apartment has been bought by J. E. Faver from Yancey Investment Company. The transaction was handled by Charles A. Ewing, of the J. H. Ewing Realty & Loan Company, realtors.

CAPITOL VIEW MANOR—587 Erin Street, S. W. This modern five-room gray asbestos weatherboard home, in the $7,500 class, was bought by Mrs. J. B. Baker Jr., from Mrs. Lillie A. Summerour. The sale was handled by Roscoe B. Gann, of Gann Realty Co.

PRETTY DECATUR BUNGALOW—154 McLean Street. This one-and-one-half story asbestos bungalow was recently purchased for a home by Guy B. Foster from Dr. Fred Mayes. The transaction was handled by Mrs. Paul Green, of Cary Bone Realty Company, realtors.

MORNINGSIDE BRICK—1697 Pelham Road, N. E. This home was recently purchased by Harry Goodman from Dr. W. T. Rogers. The transaction was handled by Milton Smith, of D. L. Stokes & Co.

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22 Marietta St., Ground Floor. WA. 2215

dled by C. H. Werner, W. B. Reeves Jr., Mrs. T. E. Harrison, Julian Furstenburg, Mrs. J. H. Chapman Jr., N. T. Spratt, F. W. Laird, J. W. Bedell and C. A. Ewing.

B. A. Martin to Thomas R. Tuttle, 2366 Hurst Drive, N. E.; Norton Investment [illegible] Ruth B. Madison to Mrs. Bertie Scott, 70 Moreland Avenue, S. E.; M. D. Seaborn Jr. to Harold C. Baker, 1781 Flagler Avenue; L. J. Seagrove to F. A. Ketterson, Marietta Road at Oakdale Stop.

J. B. Peschau to Mrs. Jesse Wood Hilley, 357 North Avenue; Thomas I. Mays to C. B. Brewer, lot on Younge Street; Norton Investment Company to Marjorie A. Winkle, 776 Pulliam Street; Mrs. Pearl F. Youmans to Mrs. Margaret Hefner, 1072 White Oak Street; C. H. McFee to T. K. Maulden, 324 Candler Street; R. Allen Jones to Willis A. McLarty, 727 Sherwood Road; Ralph H. Pharr et al. to a customer, lot on Ponce de Leon Avenue; M. M. Ewing to Atlanta Enterprises, Inc., vacant lot; Ruth B. Madison to K. A. Brown, 175-177 Little Street.

Brewer-Head Sales Amount to $71,300

Recent sales closed by Brewer-Head Realty Company, realtors, amounted to $71,300, it was announced here Saturday by Capus B. Brewer, firm member. Details of transactions follow:

Estate of E. P. Dobbs to Mrs. Helen C. Wallace, 729 McMillan Street; Mrs. T. E. Harrison to Nick Johnson, 581 Angier Avenue; Suburban Coach Co., Inc., to A. D. Brochi, vacant lot, corner Merritts Avenue and Bedford Place; Rhodes Estate to Clifford Sloan Drennon, vacant lot, Garnett Street; Fred Archer to Harry and Odessa Hough, 570 Whitehall Terrace; Elizabeth Sims to Harry Paschal Jr., 897 Mitchell Street; Mrs. Faye Brown to J. R. Wilson Jr., vacant lot, Forrest Avenue; Rhodes-Haverty Investment Company to Dr. Murdock Equen, vacant lot, Juniper Street; Mrs. Cynthia G. Aiken to Mrs. Helen T. Yarbrough, 773 Cascade Avenue; Fred Archer to Henry Lee Harrington, 572 Whitehall Terrace; W. J. Davis Jr. to J. D. Benton, 652 Hugh Street; J. H. Porter, trustee to Norciss and Matilda Waller, 131 Pear Street; Mrs. Ella Rosser to Mrs. Edna Daniel Bowden, 569, 630 and 632 Utoy Road; Mrs. Jeanette Kornegay and Mrs. Georgiana Manoe to E. E. Graham, 1449 Graham Street; Mrs. Mae S. Atwell to L. M. Mann and Florine N. Mann, 772 Cascade Avenue; Chas. C. Schoen Sr. and Chas. C. Schoen Jr., to Mrs. W. A. Dodge, 494-502 Connally Street; Chas. C. Schoen Sr. to Mrs. W. A. Dodge Jr., 443 Fraser Street and 37 Solomon Street.

Adams-Cates Sales $35,350 for Week

Three sales totaling $35,350 were closed last week by Adams-Cates Company, realtors, it was announced Saturday by Henry H. Robinson, salesmanager. Details follow:

Mrs. Alice Orr Miller and Mrs. Lena Orr McCray to Ben J. Massell Jr., a vacant lot on Walton Street, through John O. Chiles; Mrs. Nellie Stewart Dean to Estes E. Parker, 26 Ivy Street, also handled by Mr. Chiles; Sidney E. Goldberg to Mrs. Mary Jane Altman, 814 Highland Terrace, N. E., through W. Hoke Blair.

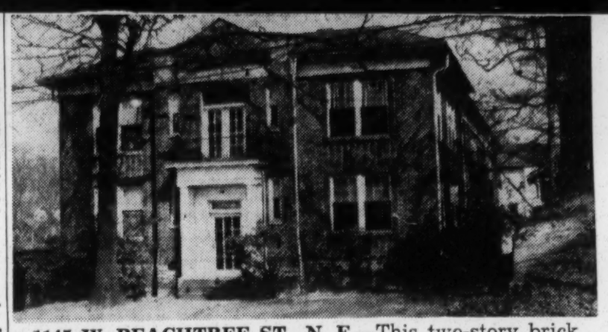
Rankin-Whitten Sales $175,200 in Two Weeks

Sales closed by the Rankin-Whitten Realty Company, realtors, for the first two weeks in March amounted to $175,200, it was reported Saturday by Jack Salmon, salesmanager. This comprised 10 homes, one vacant lot, one business property and one duplex. Salesmen participating in this volume were R. C. Bell, C. H. Britt, Harold Denson, Elkin Rice and Nat Thornton.

FHA Dividend Checks

The Federal Housing Administration has begun delivery of its first dividend checks to home buyers, with the payment of the initial dividend check to Gerald O. and Jean Holdridge, in Baltimore. This is in line with the recent announcement that approximately 13,000 home buyers who paid off their FHA-insured mortgages in full during 1944 would receive dividends from the Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund.

Approximately 13,000 home buyers who paid off in full mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration during 1944 will receive mortgage prepayment dividends in the next 60 to 90 days, it has been announced by FHA Commissioner Abner H. Ferguson. He stated that the FHA has paid all expenses and losses out of income, and now has approximately $83,000,000 in the Mutual Mortgage Insurance fund to pay future losses.



1145 W. PEACHTREE ST., N. E.—This two-story brick veneer apartment of 19 units has been sold by the Lipscomb-Ellis Company, realtors, to Miss Jean Lochridge.

Lane's to Enlarge Buckhead Store

Lane Drug Stores Saturday announced plans for remodeling and enlarging their Buckhead store at 3081-85 Peachtree Road. H. C. Naylor, president of the drug chain, said that the changes will provide for a large superstore embracing more than 5,000 feet of floor space.

"This is in line with the general Lane plan of building large superstores in the better shopping centers throughout the Southeast," said Mr. Naylor.

The owner of the property, Mrs. Elizabeth Reid LeBey, is represented by C. D. LeBey, while Mr. Naylor handled negotiations for Lane.

Alleged Forger Admits Guilt, Is Given Bond

Ewell A. Nix Jr., 21, 1231 Woodland Avenue, S. E., an employe of the U. S. Division of Engineers, was free under $100 bond here Saturday after pleading guilty Friday before U. S. Commissioner David J. Meyerhardt to charges of forging an endorsement and attempting to cash a check for $190.31.

When arraigned before the U. S. commissioner, Nix said he had endorsed a check with the signature of John H. Triplett, but was unsuccessful in trying to cash it.

SAFE LOANS
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1. **Where is your mortgage? Is it held by a local, friendly institution with local directors who understand your problems? Will it be sold?**
2. **Is it the safest plan? Do interest payments become smaller each month? Are there hidden interest charges? Does it give your family a clear home within a definite period?**
3. **Is it the easiest way to pay for your property? Is it a prepayable plan?**
4. **Does it provide for tax payments and proper insurance? Can it be rewritten?**

If you cannot answer these questions with satisfaction, we invite you to have a friendly chat with the officers of the

STANDARD FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
J. L. R. BOYD
Secretary and Attorney
48 Broad St., N. W. Grant Bldg.
MA. 6619

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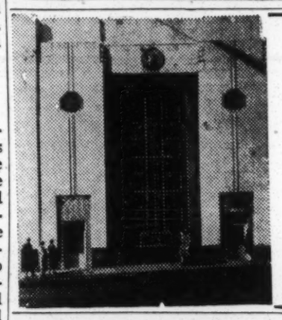

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SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION OF ATLANTA
FORTY-SIX PRYOR STREET, N. E.
GEORGE W. WEST, President. WA. 9551

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GENERAL CONTRACTING
774 Spring St., N. W. HE. 2424 or AT. 3219

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- POINTING
- CAULKING
- PAINTING
- TRANSPARENT

Painting
- RESIDENCES
- FACTORIES
- OFFICE BUILDINGS
- INTERIORS and
- EXTERIORS

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We Manufacture Industrial Coatings and Commercial Paints
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Our Interior Decorating Under the Personal Supervision of H. G. Keil—Serving Georgia for 40 Years.
ENGINEERING SERVICE
Furnished by a certified architectural engineer.

Estimates Cheerfully Given

STATE HEADQUARTERS FOR SELECTIVE SERVICE

AUSTIN, TEXAS
(17)

IN REPLYING REFER TO NO.

1-18-000 (Restricted Information)

March 31, 1945

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Attention: Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of March 19, 1945 in which you request statistics on selectees from the various counties in Texas. We regret that Selective Service Regulations read in part as follows:

> "No cumulative figures or totals will be released by anyone in the Selective Service System covering a period of time or a geographical area by which either total registration or total induction may be computed, averaged, or reasonably estimated, either on a local board, State or National basis."

We may say however that approximately 80,000 Negroes have entered the armed forces from Texas. No educational statistics on registrants or selectees have as yet been compiled.

We have made a sample study of the principal causes for the rejection of registrants examined during a five months period in Texas. You will find attached a list showing the principal cause for rejection and the percentage of white and Negro registrants rejected under each cause. It is believed that this will be of greater help to you than any other figures which we are permitted to furnish at this time.

Please bear in mind that all of this information is restricted and must not be published, disclosed, or furnished to the public. It is given you for planning purposes with the full knowledge that it will be held in confidence. We regret that we cannot give you further information until the emergency has passed but feel sure that the percentage figures given on the attached list will be of great assistance in planning your worthy campaign to improve the condition of the Negro.

Very sincerely yours,

J. WATT PAGE
Brigadier General, USA
State Director of Selective Service

Attachment - List

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Attachment - List

PRINCIPAL CAUSE FOR REJECTION OF REGISTRANTS
(Sample Study conducted in Texas for 5 months)

	WHITE PERCENT	NEGRO PERCENT
EYES	3.33	4.18
EARS	3.75	.38
NOSE AND SINUS	.16	.09
THROAT	0	0
TEETH	.09	.09
MOUTH	.18	.05
TUBERCULOSIS	3.70	2.21
LUNGS AND PLEURA	1.84	2.35
CARDIOVASCULAR	7.22	7.99
VARICOSE VEINS	1.00	.43
ABDOMINAL	1.83	.33
KIDNEY & URINARY	1.24	.61
HEMOPOIETIC	.06	0
HERNIA	3.00	2.83
HEMORRHOIDS	.53	.33
GENITALIA	.68	.90
SYPHILIS	.44	2.26
GONORRHEA	.03	.10
NEOPLASMS	.94	.71
MUSCULOSKELETAL	9.52	7.20
FEET	3.59	3.06
ENDOCRINE	.88	.14
MENTAL DISEASE	18.84	28.47
INTELLIGENCE TEST	27.15	25.45
MENTAL DEFICIENCY	2.00	1.79
NEUROLOGICAL	3.34	2.68
SKIN	.88	.85
INFECTIOUS	.16	.10
ACUTE CONDITIONS	.77	.29
WEIGHT DEVIATION	.78	.43
OTHER MEDICAL	.91	.75
NON MEDICAL	1.16	2.95

Reid

PC

SELECTIVE SERVICE
ARKANSAS STATE HEADQUARTERS
OLD HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT BUILDING
SIXTH AND MARSHALL STREETS
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

May 11, 1945

In reply please refer to:

Man - JR/rh

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Attention - Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

Gentlemen:

We are enclosing herewith some statistical data which we trust will aid you in developing the program you mentioned in your letter of March 19, 1945.

Please note that the data shows the number of men in the service, discharged, fathers and non-fathers, white and colored. These figures were obtained from national reports we received from time to time and obviously there is a considerable time lag involved. If you will add 25% to the figures shown you will more closely approximate the actual numbers involved as of May 1, 1945.

We regret very much that it is impractical to give you such other information as you requested. Confidential matter, of course, cannot be furnished to you. Information such as school records would necessitate making a survey of all the local boards in the State which would be very costly and for which neither personnel nor funds are available.

For the State Director:

John Roehlk
Captain - CAC-AUS
Ass't. Manpower Officer

enclosure

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John Roehlk
Captain - CAC-AUS
Ass't. Manpower Officer

Enclosure

	WHITE				COLORED			
	NON-FATHERS		FATHERS		NON-FATHERS		FATHERS	
	IN SERVICE	DISCHARGED	IN SERVICE	DISCHARGED	IN SERVICE	DISCHARGED	IN SERVICE	DISCHARGED
STATE	92,380	8,965	17,452	2,963	21,518	3,346	2,608	709
ARKANSAS	1,197	170	198	42	270	52	35	9
ASHLEY	1,024	133	207	50	529	117	82	26
BANTER	633	78	112	36	—	—	—	—
BENTON "A"	967	111	218	35	5	—	—	—
BENTON "B"	968	130	136	31	—	—	—	—
BOONE	1036	—	225	—	—	—	—	—
BRADLEY	876	3	153	—	328	2	47	—
CALHOUN	487	3	78	—	123	—	15	—
CARROLL	768	105	102	20	1	—	—	—
CHICOT	783	73	116	29	742	122	78	36
CLARK	1,206	4	205	—	393	1	58	—
CLAY	1,688	123	294	39	—	—	—	—
CLEBURNE	751	121	171	48	—	—	—	—
CLEVELAND	538	105	105	41	123	37	19	6
COLUMBIA	1051	144	181	47	610	130	61	36
CONWAY	872	120	178	49	281	48	39	7
CRAIGHEAD "A"	1256	117	225	43	2	1	1	—
CRAIGHEAD "B"	1411	147	266	46	78	4	16	1
CRAWFORD	1459	64	328	45	50	1	9	—
CRITTENDEN "A"	472	38	67	9	493	62	54	8
CRITTENDEN "B"	247	26	76	11	475	72	48	11
CROSS	1024	44	121	11	423	31	44	7
DALLAS	599	72	72	23	237	40	35	8
DESHA	835	109	142	38	567	141	61	31
DREW	705	97	138	36	296	47	31	13
FAULKNER	1531	180	292	91	175	28	32	12
FRANKLIN	968	62	205	27	22	2	1	—
FULTON	672	1	168	—	—	—	—	—

GARLAND "A"	1,318	12	291	—	307	—	45	—
GARLAND "B"	932	167	191	60	51	12	9	4
GRANT	662	110	98	38	59	8	3	4
GREENE	1,777	14	306	—	7	—	1	—
HEMPSTEAD	1,122	137	233	54	658	132	71	24
HOT SPRING	1,140	12	174	2	204	1	32	—
HOWARD	811	113	175	48	200	35	40	16
INDEPENDENCE	1,707	5	347	—	51	—	10	—
IZARD	743	90	123	26	6	1	1	2
JACKSON	1,244	198	210	33	190	39	20	10
JEFFERSON "A"	1,417	155	250	67	882	200	81	34
JEFFERSON "B"	601	82	131	23	634	149	53	26
JOHNSON	1,106	28	168	10	10	3	5	—
LAFAYETTE	444	77	80	13	274	62	35	11
LAWRENCE	1,309	25	181	8	13	—	4	—
LEE	572	64	113	25	550	82	52	18
LINCOLN	536	14	131	13	439	19	76	6
LITTLE RIVER	652	13	145	16	266	8	28	1
LOGAN	1,514	180	277	71	21	3	6	2
LONOKE	1,448	184	237	50	294	49	45	8
MADISON	731	98	168	53	3	—	—	—
MARION	476	83	68	22	—	—	—	—
MILLER	1,396	250	187	40	476	144	14	13
MISSISSIPPI "A"	958	114	161	29	321	65	64	12
MISSISSIPPI "B"	1,331	248	257	62	155	38	15	5
MISSISSIPPI "C"	1,016	177	235	48	522	122	59	12
MONROE	588	102	94	18	391	85	49	19
MONTGOMERY	527	87	45	10	9	1	—	—

NEVADA	788	53	168	11	409	26	63	11
NEWTON	503	67	102	31	—	—	—	—
OUACHITA	1,219	—	214	—	826	—	134	—
PERRY	516	13	118	6	21	2	1	—
PHILLIPS "A"	603	48	149	23	517	73	72	27
PHILLIPS "B"	474	6	60	2	668	25	46	2
PIKE	638	76	117	33	37	12	8	3
POINSETT "A"	654	2	165	—	13	—	1	—
POINSETT "B"	1,614	74	343	46	201	13	31	4
POLK	936	93	172	47	—	—	—	—
POPE	1,301	218	241	65	56	4	6	—
PRAIRIE	721	99	117	25	116	19	20	9
PULASKI "A"	1,577	194	286	53	891	202	89	23
PULASKI "B"	1,683	207	350	48	282	65	28	12
PULASKI "C"	1,597	189	337	60	269	61	29	4
PULASKI "D"	1,045	174	265	58	408	87	44	24
PULASKI "E"	1,195	167	255	50	462	80	71	12
PULASKI "F"	853	150	200	49	387	80	31	25
RANDOLPH	1,127	40	197	30	8	—	2	—
ST. FRANCIS "A"	501	1	94	—	455	—	45	—
ST. FRANCIS "B"	328	65	53	17	448	97	72	23
SALINE	1,321	35	268	23	47	—	11	—
SCOTT	723	10	150	2	23	—	2	1
SEARCY	719	99	182	36	—	—	—	—
SEBASTIAN "A"	2,179	245	518	118	256	37	38	11
SEBASTIAN "B"	1,415	230	297	86	31	3	3	2
SEVIER	866	14	173	7	113	2	14	2
SHARP	733	15	154	7	—	—	—	—
STONE	489	58	117	29	—	—	—	—

UNION "A"	1,327	109	247	47	423	92	51	28
UNION "B"	890	127	140	50	416	83	55	28
VAN BUREN	646	100	166	34	9	2	2	—
WASHINGTON "A"	1,868	172	282	42	25	1	4	1
WASHINGTON "B"	1,041	120	159	27	3	—	2	—
WHITE "A"	1,347	36	289	15	52	4	9	1
WHITE "B"	976	151	128	28	40	7	6	2
WOODRUFF	733	123	120	30	342	64	28	13
YELL	1,132	166	204	42	50	9	6	3

May 15, 1945

Selective Service
Arkansas State Headquarters
Sixth and Marshall Streets
Little Rock, Arkansas

Man - JR/rh

Attention: Capt. John Roehlk, CAC, AUS
Assistant Manpower Officer

Dear Sir:

Please accept our sincere thanks for your letter of May 11 and the statistical material which accompanied it. This material will be very helpful to us.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

	231,079	169082	61997
Macon	7609	4959	2650
Savannah	10239	6286	3953
Decatur	8036	6849	1187
Atlanta	41899	29809	12090
Columbus	7673	5467	2206
Augusta	6937	4524	2413
La Grange	4155	2963	1192

AGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

Statistics

TABLE II

General Estimated Distribution By Plans
of Negro Enlisted Men

	Per cent[a]	Total Negro EM (1.2 million)	Negro EM Returning to South (694,000)
Full-time school	8.0	96,000	56,000
Own businesses	9.5	114,000	66,000
Full-time farming[b]	8.5	102,000	87,000
Government jobs	15.0	180,000	104,000
Stay in Armed Forces	1.0	12,000	
Join labor force as workers[c]	58.0	696,000	375,000

Source: Reports of Army Service Forces and Table I of this discussion.

[a] An arbitrary percentage arrived at by taking the total percentage with definite plans plus one-half the percentage with tentative plans in each category (see Tables B and D). This gives a rough estimate as to the magnitude of various categories.

[b] Eighty-five per cent of the men in this category plan to return to the southern region.

[c] Includes those men who may take industrial refresher courses, apprentice training, or part-time regular schooling.

taken by
[illegible] from
W.A. Campbell's MS.
Postwar plans of the
Negro GI and his
problem of achieving
them. p. 21.

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

VETERANS

YOUR GUIDE TO SURPLUS PROPERTY

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION
DIVISION OF INFORMATION
Washington, D. C.

To Veterans of World War II

Your Guide to Surplus Property

It is the job of the Administrator of War Assets to see that every World War II veteran who wants to buy surplus property gets an opportunity to choose from available stocks.

This booklet tells you about your priority rights and how to exercise them in buying what you want.

But please remember—WAA can sell only what has been declared surplus by the Federal agencies—including the military services. Many of these items are in short supply. These have been set aside for veterans but there will not be enough for all who want them.

It will require patience and persistence to secure many surplus items. You may be disappointed in not getting what you want.

Give this brief guidebook your careful attention if you are interested in buying surplus stocks. Call on your nearest WAA regional offices for assistance. I want to help every veteran get the surplus item he needs, if it is possible.

Robert M. Littlejohn
Administrator.

PRIORITY RIGHTS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Your veteran's priority to buy surplus goods requires proof that you served in the Armed Forces after September 16, 1940, and were honorably discharged or released.

You are a Veteran, so

You can buy for personal use or for business, professional or agricultural use, certain items *set aside* for sale to veterans. These *items* are listed on the *Set Aside List* posted at each WAA office. *(Items for personal use may not be so purchased for resale.)*

You have a priority below that of Federal agencies for their own use. You may buy any surplus property (except real estate) for use in your own business, professional, or agricultural enterprise (including an initial stock for re-sale), or for a use directly required by your employment.

For example:

A doctor (veteran) may purchase medical equipment or supplies, a merchant may buy his store fixtures, or a lawyer might buy desks and other office equipment. Depending on the ability to buy and the type of business, a veteran can purchase an initial stock to start a new business. A veteran may have a job requiring him to own a tool kit. Such use also gives him a priority to buy.

FIRST:
apply for a Veterans Certificate

1. Be certified as eligible to buy surplus *with priority* by giving evidence of your veteran status at the nearest Veterans' Certification Office in person or by mail.

2. Bring or send your Honorable Discharge or a photostatic copy to any of the 138 Certification Offices located throughout the United States. (See list, pages 8 & 9.)

3. When your application is approved you receive a certificate authorizing you to purchase surplus stock offered or listed for sale.

How to Use Your WAA Veteran's Certificate

1. When you are certified ask that your name be placed on the WAA mailing list in your region. You will be notified by mail if the surplus you desire is offered. *Also* watch local newspapers for advertised sales.

2. Watch the newspapers closely for announcement of time and days during which surplus items are offered for sale *exclusively* to veterans.

3. Present your certificate at time of sale.

4. Veterans purchasing items for resale will be sold only such surplus (known as an *initial stock)* as they require to establish their business.

Aid to Veterans

You can get all available information on how, what, when and where to buy surplus stocks by inquiring at your nearest WAA regional and certifying offices.

Veteran's consultants (themselves veterans) are in each WAA office to help you find the property you want, and otherwise assist you.

A Reminder:

You follow these steps to buy surplus . . .

1. Decide what you want.
2. Get certified as a veteran, eligible to buy.
3. Watch for announcement of sales.
4. Take certificate to sale.
5. Buy surplus you want.
6. Arrange for delivery.

SET ASIDE LIST

World War II veterans have been given the buying preference on major surplus stocks in short supply.

WAA has *set aside* these short-supply items for sale to *veterans*. (Emergency requirements of the Federal Public Housing Authority, the Civilian Production Administration and the Army and the Navy may be met out of such surplus.)

These are goods in heavy demand by all buyers, but WAA has given veterans first call on them.

Bear in mind that there are not sufficient amounts of these set-aside items to satisfy the demands of all veterans.

Therefore, in fairness to all, veterans are offered set-aside items in the order in which they have been certified.

You may secure information about current items on the veteran's set-aside list by inquiring at any WAA office.

HOW YOU CAN BUY SURPLUS

As a certified veteran you may buy surplus:

1. Through a WAA regional or sub-regional office.
2. At a "Site Sale," where accumulations of surplus are sold "at the site" of their location.
3. At a "Spot Sale," where mixed lots are brought together in a convenient place for sale, and at auctions.

In each case you should look for announcements of surplus sales in advertisements. Wherever possible, WAA makes provision for prior inspection of the surplus products or of samples of items on sale.

You Can...

Visit or write your WAA regional and sub-regional sales offices which handle most types of surplus. (See list on back for the WAA office nearest you.)

Always list the surplus products you want. You must make your inquiries specific, using customary trade specifications.

You Should Know that...

Fixed Prices prevail wherever possible. In practice these are largely below the original cost, depending on condition, model and date of construction.

Veterans have top priority on the "Set-Aside" list and No. 2 priority, next to the Federal Government, on other surplus.

You should watch for Sales-at-Site, which are announced by newspaper advertisements and often by radio announcements. For some sales, certified veterans will also receive individual advance notice. These Site Sales are on a "First Come, First Served" basis.

You may inspect and purchase *set-aside items* at Sales-at-Site when such items are offered *but only when notified to do so by the Veterans' Division at the regional office.*

You may exercise your priority on set-aside items by presenting your Veteran's Certificate, together with your WAA advance notice, at the Site Sales office.

As a veteran, you may also buy other than set-aside items at Site Sales under your general veteran's priority.

Non-Priority Purchases

Veterans, if they wish, can also buy without priority, at such times or sales when surplus is offered on a non-priority basis.

To Sum up:

As a veteran there are *three* ways in which you may buy:

1. From the Set-Aside lists, exclusively for veterans.

2. From WAA stocks (other than set-aside items) with veteran's priority next to Federal Government.

3. With the general public, without priority.

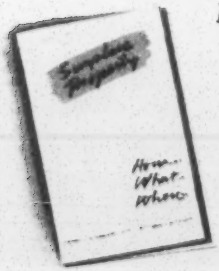
You May Use Your Credit

War Assets may extend credit to financially responsible buyers. For complete information, visit or write to the Credit Division in the War Assets Regional Office for your region.

Shipping

War Assets will prepare and load all purchases for shipment but the purchaser must give shipping instructions at time of sale and must pay shipping costs.

FREE BOOKLET ON SURPLUS PROPERTY



For description of major classes of surplus goods and how they are sold, request copies of informational pamphlets describing "How," "What," "Where" of Surplus Disposal—free upon request at your WAA regional office.

VETERANS CERTIFICATION OFFICES

ALABAMA:
Birmingham, 210½ N. 21st St., PH: 5-4-1658.
Mobile, 401 Federal Bldg.
Montgomery, Bell Bldg.

ARKANSAS: *Little Rock*, Wallace Bldg., PH: 4-8211.

ARIZONA:
Kingman, 450 E. Beale St., PH: Blue 78.
Phoenix, W. Van Buren & 35th St., PH: 4-7355.
Tucson, Chamber of Commerce, PH: 4730.
Williams, 113 S. 2nd St., PH: 169.
Winslow, 119 E. 2nd St., PH: 407.
Yuma, 225 S. Main St., Shields Bldg., PH: 59-J.

CALIFORNIA:
Fresno, 2138 Merced St.
Indio, 450 Fargo St., 1st Nat'l Bank Bldg., PH: 7532.
Long Beach, 241 W. Broadway, PH: 7-4101.
Los Angeles, 3636 Beverly Blvd., PH: Drexel 7081.
Oakland, 10th & Fallon St., Oakland Auditorium.
Redding, 1407 California St.
Sacramento, 917 7th St., Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
Salinas, Bldg. T 300, Army Air Force Base.
Santa Barbara, City Recreation Bldg., 100 E. Carrillo, PH: 2-2994.
San Bernardino, American Legion Bldg., 388 4th St., PH: 7-76475.
San Diego, 4205 Pacific Highway, PH: Woodcrest 0173.
San Francisco, 1540 Market St., PH: Underhill 2425.
Stockton, 234 N. El Dorado St., Stockton Chamber of Commerce.

COLORADO: *Denver*, 1025 14th St., PH: Keystone 4151.

CONNECTICUT:
Bridgeport, 123 Harrison St., PH: 6-3581.
Hartford, 436 Capital Ave., PH: 7-2641, Ext. 191.
New Haven, 152 Temple St., PH: 7-3561.

DELAWARE: *Wilmington*, 406 Pennsylvania Bldg., PH: 5-3292.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: *Washington*, 1126 21st St., PH: Executive 6190, Exts. 51, 52, 53.

FLORIDA:
Jacksonville, Administration Bldg., St. Johns Shipyard, PH: 5-2929, Ext. 167, P. O. Box 4129.
Miami 22, 701 Congress Bldg., PH: 2-4131.
Orlando, 212 Main & Church Sts., Arcade Bldg., PH: 2-0990.
Pensacola, Chamber of Commerce Bldg., PH: 7813.
Tallahassee, 319 E. Gaines St., PH: 1154.
Tampa, 801 Stovall Professional Bldg., PH: M-1380.

GEORGIA:
Albany, 103 N. Jefferson St.
Atlanta, 699 Ponce De Leon, N.E., PH: Cypress 3611.
Augusta, Municipal Auditorium.
Columbus, Spencer Bldg., 12th & Broad Sts., PH: 6119.
Macon, Volunteer Armory Bldg., PH: 8237.
Savannah, Administration Bldg., S.E., Shipbuilding Co., PH: 3-8710.

IDAHO: *Boise*, Capitol Securities Bldg., PH: 3380.

ILLINOIS:
Chicago, 226 W. Jackson Blvd., PH: Andover 3600, Ext. 360.
Decatur, 339 Standard Office Bldg., PH: 2-4212.
Peoria, 531 Alliance Life Bldg., PH: 3-3865.
Rockford, 227 N. Wyman St., PH: Blackhawk 9-9735.

INDIANA:
Evansville, Koenig Bldg., 112 N.W. 4th St., PH: 3-5468.
Ft. Wayne, 434 Utility Bldg., PH: Anthony 1411.
Indianapolis, 212 Federal Bldg., PH: Talbot 1561.
South Bend, 602 Pythian Bldg., PH: 2-1435.

IOWA:
Davenport, 712 Kahl Bldg., PH: 2-7281.
Des Moines, 320 Liberty Bldg.

KANSAS: *Wichita*, K. F. Bldg., PH: 5-8661.

KENTUCKY:
Lexington, 177 N. Upper St., PH: 3700.
Louisville, 139 S. 4th St., PH: Jackson 1135.

LOUISIANA:
Baton Rouge, Baton Rouge Engineering Depot.
New Orleans, 7020 Franklin Ave., PH: Crescent 9971.

MAINE: *Portland*, 142 High St., PH: 4-0359.

MARYLAND:
Baltimore, 110 S. Hanover St., PH: Lexington 1266.
Baltimore, Paca & Pratt Sts., PH: Mulberry 6546.

MASSACHUSETTS:
Boston, 79 Milk St., PH: Hancock 9230.
Lowell, 8 Merrimac St., PH: 6388.
Springfield, 95 State St., PH: 3-7857.
Worcester, 340 Main St., PH: 6-4391.

MICHIGAN:
Detroit, Buhl Bldg., 535 Griswold St., PH: Cherry 4920, Ext. 91.
Grand Rapids, 310 Keeler Bldg., PH: 9-3219.
Saginaw, Mason Bldg., PH: 2-6471.

MINNESOTA:
Duluth, 310 Christie Bldg., PH: Melrose 737.
Minneapolis, 720 Hodgson Bldg., PH: Main 3244, Ext. 168.

MISSISSIPPI: *Jackson*, 405½ Capital St., N., PH: 3-4946.

MISSOURI:
Kansas City, 508 Mutual Bldg., PH: Harrison 6464.
St. Louis, 812 Olive St.
Springfield, 233 Wilhoyt Bldg.

MONTANA:
Billings, 3223 Second Ave., N.
Butte, 310 Mayer Bldg., PH: 6302.
Great Falls, 1015 First Ave., N.
Helena, Power Block, P.O. Box 1161, PH: 3558, Ext. 21.
Missoula, Union Block.
Sidney, Moose Bldg.

NEBRASKA: *Omaha*, 601 Woodmen of World Bldg., PH: Jackson 8200.

NEVADA, *Reno*, 131 W. 2nd St., PH: 6315.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: *Manchester*, Beacon Bldg., 813 Elm St., PH: 9070.

NEW JERSEY:
Newark, 309 Washington St., PH: Market 2-8330.
Trenton, 622 Broad Street Bank Bldg., PH: 4-4509.

NEW MEXICO:
Albuquerque, Mountain Rd. & Railroad Tracks, PH: 7453.

NEW YORK:
Albany, 112 State St., PH: 5-6251.
Brooklyn, 16 Court St., PH: Main 4-0306.
Buffalo, 808 Rand Bldg., PH: Madison 3160.
New York City, 40 Wall St., PH: Whitehall 3-3640.
New York City, 27 Pine St., PH: Whitehall 3-3640.
Rochester, 725 Commerce Bldg., PH: Stone 3064.
Syracuse, 224 Harrison St., PH: 3-7101.
Utica, 407 First National Bank Bldg., PH: 2-5954.

NORTH CAROLINA:
Charlotte, 300 Law Bldg., PH: 4-5381.
Raleigh, 316 E. Lenoir St.
Wilmington, U. S. Customs House.

NORTH DAKOTA: *Fargo*, 207 Walker Bldg., PH: 5460.

OHIO:
Akron, Old Library Bldg., High & E. Market Sts., PH: Blackstone 9103.
Canton, 717 First Nat'l Bank Bldg., PH: 4-5173.
Cincinnati, 34 W. 7th St., PH: Parkway 7160.
Cleveland, First Floor, Union Commerce Bldg., PH: Cherry 7900.
Columbus, 58 E. Gay St., Rm. 501, PH: Main 7841, Ext. 1.
Dayton, 129 S. Ludlow, PH. Hemlock 6321.
Toledo, Manhattan Bldg., 518 Jefferson St., PH: Garfield 6706.
Youngstown, 908 Union Nat'l Bank Bldg., PH: 4-2433.

OKLAHOMA:
Oklahoma City, 200 Leonhardt Bldg., PH: 2-8521.
Tulsa, 512 Petroleum Bldg., PH: 2-6221.

OREGON: *Portland* 8, P. O. Box 4062, Swan Island, PH: Trinity 1121.

PENNSYLVANIA:
Allentown, 512 Hamilton St., PH: 3-5143.
Erie, 804 Commerce Bldg., PH: 2-5665.
Harrisburg, 713 Blackstone Bldg., PH: 4-3068.
Philadelphia, Lafayette Bldg., 5th & Chestnut Sts., PH: Walnut 2-4400, Ext. 240.
Pittsburgh, Victory Bldg., 212 9th St., PH: Court 5975.
Reading, 901 Colonial Trust Bldg., 5th & Pennsylvania Sts., PH: 4-8187.
Scranton, 418 First Nat'l Bank Bldg., PH: 2-8177.
Wilkes-Barre, 22 N. Franklin St. PH: 3-1070.

RHODE ISLAND:
Providence, 631 Industrial Trust Bldg., PH. Gaspee 3172.

SOUTH CAROLINA:
Charleston, Tradd St., Barracks, PH: 20638.
Columbia, Waters Bldg., PH: 2-6387.
Greeneville, 114 Cleveland Bldg.

SOUTH DAKOTA: *Sioux Falls*, 208 West 14th, PH: 2807.

TENNESSEE:
Chattanooga, Ochs Bldg., Annex No. 2, PH: 7-6741.
Knoxville, Daylight Bldg., PH: 4-5505.
Memphis, 1300 Shrine Bldg., PH: 3-72563.
Nashville, 318 Stahlman Bldg., PH: 5-0687.

TEXAS:
Beaumont, 329 Wiess Bldg.
Dallas, 507 Mercantile Nat'l Bank Bldg., PH: Riverside 5711, Ext. 442.
El Paso, 420 Caples Bldg., PH: Main 5126.
Fort Worth, 1103 Texas & Pacific Bldg.
Houston, 501 Walker Ave., PH: C-4-6691.
San Antonio, Transit Tower, PH: Cathedral 1461.
Texarkana, 506-08 Post Office Bldg., PH: 694.

UTAH: *Salt Lake City*, Atlas Bldg., PH: 5-7541.

VERMONT: *Montpelier*, 84 State St., PH: 1750.

VIRGINIA:
Norfolk, 712 Wainwright Bldg., PH: 4-8395.
Richmond, East End 4th St., PH: 7-3491.
Roanoke, Roanoke School Administration Bldg., 211 W. Church Ave., PH: 2-7672.

WASHINGTON:
Seattle, 1409 Second Ave., PH: Main 4910.
Spokane, 500 Welch Bldg., PH: Riverside 8051, Ext. 60.
Tacoma, 1204 A Street, PH: Broadway 3158.

WEST VIRGINIA:
Charleston, 512 Atlas Bldg., PH: 2-0101.
Wheeling, 1219 Chapline St., PH: 5636-J or 5509.

WISCONSIN:
Eau Claire, 401½ South Barstow, PH: 2-1304.
Green Bay, 225 N. Adams St., PH: Howard 5470.
Madison, 199 E. Washington Ave., PH: Fairchild 1724.
Milwaukee, 161 W. Wisconsin, PH: Broadway 4440.
Wausau, 1st American State Bank Bldg., PH: 5990.

WYOMING:
Casper, 722 S. Center St., PH: 3300.
Cheyenne, U.S.O. Bldg., PH. 9779.

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION
REGIONAL OFFICES

Veterans Division

ALABAMA: *Birmingham*, 1955 50th St., PH: 9-6171.
ARKANSAS: *Little Rock*, Wallace Bldg., PH: 4-8211.
CALIFORNIA:
Los Angeles, 122 E. 7th St., PH: Drexel 7081, Ext. 411.
San Francisco, 1540 Market St., PH: Underhill 2425.
COLORADO: *Denver*, 1025 14th St., PH: Keystone 4151, Ext. 8325.
FLORIDA: *Jacksonville*, Administration Bldg., St. Johns Shipyard, PH: 5-2929, Ext. 169.
GEORGIA: *Atlanta*, 699 Ponce De Leon Ave., N.E., PH: Cypress 3611.
ILLINOIS: *Chicago*, 208 S. LaSalle St., PH: State 0800, Ext. 53.
KENTUCKY: *Louisville*, 103 S. 5th St., PH: Wabash 7541.
LOUISIANA: *New Orleans*, 7020 Franklin Ave., PH: Crescent 9971.
MASSACHUSETTS: *Boston*, 600 Washington, PH: Hubbard 9300, Ext. 258.
MICHIGAN: *Detroit*, Buhl Bldg., 535 Griswold, PH: Cherry 4920, Ext. 263.
MINNESOTA: *Minneapolis*, 504 Metropolitan Life Bldg., PH: Atlantic 4172, Ext. 74.
MISSOURI:
Kansas City, Troost & Bannister Rds., PH: Delmar 3500.
St. Louis, Arcade Bldg., PH: Central 0687.
MONTANA: *Helena*, Power Block, P. O. Box 1161, PH: 3570, Ext. 21.
NEBRASKA: *Omaha*, 601 Woodmen of World Bldg., PH: Jackson 8200.
NEW YORK: *New York City*, 40 Wall St., PH: Whitehall 3-3640, Ext. 189.
NORTH CAROLINA: *Charlotte*, 317 S. Tryon, PH: 4-5381.
OHIO:
Cincinnati, 704 Race St., PH: Parkway 7160.
Cleveland, 1st Floor, Union Commerce Bldg., PH: Cherry 7900.
OKLAHOMA, *Tulsa*, P. O. Box 1409, PH: 9-6301, Ext. 3109.
OREGON: *Portland 8*, P. O. Box 4062, Swan Island, PH: Trinity 1121.
PENNSYLVANIA: *Philadelphia*, 5th & Chestnut Sts., Lafayette Bldg., PH: Walnut 2-4400.
TENNESSEE: *Nashville*, Consolidated-Vultee Bldg., PH: 4-7611, Ext. 68.
TEXAS:
Dallas, 2001 McKinney Ave., PH: Riverside 4371.
Fort Worth, Texas & Pacific Bldg., PH: 3-5381.
Houston, 7700 Wallisville Rd., PH: C-4-6671, Ext. 51.
San Antonio, Transit Tower, PH: Cathedral 1461.
UTAH: *Salt Lake City*, 222 S.W. Temple St., PH: 5-7503.
VIRGINIA: *Richmond*, East End 4th St., PH: 7-3491.
WASHINGTON:
Seattle, 1409 Second Ave., PH: Main 4910.
Spokane, 500 Welch Bldg., PH: Riverside 8051, Ext. 60.

REPRODUCTION BRANCH

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1946—O—714991

U.S. Surplus Property

How... What... Where...

OFFICE OF INFORMATION • WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION • WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

ATLANTA AGENCY
RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION
M. E. EVERETTE, MANAGER

THE VETERAN AND SURPLUS PROPERTY SALES

VETERANS' PREFERENCE

THE SURPLUS PROPERTY ACT OF 1944 GIVES A VETERAN OF WORLD WAR II THIRD PRIORITY IN PURCHASING SURPLUS PROPERTY FOR HIS OWN SMALL BUSINESS, AGRICULTURAL AND PROFESSIONAL ENTERPRISE. UNDER REGULATIONS OF THE SURPLUS PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION, A VETERAN, TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS PREFERENCE IN SURPLUS SALES, MUST FIRST BE CERTIFIED BY THE SMALLER WAR PLANTS CORPORATION AS NEEDING THIS PROPERTY FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

HOW TO ESTABLISH PREFERENCE

A VETERAN'S FIRST STEP TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE PREFERENCES GRANTED HIM BY CONGRESS IS TO CONTACT, EITHER BY PERSONAL VISIT OR LETTER, THE NEAREST SMALLER WAR PLANT CORPORATION OFFICE. (A LIST OF SOUTHERN SWPC OFFICES IS ATTACHED). HE SHOULD PRESENT HIS DISCHARGE, OR PAPERS SHOWING THAT HE IS ON TERMINAL LEAVE OR FINAL FURLOUGH OR THAT HIS STATUS HAS BEEN CHANGED FROM "ACTIVE" TO "INACTIVE." A VETERAN IS DEFINED BY SPA REGULATIONS AS ANY PERSON IN THE ACTIVE MILITARY OR NAVAL SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE PRESENT WAR, OR ANY PERSON WHO SERVED IN THE ACTIVE MILITARY OR NAVAL SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES ON OR AFTER SEPTEMBER 16, 1940 AND PRIOR TO THE TERMINATION OF THE PRESENT WAR, AND WHO HAS BEEN DISCHARGED OR RELEASED THEREFROM UNDER HONORABLE CONDITIONS.

THE VALUE OF VETERANS' PREFERENCE

CERTIFICATION BY SWPC THAT A VETERAN REQUIRES SURPLUS PROPERTY FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES ENTITLES SUCH A VETERAN TO PURCHASE SURPLUS PROPERTY AT THE LOWEST ESTABLISHED FAIR VALUE. IT ALSO MEANS THAT AFTER THE PRIORITIES HELD BY FEDERAL AGENCIES AND STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ARE FILLED, THE VETERAN IS NEXT IN LINE TO OBTAIN SURPLUS PROPERTY BEFORE IT IS OFFERED FOR SALE TO OTHERS.

WHAT IS SURPLUS PROPERTY?

SURPLUS PROPERTY IS A PRODUCT OR COMMODITY-- AN AIRPORT OR A PENCIL, AN INDUSTRIAL PLANT OR A BATCH OF SAFETY PINS, A B-24 BOMBER OR A SWIVEL CHAIR-- PROPERTY THAT HAS BECOME SURPLUS TO THE GOVERNMENT NEED AND IS THEREFORE AVAILABLE FOR OTHER USE. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT OVER 27 BILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF SURPLUS PROPERTY WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE BY JUNE 1946 THROUGH RFC ALONE. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THE GOVERNMENT OWNS OVER 4 MILLION DIFFERENT ITEMS-- PRODUCED FOR THE GREATEST WAR OF ALL TIMES-- AND MOST OF THESE WILL EVENTUALLY BE OFFERED FOR SALE.

WHO SELLS SURPLUS PROPERTY?

THE CONSUMER GOODS DIVISION OF RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION SELLS THOSE ARTICLES WHICH YOU COULD NORMALLY EXPECT TO BUY FROM YOUR HOMETOWN RETAIL STORE. CONSUMER GOODS INCLUDE SUCH THINGS AS TRUCKS AND TRACTORS, HARDWARE, SURGICAL EQUIPMENT, MEDICAL SUPPLIES, AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, FARM SUPPLIES, FURNITURE AND OFFICE FIXTURES, WEARING APPAREL, TEXTILES, HOUSE WARES, PLUMBING AND HEATING EQUIPMENT, STATIONERY AND OFFICE SUPPLIES, LABORATORY EQUIPMENT, ETC. THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE OF THE CONSUMER GOODS DIVISION IS LOCATED IN THE BELLE ISLE BUILDING IN DOWNTOWN ATLANTA. THE TELEPHONE IS WALNUT 4121. SALE OF ALL CONSUMER GOODS FOR THE REGION IS HANDLED HERE WITH THE EXCEPTION OF AUTOMOTIVE VEHICLES. STATE OFFICES OF THE CONSUMER GOODS DIVISION HANDLE THE SALE OF AUTOMOTIVE VEHICLES WITHIN THEIR RESPECTIVE STATES. (A LIST OF THESE OFFICES IS ATTACHED). ORDINARILY, A CERTIFIED VETERAN IS THE ONLY INDIVIDUAL WHO MAY PURCHASE SURPLUS PROPERTY THROUGH CONSUMER GOODS DIVISION, FOR THEIR SALES OTHERWISE ARE RESTRICTED TO OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ESTABLISHED DEALERS.

(OVER)

THE SURPLUS PROPERTY DIVISION OF RFC SELLS CAPITAL AND PRODUCER GOODS AND AIRCRAFT. CAPITAL AND PRODUCER GOODS INCLUDE SUCH THINGS AS INDUSTRIAL PLANTS AND THEIR EQUIPMENT AND INDUSTRIAL REAL ESTATE, MACHINE TOOLS, PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT, ELECTRICAL, COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT, METALS, ORES, FIBERS, PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS, PAINTS, LACQUERS, DYES, CHEMICALS, LUMBER, BUILDING MATERIAL, ETC. CAPITAL AND PRODUCER GOODS ARE SOLD TO ANYONE EXCEPT SPECULATORS; BUT HERE, TOO, THE VETERAN'S PREFERENCE ENTITLES HIM TO THIRD PRIORITY IN PURCHASING AVAILABLE SURPLUS PROPERTY AND TO THE LOWEST ESTABLISHED FAIR VALUE (GENERALLY WHOLESALE PRICE). THESE TWO DIVISIONS OF RFC WILL HANDLE OVER 90 PERCENT OF THE SALABLE SURPLUS PROPERTY IN THIS COUNTRY.

OTHER DISPOSAL AGENCIES

THE U. S. MARITIME COMMISSION, RIGGS BANK BUILDING, WASHINGTON 15, D. C., SELLS SURPLUS MARITIME PROPERTY AND SHIPS UNDER ONE THOUSAND TONS ARE SOLD BY THE WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

THE COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SELLS SURPLUS AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES AND FOODS. OFFICES ARE LOCATED IN ATLANTA, DALLAS AND WASHINGTON.

THE FEDERAL PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY WILL SELL HOUSING AND HOUSING FACILITIES. (LITTLE HOUSING IS AS YET SURPLUS AND THEREFORE AVAILABLE FOR SALE).

HOW TO BUY CAPITAL AND PRODUCER GOODS

CAPITAL AND PRODUCER GOODS (INDUSTRIAL PLANTS, MACHINE TOOLS, BUILDING MATERIAL, ETC.) ARE SOLD BY NEGOTIATION, INFORMAL BID AND ON A FIXED PRICE BASIS TO ANYONE IN ALMOST ANY QUANTITIES. A VETERAN DESIRING THIS CATEGORY OF SURPLUS PROPERTY SHOULD VISIT THE NEAREST RFC SURPLUS PROPERTY DIVISION OFFICE, WHERE HE WILL BE DIRECTED TO THE SALESMAN HANDLING THE PARTICULAR TYPE OF PROPERTY HE DESIRES. THE GEORGIA RFC SURPLUS PROPERTY DIVISION IS LOCATED AT 699 PONCE DE LEON AVENUE. THE TELEPHONE IS CYPRESS 1961. (A LIST OF OTHER SOUTHERN RFC AGENCIES HANDLING CAPITAL AND PRODUCER GOODS IS ATTACHED). IF A PERSONAL VISIT IS IMPOSSIBLE, A VETERAN SHOULD WRITE TO THE NEAREST RFC AGENCY, LISTING THE SPECIFIC TYPES OF PROPERTY HE NEEDS AND REQUESTING THAT HE BE PLACED UPON THE RFC MAIL LIST. HE WILL BE FURNISHED PERIODICAL CATALOGUES DESCRIBING PROPERTY OF THIS NATURE WHICH HAS BECOME SURPLUS AND IS FOR SALE. HE SHOULD WATCH THE NEWSPAPERS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS AND NEWS STORIES ANNOUNCING SPOT SALES. AT THE PRESENT, MOST SURPLUS PROPERTY IS SELLING SO FAST THAT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO TELL TODAY WHAT WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR SALE TOMORROW.

HOW TO BUY CONSUMER GOODS

AUTOMOTIVE VEHICLES ARE SOLD BY THE CONSUMER GOODS DIVISION OF RFC THROUGH VARIOUS STATE FIELD OFFICES LOCATED IN EACH OF THE SOUTHERN STATES. (A LIST OF THESE OFFICES IS ATTACHED).

AT PRESENT THE DEMAND BY VETERANS FOR AUTOMOBILES AND TRUCKS FAR EXCEEDS THE NUMBER OF VEHICLES BEING TURNED LOOSE BY THE ARMED SERVICES. SALES OF AVAILABLE SURPLUS VEHICLES EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE BENEFIT OF VETERANS ARE HELD FROM TIME TO TIME. SUCH SALES ARE USUALLY ADVERTISED IN THE NEWSPAPERS, BUT ONLY VETERANS CERTIFIED BY SWPC ARE ELIGIBLE TO PURCHASE. YOU SHOULD REQUEST YOUR STATE FIELD OFFICE, CONSUMER GOODS DIVISION, RFC, TO KEEP YOU ADVISED OF THESE SALES. YOU SHOULD ALSO WATCH FOR PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SUCH CONSUMER GOODS AS TEXTILES, WEARING APPAREL, OFFICE FURNITURE, EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES, HARDWARE, ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES, AUTOMOTIVE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES, BOXES, CRATES---ITEMS NORMALLY PURCHASED IN OVER-THE-COUNTER SALES IN YOUR HOMETOWN RETAIL STORES--- MAY BE BOUGHT BY CERTIFIED VETERANS THROUGH THE CONSUMER GOODS DIVISION, RFC, BELLE ISLE BUILDING, ATLANTA. THIS IS A REGIONAL OFFICE, WHICH CONTROLS THE SALE OF SUCH ITEMS IN THE SEVEN SOUTHEASTERN STATES.

THE VETERAN SHOULD WRITE THE CONSUMER GOODS DIVISION, RFC, QUOTING HIS SWPC CASE NUMBER, LISTING THE ITEMS IN WHICH HE IS INTERESTED, AND REQUESTING THAT COPIES OF CURRENT NOTICES OF AVAILABLE PROPERTY BE FURNISHED HIM. IN THE EVENT THE ITEMS REQUESTED ARE NOT IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE, HIS NAME WILL BE PLACED ON THE MAIL LIST TO RECEIVE SUBSEQUENT PERIODICAL CATALOGUES UNTIL THE GOODS HE DESIRES HAVE BEEN LOCATED AND HIS ORDER FILLED. ONCE HE LOCATES THE ITEMS HE DESIRES IN A CATALOGUE, HE SHOULD MAIL THE SWPC CERTIFICATE WITH AN ORDER FOR THE GOODS. HE WILL BE NOTIFIED TO FORWARD A CERTIFIED CHECK WHEN THE GOODS ARE READY FOR DELIVERY. AFTER A VETERAN HAS ACQUIRED THE PROPERTY FOR WHICH HE WAS CERTIFIED, HE SHOULD REQUEST THAT HIS NAME BE DELETED FROM THE CONSUMER GOODS CATALOGUE LIST.

ADDRESSES

RFC
CAPITAL AND PRODUCER GOODS

ALABAMA
Comer Building
Birmingham

FLORIDA
Western Union Bldg.
Jacksonville

GEORGIA
Surplus Property Div.
699 Ponce de Leon Ave.
Atlanta CYpress 1961

Branch office:
2 Abercorn St.
Savannah

LOUISIANA &
MISSISSIPPI
Richards Building
New Orleans

NORTH & SOUTH
CAROLINA
Wilson Bldg.
Charlotte

TENNESSEE
Nashville Trust Co. Bldg.
Nashville

RFC
CONSUMER GOODS

Regional Office
Belle Isle Bldg.
105 Pryor St.
Atlanta WAlnut 4121

FIELD OFFICES (Automotive vehicles)

ALABAMA
322 Bell Bldg.
P. O. Box 1790
Montgomery

FLORIDA
228 Federal Bldg.
Jacksonville

GEORGIA
294 1/2 Peachtree St.
Atlanta

MISSISSIPPI
313 Masonic Temple
P. O. Box 608
Jackson

N. CAROLINA
316 E. Lenoir St.
P. O. Box 1429
Raleigh

S. CAROLINA
Waters Building
Columbia

TENNESSEE
Nashville Trust Co. Bldg.
Nashville

SMALLER WAR PLANTS CORPORATION

Regional Office
14th Floor Candler Building
Atlanta WAlnut 4121

DISTRICT OFFICES

ALABAMA
324 Phoenix Bldg.
Birmingham

FLORIDA
314 West Monroe St.
Jacksonville

701 Congress Bldg.
Miami

801 Stovall Professional
Bldg., Tampa

319 East Gaines St.
Tallahassee

201 Palm Arcade Bldg.
Orlando

GEORGIA
1429 Candler Bldg.
Atlanta

305 Georgia State
Savings Bldg.
Savannah

MISSISSIPPI
1101 Tower Bldg.
Jackson

N. CAROLINA
400 Law Bldg.
Charlotte

S. CAROLINA
206 Waters Bldg.
Columbia

TENNESSEE
901 James Bldg.
Chattanooga

411 Fidelity Bankers Bldg.
Knoxville

1821 Sterick Bldg.
Memphis

320 Stahlman Bldg.
Nashville

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Bulletin

ISSUED BY DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
RETRAINING and REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

NUMBER 6 APRIL 25, 1946 WASHINGTON, D.C.

SURPLUS PROPERTY FOR SCHOOLS

BARRACKS, QUONSET HUTS

By RRA Order #5, a Federal interagency committee to assist State agencies and non-profit educational institutions in the acquisition of surplus Government materials and facilities for the expansion of schools and colleges was set up recently by Major General Graves B. Erskine, USMC, Head of the Retraining and Reemployment Administration.

"Hampered by wartime restrictions on construction materials and training equipment, our schools and colleges today are facing enormous difficulties in attempting to provide for the expanding enrollment of both veterans and non-veterans," explained General Erskine. "They must have quick access to additional buildings for instruction and living quarters and laboratory equipment and books.

"Now that the shooting war is over, we have a grave responsibility to see that those who won the war receive adequate training for keeping the peace. It is the purpose of this committee to help them get it by doing everything possible to provide facilities for it."

Under General Erskine's order, the committee will determine the needs for and availability of training facilities, equipment, and materials and make recommendations for the fastest possible disposition of available materials to educational institutions in accordance with their need.

Federal agencies participating on the committee under General Erskine's chairmanship include the Federal Security Agency, the War Assets Administration, the War Department, and the Navy Department. The Veterans Administration also is requested to designate a member of the committee.

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NEW ADVANTAGES UNDER G.I. BILL

HOME STUDY

Veterans Administration announced on April 15 that it has negotiated contracts with 38 educational institutions throughout the country authorizing them to furnish correspondence and extension courses by mail to veterans eligible for educational benefits under veterans legislation. Courses offered by these schools cover virtually every

educational field, making available to veterans instruction by correspondence in everything from academic subjects to a wide variety of trades and professions.

Under the original Servicemen's Readjustment Act (G.I. Bill) a veteran could not enroll for a correspondence course because the language of the Act specified "attendance" at a school or other training institution. As amended last December, the Act now authorizes such courses with the proviso that VA negotiate contracts individually with each school offering courses to supply them at a cost deemed "reasonable and fair".

The veteran receives no subsistence allowance while pursuing a correspondence course and the total cost of all such courses he takes may not exceed $500. A charge of one-fourth of the time spent in following a correspondence course is made against the veteran's period of eligibility for educational benefits. A correspondence course also may be taken in conjunction with regular institutional or job training.

Of the 38 contracts thus far signed, 25 are with colleges and universities in 19 States. Fifteen of these offer high school as well as college courses. Only one high school--Phoenix Union at Phoenix, Arizona--has contracted to furnish correspondence courses to veterans, and only to Arizona veteran-residents.

The 25 colleges and universities are:

Central Missouri State Teachers College, Warrensburg
Colorado State College of Education, Greeley
University of Colorado, Boulder
University of Denver, Denver
University of Florida, Gainesville
University System of Georgia, Atlanta
Indiana State Teachers College, Terre Haute
University of Kentucky, Lexington
Louisiana State U., A&M College, Baton Rouge
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis
Southwest Missouri State Teachers College, Springfield
University of Nebraska, Lincoln
University of Nevada, Reno
Northeastern State College, Tahlequah, Oklahoma
Ohio University, Athens
Oklahoma A&M College, Stillwater
University of Oklahoma, Norman
Oregon State System of Higher Education, Eugene
University of South Carolina, Columbia
University of South Dakota, Vermillion
State College of Washington, Pullman
University of Tennessee, Knoxville
University of Utah, Salt Lake City
University of Washington, Seattle
University of Wisconsin, Madison

There are 13 trade and business schools on the approved list, offering courses in such diversified subjects as refrigeration, radio electronics, engineering, television, journalism, Federal income tax, machine drafting, hotel training, traffic management, accounting and filing.

The trade and business schools covered by contracts for correspondence courses are:

La Salle Extension University, Chicago
International Accountants Society, Chicago
Remington Rand, Inc., Buffalo
Commercial Trades Institute, Chicago, Illinois
DeForest's Training, Chicago, Illinois
Industrial Training Institute, Chicago, Illinois
Lewis Hotel Training School, Washington, D. C.
Capitol Radio Engineering Institute, Washington, D. C.
International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pa.
John Marshall College, Jersey City, New Jersey
National Radio Institute, Washington, D. C.
Newspaper Institute of America, New York, N. Y.

Eligible veterans who wish to enroll for correspondence courses should make application at the nearest VA regional office.

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In this connection, there is available, free, from the National Home Study Council, Washington 6, D. C., a "Blue Book and Directory of Private Home Study Schools and Courses" which have been approved by the National Home Study Council. Not all of the schools are included in the VA list, but the references are useful for those other than veterans who may wish to study at home.

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HOUSING PRIORITIES

MORE HOMES

Expansion of the priorities system for the building of veterans' housing, to include new classes of individuals and kinds of housing, was announced on April 12 by the Civilian Production Administration and the National Housing Agency, through the amendment of CPA's Priorities Regulation 33. (Copies of this amendment together with other CPA regulations are currently being mailed to Advisory Centers.)

Builders of non-veteran housing accommodations which were under construction before the issuance of the building control order (see Bulletin No. 3, page 2) on March 26 may now apply for priorities assistance to complete these houses and apartments. However, except in unusual circumstances these applications will not be approved if the proposed sales price is over $15,000, or the shelter rental over $120 a unit per month.

Housing construction needed for the production of essential foods or scarce products, as well as the reconstruction of homes destroyed by disaster, is now also provided for in Priorities Regulation 33.

The National Housing Agency now has authority over applications for priorities assistance under PR-33 for almost all kinds of non-veteran as well as veterans' housing, and for authorization to do housing construction, repair or alteration which would otherwise be prohibited under Veterans' Housing Program Order #1. (Text of this Order also being sent to Advisory Centers.) The authorizations, and HH (housing) priorities are issued through the State and district offices of the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), a unit of the National Housing Agency.

"Veterans'-Preference" in building, or buying or renting housing accommodations built with HH priorities assistance, is extended by the amendment to a larger group of people. In addition to veterans of World War II, Priorities Regulation 33 now applies to present members of the Armed Forces and the Merchant Marine, Americans who served with allied forces in the war, and the widow or widower of a member of the Armed Forces who died in service in World War II, or the spouse of a deceased veteran of World War II, if the spouse is living with a child of the deceased.

Kinds of housing to which Priorities Regulation 33 now applies are buildings primarily designed for family occupancy, farm houses including bunkhouses for temporary farm labor, apartment hotels not primarily for transients, and dormitories or group housing accommodations put up by educational or public institutions for veterans.

PR-33 does not cover institutional housing (except for veterans), nor military housing, hotels for transients, trailers, camps, nor buildings which contain both housing accommodations and business space if more than 25% of the floor space is used for non-housing purposes, in the case of one-and two-family dwellings, or more than 15% in the case of multiple family dwellings.

Products on which priorities assistance under PR-33, Schedule A, apply are:

common and face brick	millwork
concrete blocks	hardwood flooring
clay sewer pipes	construction plywood
bathtubs	prefabricated houses
structural clay tile	prefabricated sections
warm-air furnaces	prefabricated panels
cast iron soil pipe and fittings	gypsum board
	gypsum lath
cast iron radiation	lumber

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CLAIMS: WHERE TO WRITE

LOST PROPERTY, BACK PAY, ETC.

Veterans with back pay, property loss and similar claims may discuss method of filing with members of District Offices of the Armed Services, but the actual filing is handled at specific central locations, depending on the claim in question.

Following are the most recent addresses for claims problems:

ARMY

Soldiers' Deposits
Office of Special
Settlement Accounts
27 Pine Street
New York 5, N. Y.

2nd or 3rd Payments on Mustering-Out Pay
Finance Officer
Separation Center where
discharged

Lost Property
Effects Quartermaster
Army Effects Bureau
Kansas City Quartermaster
Kansas City, Mo.

Back Pay & Other Monetary Claims
Central Field Fiscal Office
Army Service Forces
4300 Goodfellow Blvd.
St. Louis 20, Mo.

MARINE CORPS

All Claims
The Commandant
U. S. Marine Corps
Headquarters Marine Corps
Washington 25, D. C.

COAST GUARD

All Claims
The Commandant
U. S. Coast Guard Headquarters
13th and Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington 25, D. C.

NAVY

All Monetary Claims
Bureau of Supplies
and Accounts
Field Branch Office
U. S. Navy
Cleveland 15, Ohio

Lost Property
Supply Officer in Command
Personal Effects Distribution
Center, U. S. Navy
Farragut, Idaho

Claims for personal property returned in damaged condition are sent to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

NON-HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

STORES, GARAGES, ETC.

Addresses of those District Construction Offices which already have been established to handle applications under the Civilian Production Administration's order controlling construction (Veterans Housing Program Order 1, March 26) have been announced recently by the CPA. Construction field office addresses in other cities will be published as soon as the district managers have been able to secure office space.

These District Construction Offices have one function only, and that is the handling of area non-housing construction problems. (Queries and applications dealing with urban housing--non-veteran as well as veteran--are handled by the local Federal Housing Administration offices. Immediately after (March 27) issuance of Veterans Housing Program Order 1, CPA transferred to NHA authority to approve application for all housing construction, non-veteran as well as veteran.) Matters dealing with farm housing or other farm construction are handled through the County Agricultural Conservation Committees.)

OFFICE ADDRESSES OF DISTRICT CONSTRUCTION MANAGERS

REGION 1 (Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut)

Boston, Massachusetts - 55 Tremont St. (William P. Homans)
Hartford, Connecticut - 119 Ann St. (Bruce Macmillan)

REGION 2 (New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania Delaware, District of Columbia, including Arlington & Fairfax Counties, Virginia)

New York City, N. Y. - 43rd Floor, Empire State Bldg. (W. Arthur Riehl)
Buffalo, N. Y. - 1132 Rand Bldg. (Earl R. Mason)
Albany, N. Y. - Room 1206, 112 State St. (F. J. Holman)
Newark N. J. - 20 Washington Pl. (John A.McNulty)
Camden, N. J. - Post Office (Frederick Cohen)
Philadelphia, Penn. - Broad St. Station Bldg. (J. M. Leonard)
Pittsburgh, Penn. - 1810 First Nat'l Bank Bldg. (J. F. Stephens)
Wilmington, Del. - Room 301, Penn. Office Bldg. (R. W. Willis)
Baltimore, Md. - Room 305, 22 Light St. (O. W. Carman)
Washington, D. C. - Room 2051, Social Security Bldg. (Edward H. Synan)

REGION 3 (Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan, West Virginia)

Cleveland, Ohio - 1289 Union Commerce Bldg. (Glen W. Thompson)
Columbus, Ohio - 1037 North High St. (Louis W. Gehring)
Cincinnati, Ohio - 6th Floor, Big Four Bldg. (J. Thomas Grace)

Toledo, Ohio - Room 15, Old Post Office Bldg. (Vernon H. Pfaender)
Detroit, Mich. - 800 Blvd. Bldg. (John D. McGillis)
Louisville, Ky. - Wave Bldg. (Henry Edson)
Charleston, W. Va. - c/o FHA, Chamber of Commerce Bldg. (Alex H. Copper)

REGION 4 (Georgia, North Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Virginia)

Atlanta, Ga. - 1608 Candler Bldg. (John B. Reeves)
Richmond, Va. - 906 North Lombard St. (O. W. McCullough)
Greensboro, N. C. - 1105 Guilford Bldg. (Chester O. Ensign)
Columbia, S. C. - 108 South Gregg St. (Albert H. Douglas)
Jackson, Miss. - 3951 Council Circle (A. G. McIntosh)
Jacksonville, Fla. - c/o PBA, P. O. Box 4910 (C. L. Ledford)
Tampa, Fla. - 3116 Oaklyn Ave. (P. Campbell Smith)
Miami, Fla. - 3rd Floor, City Hall, Coral Gables (Clifford W. Street)

REGION 5 (Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana)

Chicago, Ill. - 226 West Jackson Blvd. (W. Fred Stevens)
Indianapolis, Ind. - 826 Circle Tower (Albert O. Evans)
Milwaukee, Wis. - 312 East Wisconsin Ave. (R. R. Valier)

REGION 6 (Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Arkansas, Colorado)

St. Louis, No. - 410 Old Customs House (Robert B. Miller)
Little Rock, Ark. c/o FHA, Old Post Office Bldg. (Sam G. Davies)
Des Moines, Iowa - 708 Liberty Bldg. (H. O. Parsons)
Denver, Colo. - 523 Continental Oil Bldg. (Norman J. Castellan)
Topeka, Kan. - c/o FHA, Topeka Nat'l. Bank Bldg. (Alga Nothern)

REGION 7 (Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, New Mexico)

Dallas, Tex. - 1221 Mercantile Bank Bldg. (George L. Noble)
Fort Worth, Tex. - Chamber of Commerce Bldg. (Walter P. Camp)
Houston, Tex. - Electric Bldg. (Edgar G. Goforth)
San Antonio, Tex. - Transit Tower Bldg. (George W. Chambers)
Oklahoma City, Okla. - c/o FHA, Cotton Exhange Bldg. (Merwin T. Buxton)
New Orleans, La. - Room 407, Canal Bldg. (George A. Pettit)
Albuquerque, N. M. - 436 North Hermosa Ave. (Murray H. Sprague)

REGION 8 (Southern California, Arizona, Utah)

Los Angeles, Calif. - Room 1220, 1031 South Broadway (Irving Dix)
San Diego, Calif. - 308 Broadway Bldg. (John Young)
Salt Lake City, Utah - 310 Atlas Bldg. (Arnaold M. Seiler)

REGION 9 (Northern California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming)

San Francisco, Calif. - 1355 Market St. (Gilbert H. Kneiss)
Boise, Idaho - Baird Bldg. (A. J. Wahl)

REGION 10 (Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota)

Minneapolis, Minn. - Midland Bank Bldg. (William L. Jensen)
Sioux Falls, S. Dak. - City Hall Bldg. (E. E. Seubert)

Offices in the cities listed below are now being established and will be announced later. Meanwhile, contact may be made with the CPA District Construction Manager named below through the Federal Housing Administration local office.

PUERTO RICO - Virgin Islands

San Juan, P. R. - Ramon Montaner

REGION 1

Springfield, Mass. - Phillip W. Simons
Bangor, Maine - Charles E. Walker
Providence, R. I. - James Q. Dolan
Burlington, Vt. - Edward H. Sargent
Manchester, N. H. - George C. Vaughan

REGION 3

Grand Rapids, Mich. - Harry D. Rosenberg

REGION 4

Memphis, Tenn. - Leonard H. Dille
Birmingham, Ala. - Paul P. Henderson

REGION 7

Tulsa, Okla, - Carl Stevens

REGION 8

Phoenix, Ariz. - Louis Myers

REGION 9

Seattle, Wash. - Donald W. Carswell
Spokane, Wash. - Dewitt Wallace
Portland, Wash. - Nelson English

Reno, Nev. - Edwin S. Bender
Casper, Wyo. - Bayard C. Wilson

REGION 10

Fargo, No. Dak. - Charles W. Randall

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We wish to thank Advisory Centers who have sent in pictures of their Center. A few have mailed photos printed in publications, which we cannot reproduce. We must have prints. Glossies 8" x 10" are preferred if they are available. We hope soon to run a page of these pictures in an issue of the Bulletin.

Advisory Centers can feel free to quote the Bulletin at any time.

The Bulletin is a regular weekly publication. If you miss an issue, write to the Public Information Division, RRA, Washington 25, D. C., and we will send you the copy you did not receive.

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ARTIFICIAL LIMBS INDICTMENTS

"NOISELESS," "CUSTOM BUILT"

Trade practice rules for the Artificial Limbs Industry were established on April 16 by the Federal Trade Commission to "Protect physically handicapped persons from misrepresentation and deception" in buying artificial limbs and similar prosthetic devises or appliances and accessories.

This action was partly the result of an indictment last November which charged 45 corporations and 34 individuals with violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. The FTC pointed out that there are 600,000 users of artificial limbs and devices in the country, including 16,000 veterans of World War II. The annual sales volume of artificial limbs in the U. S. aggregates $10,000,000. It was charged that the manufacturers named in the indictment handled about 75% of the artificial limb business of the nation.

Some points covered in the unfair trade practices follow:

1. It is considered unfair trade practice to sell, distribute, or promote the sale or distribution of any product which deceives the purchaser as to construction, absence of

noise in operation, strength, appearance, fit, etc. In this connection it is also unfair trade practice to state or infer, unless it is completely true, that the product will give use and satisfaction to the wearer equivalent or entirely equivalent to that afforded by the human limb.

2. Any member of the industry must disclose to the purchaser of an industry product any and all latent defects in his product of which the manufacturer is aware. The manufacturer must also point out to the user of the limb, in the case of a recent amputation, that though fitting properly at the time of delivery the prosthetic device may not continue to be a proper fit owing to stump shrinkage.

3. Misleading pictures or testimonials are prohibited, as well as deceptive demonstrations.

4. The terms "custom made," "custom built," "tailored," etc., are illegal unless the device is actually made and fitted to the individual needs.

A full statement of all the rules pertaining to the limb industry is contained in a 14-page release called "Trade Practice Rules for the Artificial Limb Industry," which is available from the Federal Trade Commission, Washington 25, D. C.

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SURPLUS JEEPS

WARNING

According to the ARMY & NAVY BULLETIN, veterans who survive the avalanche of paper work necessary to buy a surplus Army jeep are apt to wind up with a ticket five minutes after they drive off in their new purchase.

Because no provisions have been made as yet by War Assets to give prospective buyers information necessary to obtain license tags before collecting the jeep, few get home without a run-in with the law.

It is advisable for jeep buyers to get, in advance of collecting the purchase, all details necessary to buy a license tag so that he can take along the tag when calling for the jeep. But do not buy tags until you know definitely that a vehicle has been sold to you.

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VETERANS EDUCATION

STATE AIDS

The Governor of New Jersey recently signed into the law a Senate Bill providing $1,074,000 for the expansion of education facilities in the State for veterans entitled to benefits under the G.I. Bill of Rights.

The measure sets up a revolving fund of $750,000 for college, vocational and adult courses and authorizes reimbursement of up to $324,000 to secondary schools which will operate approved high-school courses for veterans.

In order to alleviate the present acute crowding in the colleges of New Jersey, the recently signed law permits the State Department of Education to create in the six New Jersey State Teachers' Colleges courses of collegiate grade in the arts, sciences, business administration, teacher training, and other branches of higher education.

Courses will be established in local school districts to provide for expansion of vocational education and refresher and retraining work. To serve veterans not desiring college or vocational training, there will be created in local school districts courses in the field of education for adults and out-of-school youths.

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EMERGENCY PAYMENTS

At a meeting of college and university officials called by Governor Ralph F. Gates of Indiana, problems of G. I. students were discussed, particularly delay in receiving Federal checks. As a result of this meeting, Indiana will finance a program of emergency aid to G.I. students whose Federal funds have been delayed. The money is lent to the institution, which in turn lends it to the student. Repayment is made as Federal checks arrive. The program is being handled by the State Veterans Affairs Department.

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CERTIFICATION PROCEDURE

SURPLUS PROPERTY

The War Assets Administration, which controls the disposition of surplus property, has issued a new statement on the certification process. For your information and guidance, we outline below the procedure governing the disposal of surplus property.

1. Declaration: As equipment becomes surplus to the needs of the Armed Services, it is declared to disposal agencies of which War Assets Administration is one.

Under the law this property is offered first to Federal agencies, second to State and local governments, and third to veterans, before disposition through regular channels.

NOTE: AT PRESS TIME, HIGHER VETS PREFERENCES SEEM IMMINENT, WATCH NEWS OR FUTURE BULLETIN FOR ANNOUNCEMENT.

2. Veterans Preference: The Surplus Property Act of 1944 and supplementary instructions give to veterans a preference subordinate only to the rights of Federal agencies and State and local governments. This preference is limited to veterans who desire to establish or maintain their own small business, professional or agricultural enterprises, or are required by their employment to have their own tools or equipment. This latter does not apply to items for resale.

3. Filing Applications: Veterans desiring to exercise their preference must file their applications with a Certifying Office (these are listed below) of WAA on Form 66, available from the nearest regional office. One copy must be filled out and returned to the office in person or by mail with a certified or photostatic copy of discharge or a certificate of honorable completion of active military duty. Originals of these documents should in no case be mailed to the Certifying Office. Applicants are advised instead to secure from their clerks of court or counties certification documents. In describing surplus property items requested a complete description must be given. It is also necessary to specify how far you are willing to travel to inspect items of surplus located for you and the areas from which you will pay shipping charges. The search expiration date must also be noted.

4. Certification: Upon receipt of your application and satisfactory evidence of your eligibility, this office will issue to you a certificate which will establish your eligibility for preference in the purchase of items requested.

5. Search: We will immediately file a copy of your request with the proper Regional Office for search purposes. They will screen their available inventories for the items applied for. This search will extend over the entire territory you are willing to cover to inspect items located or pay shipping charges.

6. Notice of Availability: When the item is located, you will be notified by our sales office as to approximate price, when and where it may be inspected, and how it may be bought.

7. Purchase: If you are satisfied with the item after inspection, you will complete arrangements for purchase, payment, and delivery with the WAA representative indicated to you in the letter advising you of the items available.

Note: Contrary to previous practice, you are not expected to locate the desired items yourself. Experience has shown that such unorganized searching activity results in confusion and would add materially to your expense.

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The addresses of the WAA Regional Offices are as follows: -- (this list supersedes those printed on page 4 of Bulletin #1)

ATLANTA, GA., 699 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE; BIRMINGHAM, ALA., P. O. Box 2090, 1955 50th St., North; BOSTON, MASS., 600 Washington St.; CHARLOTTE, N. C., 317 S. Tryon St.; CHICAGO, ILL., 209 S. LaSalle St.; CINCINNATI, OHIO, 704 Race St.; CLEVELAND, OHIO, 1746 E. 12th St.; DALLAS, TEXAS, 2001 McKinley Ave.; DENVER, COLO., 728 15th St.; DETROIT, MICH., Buhl Bldg.; FORT WORTH, TEXAS, Pacific Office Bldg.; HELENA, MONTANA, Power Block; HOUSTON, TEXAS, 900 Rusk Bldg.; JACKSONVILLE, TENN., St. John's Shipyard Administrative Bldg.; KANSAS CITY, MO., Troost & Bannister Rd (95th St.); LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Mode O'Day Bldg., Hill St. & Wash. Blvd.; LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Wallace Bldg.; LOUISVILLE, KY., 103 S. 5th St.; MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., 504 Metropolitan Life Bldg.; NASHVILLE, TENN., Consolidated-Vultee Bldg.; NEW ORLEANS, LA., 720 Franklin Ave., P. O. Station D; NEW YORK, N. Y., 350 Fifth Ave.; OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., 200 Cotton Exchange Bldg.; OMAHA 2, NEB., 601 Wow Building; PHILADELPHIA, PA., 1528 Walnut St.; PORTLAND, ORE., 310 S. W. 6th Ave.; RICHMOND, VA., East & 4th; ST. LOUIS, MO., 505 N. 7th St.; SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, 3rd Floor, Transit Towers Corner, S. St. Marys & V Illita St.; SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, 504 Dooly Bldg.; SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., 30 Van Ness Ave.; SEATTLE, WASH., 2005 5th Ave.; SPOKANE, WASH., 500 Welch Bldg.

** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **

NEWS AND IDEAS FROM THE CENTERS

TELEPHONES

In NEW YORK CITY, the Veterans' Service Committee has written a 14-page leaflet on telephone answers for the use of receptionists. The leaflet covers fully all types of questions which test a receptionist's imagination, and also makes useful suggestions concerning the do's and don'ts of telephone manners,

The leaflet gives explicit ways of handling vague questions, outlines the most efficient procedure for keeping a written record of information calls, and offers many tips designed to help both the person calling and Advisory Center personnel answering the calls.

NEW BUSINESS

In MILWAUKEE, WIS., the Veterans' Information and Referral Center has worked out an arrangement with the Milwaukee Junior Association of Commerce for the guidance of veterans who wish to go into business for themselves. When a veteran applies to the Center for information about starting a new business, the Center contacts the Junior Association of Commerce and within a day or two an appointment is made by one of their members with an individual who is active and successful in the type of business in which the veteran is interested. The JAC arranges appointments covering a wide range of enterprises, among which are sporting goods stores, men's furnishings stores, florists and candy shops, electrical appliance stores, taverns, gas stations, and grocery stores.

The Center is currently working on an arrangement with the JAC for referrals to the professional groups for both employment and counseling. This service will be for veterans with training in the fields of medicine, engineering, accountancy, etc.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY

In PHILADELPHIA, PA., the Veterans' Advisory Center has just released the organization's first annual report. Approximately 60,000 veterans have been served by the Center, 10,000 of which were clients requesting employment counseling, loans under the G.I. Bill, and business guidance. About 8,000 veterans sought information on school and vocational guidance and another 1,000 needed legal assistance. Personnel services numbered 6,000 cases, medical aid was given to 560, and miscellaneous information to 9,700. The United War Chest has allotted $69,200 to the work of the Center in 1946.

HOUSING

In INDEPENDENCE, MO., the 4-months old Veterans' Information Center is working hard on a tough housing situation. Through the Mayor's help, 8 Army barracks were obtained for conversion into 24 housing units to take care of the most urgent cases. A Share-the-Home Campaign is underway, as well as a program to promote the conversion of existing dwellings through the use of CPA priorities. Community sense of responsibility towards this rapidly developing Center is exemplified by one of the local lumber dealers who is helping the program through advertising.

TRAINING

In BRIDGEPORT, CONN., the Community Advisory Center conducts a free training course the first week of every month, for personnel engaged in advising or otherwise aiding veterans. This

intensive training and refresher course is designed to give advisers of veterans a complete overall picture of facilities and services available to veterans. The course is maintained by the State, and application for enrollment is made to the Director of the Connecticut Veterans Reemployment and Advisory Commission.

** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **

LEGISLATION: MISSISSIPPI

The 1946 session of the Mississippi legislature, which has recently closed, passed a good many laws of interest to veterans. The following laws pertain to housing - next week we will print those relating to education and miscellaneous subjects.

House Bill 161, the Farm and Home Loan Act, sets up a Farm and Home Loan Board of six members appointed by the Governor to assist veterans in buying a farm or home to cost not in excess of $5,000 where it can be shown a qualified veteran has been unable to obtain a loan in his own county or community. Under this Act the State may purchase a home or farm for a veteran and resell it to him with financed payments, at 4 percent interest, over a period of not to exceed twenty-five years. World War II veterans may use the G.I. home loan guaranty in financing a State Farm and Home Loan and veterans of World War I may qualify by paying as much as 10 percent cash down payment. All loans under this Act must be approved by a local county committee selected by the State Board, and the property must qualify as to appraised value and all title requirements. This Act will become operative as soon as the Board is appointed and administrative procedure adopted.

House Bill 1021, appropriates $5,000,000 for the administration of the Farm and Home Loan Program, limiting administrative expense to not more than $25,000 a year.

Senate Bill 292, is an Act authorizing cities and counties to establish housing authorities as legal corporations to operate veterans' housing projects and to acquire housing facilities from the Federal Government, to borrow money to carry out the Act and to accept grants and gifts from any agency in establishing emergency veterans' housing facilities.

Senate Bill 260, authorizes municipalities to execute contracts with the Federal Government for war housing, prefabricated houses or any other housing facilities, and to provide sites for houses and construct sewers, streets and other facilities necessary to establish and maintain, during the housing emergency, temporary facilities for veterans and their families.

House Bill 864, is an Act amending existing State laws and regulations in order to permit any bank, insurance company or lending institution to make loans to veterans under the G.I. Bill and authorizing all lending agencies, with the exception of insurance companies, to make unsecured loans to veterans up to $1,000, provided one-half of the loan is guaranteed by a Federal agency.

Senate Bill 427, authorizes the State Building Commission to subdivide into lots to be sold to veterans at non-inflationary prices 153 acres of State-owned land known as the Tripps Crossing area, bordering Highway 51 just north of the city limits of Jackson.

House Bill 10 , provides for a general revision of the Homestead Exemption law in Mississippi, with specific changes to permit a veteran who purchases a home under the G.I. Bill of Rights without any cash equity in the home or farm so purchased to be eligible for complete homestead exemption if otherwise qualified.

Senate Bill 192, qualifies any veteran for Homestead Exemption for the years 1942 to 1946 to apply for retroactive exemption for the past years if the only reason he did not obtain such exemption was due to his absence in the Armed Services.

Senate Bill 191, appropriates $25,000 to reimburse veterans for Homestead Tax exemptions paid since 1942 if eligiblity for exemption can now be established.

House Bill 161, heretofore referred to as the Farm and Home Loan Act, also contains a section which enables any county in Mississippi to appropriate funds for the support of local Veterans' Service Centers. The amount to be appropriated by the counties varies according to size, population, and assessed valuation, with a maximum of $750 and minimum of $250 a month. The appropriation may be paid from the general county fund, and the Board of supervisors may levy a one mill tax if necessary to care for the expense.

** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **

READING LIST: OF INTEREST TO VETERANS AND OTHERS

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, ETC.

Higher Education Looks Ahead (Bul. No. 8, 1945): A roundup on postwar planning in higher education, this 98-page bulletin covers forces and agencies that condition State and local planning, State-wide planning, action taken and proposed, and selected institutional plans including plans for education of veterans. Published by the U. S. Office of Education, and for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 20¢.

Journal of Rehabilitation: A professional magazine published quarterly by the National Rehabilitation Association, deals with Rehabilitation of the physically handicapped in articles contributed by members of the various agencies working in this field, and includes benefits available through the State Rehabilitation Services. $2.00 per year, or 50¢ per single copy. Write to 1114 56th St., Des Moines 11, Iowa.

What You Can Do With Your Army Training as a Civilian, and What You Can Do With Your Navy Training as a Civilian: Two separate illustrated charts, prepared to show the ex-serviceman what jobs he can fill by using his service training in civilian occupations. Published by the B'nai B'rith Vocational Service Bureau, 1746 M St., N.W. Washington, D. C., at 20¢ per copy. Free to Government and service agencies.

Careers in Retail Business Ownership: A guide in choosing a retail business, this book gives up-to-date information on 35 retail fields to aid in deciding whether or not to plan career in retail business ownership, and if so, what specific line to consider. Compiled with assistance from Department of Commerce, Dun & Bradstreet, and specialists in various retail fields. 347 pp. Paper-bound $2.00; cloth-bound $3.00. Write to B'nai B'rith Vocational Service Bureau, 1746 M St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

Schools Giving Courses in Range Management: (No. 0-17, Feb., 1946) A descriptive list compiled to aid in answering inquiries regarding college instruction in range management. Write to Division of Information and Education, U. S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Free.

Professional Nurses: (Bul. 203, No. 3) Published as one of a series of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor on the outlook for women in occupations in the medical and other health services, this pamphlet discusses the future outlook for women in nursing, and reviews their prewar and wartime role in this service. For sale at the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.,at 15¢.

Employment Opportunities in Characteristic Industrial Occupations of Women: Bul. No. 201. A 50-page pamphlet illustrates the way in which women's work in industry during the war has extended over a varied range of occupations closely allied with peacetime manufacturing. Published by the Women's Bureau, Dept. of Labor, and for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 10¢.

S. A. PARA
State Legislative Representative
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen

H. V. REID
Legislative Chairman
Brotherhood of Locomotive
Firemen and Enginemen

TENNESSEE LABOR BULLETIN

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Legislative Representative
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ISSUED BY THE JOINT LABOR LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE
608 Warner Building — Phone 6-5996 — Nashville 3, Tennessee

VOL. I. NO. 10 APRIL, 1945 $2.50 PER YEAR

FOR YOUR INFORMATION
Compliments Of
PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER

MEAT PRICE CONTROL THREATENED

The meat packers' lobby in Washington has succeeded in developing the most highly inflammable danger to price control yet to be witnessed in Congress. In Senate hearings the meat packers have falsely blamed price ceilings for present shortages. They seek to capitalize on public dissatisfaction to win approval of their scheme to raise prices, pile up huge profits and practically wreck the nation's entire price control program.

Yet the meat packing industry has carefully avoided saying that the country's total meat supply would be any greater if price ceilings were raised. Truth is that price regulations have not kept cattle production down. Present cattle population—approximately 80 million head—is at all-time high.

Another pertinent fact: OPA will increase price ceilings on any product where facts show higher prices are necessary. Chester Bowles has resisted "pressure," and insisted on facts. American Meat Institute, however, wants to stampede Congress into forcing OPA to raise ceilings.

Senate Banking and Currency Committee knows facts, but public has not been informed. Evidence completely fails to support charges that OPA refused to take action while meat packing industry was suffering severe hardship and will be destroyed unless Congress takes action. **Profits have soared,** not only among biggest meat packers, but have been shared fully by medium sized and small packers—**seven times more profits in 1944 than the 1936-1939 average,** despite 25% less volume of business.

Tennessee Labor, and consumers, should write or wire Senators K. D. McKellar and Tom Stewart at once, asking them to oppose the Packer's amendment to the Price Control Act, and to support strong penalties against black market operators, including jail terms.

IN REVIEW

The greatest friend labor ever had in the White House died April 12. And the hundreds of thousands of workers and farmers in Tennessee knew he was their friend.

During President Roosevelt's administration, organized labor's strength grew from less than 3 million members in 1933 to more than 14½ millions today.

With this growth of unions, assisted by the passage of such Federal laws as the National Labor Relations Act, Social Security Act, Farm Security Act and the Wage-Hour bill, to mention only a few of the New Deal measures sponsored by organized labor and farmers, the living standards of American workers, both urban and rural, have been elevated to the highest in history. Wages are higher, hours are shorter, working conditions are better, housing facilities are improved, educational standards have reached new highs, and workers enjoy a measure of job security for the first time.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt was largely responsigle for giving to American workers and farmers a taste of and an appetite for more industrial democracy and economic independence.

OUR NEW PRESIDENT

Tennessee labor does not know how Harry S. Truman will stand on labor as President of the United States. His record on labor and progressive issues in Congress is good. He is nobody's fool, has a mind of his own and is recognized as a smart politician. He is regarded as a friend of trade unions, but will not do their work for them. Organized labor and working farm groups must support their common programs now as never before, **by intelligent political action at the polls,** or else take risky chances. Labor cannot stand still. It either goes forward or backward. Truman's future attitude, as well as labor's future status, depends on the course labor takes.

H. R. 7, ANTI-POLL TAX BILL

Discharge Petition No. 1 is now being circulated in the House of Representatives for signatures. 175 Congressmen had signed at Easter recess. 218 signatures are needed to force H. R. 7 to floor for a vote. Congressman Estes Kefauver is only Tennessean to sign so far. Labor will be disappointed if Congressman Percy Priest does not also sign.

Reports from National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax give good reason to believe Senate filibuster in 1945 can be beaten.

Abolition of poll tax in Federal elections would mean end of all poll taxes as pre-requisite to voting. This above all is what people like McKellar, Bilbo, Cox, Rankin, etc., do not want. The poll tax was conceived by the "big boys" to keep the "poor white trash," as well as Negroes, from voting.

TENNESSEE TIME TABLE

AFL Teamsters' Southern Conference in Memphis April 19-20 formed State Council of Truck Drivers' Unions to direct Legislative and Educational policies. Policy Committee also decided to form tie-up with other Arkansas labor legislative groups, following Tennesese pattern. Same plan may be adopted in other southern states later.

National Farmers Union locals in Tennessee may be organized on large scale if plans now in talkative stage are translated into action. **CIO, AFL Teamsters, Railroad Trainmen** and **B of L F & E** may undertake to divert manpower and subsidize financial costs of intensive campaign. Organized labor groups realize more and more need of practical working relationship with working farmer groups.

Tennessee Citizens Political Action Committee has mapped careful plans to build PAC units in all 95 Tennessee counties. Membership will be enrolled at "not less than $1.00" contribution each year. CIO and Railroad Trainmen already quietly signing up members; surprising success is reported in big industrial cities.

Politically minded labor leaders are watching with unusual interest the experiment of the Teamsters' Union in ten southern states **to require every member to be a qualified voter as a condition of good standing membership.** It means amending the By-Laws of each Local. Enforcement would be delayed until registration dates in each state have afforded members who have never voted, opportunity to register. Poll taxes would be paid immediately, and before members could pay dues for stated month he would have to produce poll tax receipt and registration certificate proving qualification to vote.

* * *

AROUND THE STATE CAPITOL

During the 74th General Assembly Labor withheld appraisal of Employment Security Director W. O. Hake, believing the key to his policies would be found in his future appointments. His new 3-man State Advisory Council "to advise on matters of policy, administration and law" is considered slap at CIO. Chairman E. W. Palmer (Kingsport Press) represents indus-

LABOR-MANAGEMENT PEACE CHARTER

The new code of principles signed by Presidents Philip Murray of CIO, William Green of AFL and Eric Johnston of U. S. Chamber of Commerce is of such tremendous importance to labor the full text is being printed in this issue of the BULLETIN:

"We in management and labor firmly believe that the end of this war will bring the unfolding of a new era based upon a vastly expanding economy and unlimited opportunities for every American.

"This peacetime goal can only be attained through the united effort of all our people. Today, we are united in national defense. Tomorrow, we must be united in the national interest.

"Management-labor unity, so effective in lifting war production to unprecedented heights, must be continued in the postwar. To this end, we dedicate our joint efforts for a practical partnership within the framework of this code of principles:

"1. Increased prosperity for all involves the **highest degree of production and employment at wages assuring a steadily advancing standard of living.** Improved productive efficiency and technological advancement must, therefore, be constantly encouraged.

"2. The rights of **private property** and free choice of action, under **a system of private competitive capitalism,** must continue to be the foundation of our nation's peaceful and prosperous expanding economy. Free competition and free men are the strength of our free society.

"3. **The inherent right and responsibility of management to direct the operations of an enterprise** shall be recognized and preserved. So that enterprise may develop and expand and earn a reasonable profit, **management must be free as well from unnecessary governmental interference or burdensome restrictions.**

"4. **The fundamental rights of labor to organize and to engage in collective bargaining** with management shall be recognized and preserved, free from legislative enactments which would interfere with or discourage these objectives. Through the acceptance of collective bargaining agreements, differences between management and labor can be disposed of between the parties through peaceful means, thereby discouraging avoidable strife through strikes and lockouts.

"5. The independence and dignity of the individual and the enjoyment of his democratic rights are inherent in our free American society. Our purpose is to cooperate in building an economic system for the nation which will **protect the individual against the hazards of unemployment, old-age and physical impairments, beyond his control.**

"6. An expanding economy at home will be stimulated by **a vastly increased foreign trade.** Arrangements must therefore be perfected to afford the devastated or undeveloped nations reasonable assistance to encourage the rebuilding and development of sound economic systems. Inter-national trade cannot expand through subsidized competition among the nations for diminishing markets but can be achieved only through expanding world markets and the elimination of any arbitrary and unreasonable practices.

"7. An enduring peace must be secured. This calls for the establishment of **an international security organization,** with full partici-

try. W. R. Manier, Jr., Nashville corporation attorney, is public member. AFL's Lev Loring, of Memphis, was named to represent labor.

The Crump political machine is already at work to secure the reelection of Senator McKellar in 1946. "The boss" has spoken. He wants to keep McCord as Governor. Senator Tom Stewart promptly said, "Me too". To many people that settles the question.

But 1946 may bring some big surprises to the Crump-McKellar-McCord forces. One prediction is certain: both McKellar and McCord will have opposition. If no progressive Democrats win nominations, liberal Republican candidates stand best chance in many moons to win.

Governor McCord has appointed a 7-man committee to recommend any needed revisions in the State Constitution. Chairman and representative of the state-at-large is Gen. Wm. L. Frierson of Chattanooga. Capt. Mitchell Long of Knoxville and Homer A. Goddard of Maryville are East Tennessee members. Representing Middle Tennessee: Cecil Sims of Nashville and H. Brad McGinnis of Carthage. West Tennessee members: John T. Gray of Brownsville and Will Gerber of Memphis. Such a step is needed, although some say this committee will keep the poll tax where it is.

* * *

WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES

Here are the records of Members of the Tennessee Congressional Delegation in Washington on matters concerning the welfare of labor and the common people of the United States, covering the period of January 1, 1943 through January 3, 1945:

Senators	For Labor	Against
K. D. McKellar	8	14
Tom Stewart	9	11
Representatives		
Jere Cooper	15	9
Wirt Courtney	14	7
Clifford Davis	14	8
Harold H. Earthman	. no record .	
Albert Gore	13	7
Estes Kefauver	21	2
Tom Murray	4	15
Percy Priest	20	4
John Jennings	3	17
Carroll Reece	3	15

pation by all the United Nations, capable of preventing aggression and assuring lasting peace.

"We in management and labor agree that our primary duty is to win complete victory over Nazism and Japanese militarism. We also agree that we have a common joint duty, in cooperation with other elements of our national life and with government, to prepare and work for a prosperous and sustained peace. In this spirit we agree to create a national committee, composed of representatives of business and labor organizations. This committee will seek to promote an understanding and sympathetic acceptance of this code of principles and will propose such national policies as will advance the best interests of our nation."

NEW MURRAY-WAGNER-DINGELL HEALTH BILL

The 1945 version of this well-known prepaid medical care bill, **providing adequate medical care for all Americans,** will soon be introduced in Congress. Last year's bill by the same authors died with the end of the 78th Congress, victim of lethal hypodermics administered by the American Medical Association and high-priced physicians throughout the country, who termed it "socialized medicine."

Less than 5% of our population is protected against illness through voluntary prepayment plans for medical care, established by industry, medical societies and other community groups. **South's need of Murray-Wagner-Dingell bill is clearly shown by fact that 49.6% of inductees in thirteen southern states were rejected because of physical deficiencies. 35.9% were rejected for same reasons in America's other 35 non-southern states.**

Every average day finds 7,000,000 Americans "out of commission" through illness or accident. About 3½ millions of these are in the labor force, or would be, if able. Lost wages amount to $3-$4 billion a year. Our industrial effort loses from 1.5 to 3.3 million man-years each year in this way.

FULL EMPLOYMENT BILL 60,000,000 JOBS

Hearings are scheduled soon before Senate Banking and Currency Committee on S. 380, by Senators Murray, Wagner, Thomas (Utah) and O'Mahoney. This bill declares it to be the policy of the United States **to foster free enterprise and private capital investments and to enable all Americans able to work and who are seeking work to secure useful, remunerative, regular and full-time employment.**

This is a bill good for labor and all the people. It should be supported by Senators McKellar and Stewart. **The 60,000,000 jobs program after the war cannot become a reality without Federal legislation of this character.**

BRETTON WOODS HR 2211, S.I. 540

The Bretton Woods Bill deserves labor's earnest support. Designed to promote world trade and prevent economic aggressions, it means jobs for American workers, markets for American industry and for our farms.

Opposed to the Bretton Woods Bill are the reactionaries, the isolationists and a group of bankers headed by the American Bankers Association, which seeks to cripple the Bill by amendment and delay. They are against it because it does not suit their selfish interests to

SEN. KENNETH D. McKELLAR

McKellar claims to have voted for more labor-supported bills in Congress than any other Senator now living. He has been there longest. Until 1941 Labor supported McKellar. He received Labor's support in 1940. His Labor record was good until 1941, when his votes began to go against Labor in a majority of instances.

The important question facing Labor in 1946 is: **How about McKellar's labor record since 1940?**

Divorce pleas are not denied married women today when the petition is based on proof that her husband beats her three days a week, even though he is a kind old man and during the first twenty years of their married life seldom blacked her eye.

McKellar's opposition to TVA Chairman David E. Lilienthal's reappointment is spiteful. Labor expects Truman to keep faith with the will of the majority of the people of the Tennessee Valley by reappointing Lilienthal, and not become a party to McKellar's selfish political patronage aims.

* * *

Local unions and Brotherhood lodges receiving this bulletin should file each copy for permanent reference. Every five and ten-cent store sells 2 or 3-ring note books in which the punched Bulletins will fit.

* * *

Hearings are already under way in Washington on S-555, **to create a Missouri Valley Authority.** This is important to success of 60,000,000 jobs program. We know what Tennessee Valley Authority has meant to the people in the way of cheaper power, more jobs in new industries, efficient utilization of natural resources. **Unions should write Senate Commerce Committee expressing hope S-555 will be favorably acted upon.**

* * *

Congressional tax makers are getting ready to prime the reconversion pump with millions of dollars of corporate excess profits tax refunds immediately after V-E Day. Look for legislation to make speedily available to big business the 10% excess profits tax credits estimated to exceed $850,000,000 which have been paid in over last four years. Under present law, these refunds could not start earlier than 2 years after the war.

No mention is made about refunding any taxes paid in by workers and farmers.

have low interest rates and an international bank with power to make loans directly to foreign countries at reasonable interest rates. They want to retain unmolested control of foreign loans, a power they used in the past to make or break foreign governments and to dictate policies in these countries through financial control.

The Bretton Woods bill would prevent the financial anarchy that followed the end of World War I, which played a role in bringing about World War II. It would stabilize currency and promote orderly trade and prosperity throughout the world.

Adoption of the Bretton Woods agreement, according to authorities in position to know, means 5,000,000 more jobs in post-war America, and these are conservative estimates.

LABOR'S INTEREST IS THE PEOPLE'S INTEREST

From time to time this Bulletin will note how Tennessee Senators and Members of the House of Representatives vote on various matters in Congress. Some Members of the Tennessee Congressional Delegation complain that they should not be held accountable to labor except on the basis of their voting records on legislation of a strictly labor character.

For example, Senators McKellar and Stewart do not concede that their votes against Senate confirmation of Henry Wallace's appointment as Secretary of Commerce and Aubrey Williams' appointment as REA head should be considered "anti-labor".

We contend that every Presidential appointment, every Congressional investigating committee and every legislative proposal relating to promotion of the war effort, improvement of social security, better education, higher health standards, greater recreational opportunities, restrictions of the right to vote, abolition of racial discrimination, etc., are of direct concern to the labor movement.

The Joint Labor Legislative Committee will, therefore, give all possible attention to such matters. Labor cannot be expected to restrict its interest to a narrow program which does not recognize the needs of the people as a whole.

JOINT LABOR LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

JOINT LABOR LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE
608 Warner Building
Nashville 3, Tennessee

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ATLANTA 3, GA.

S. A. PARA
State Legislative Representative
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen

H. V. REID
Legislative Chairman
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Firemen and Enginemen

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GOVERNMENT-OWNED PLANTS

Government cooperation, in addition to free enterprise and joint efforts of industry and labor, will be needed if full-employment program succeeds in post-war America.

Of total present U. S. production capacitl, Government now owns:

- 40% of steel producing capacity
- 50% of capacity to build machine tools
- 70% of aluminum capacity
- 90% of synthetic rubber capacity
- 90% of aircraft production facilities
- 90% of shipbuilding and repairs
- 96% of magnesium capacity

LABOR GIVES TOO

The CIO War Relief Committee has estimated that CIO members contributed $20,000,000 to the War Fund Drive in 1944, topping the 1943 total by 2 million.

This figure does not include nearly $10,000,000 given to Red Cross, or amount contributed to Community Chests.

EDUCATION

During the 1941-42 school term, Mississippi spent an annual average of $32 per pupil on education. New York spent five times that much. Tennessee's average was $60.29.

Fifty per cent of Mississippi school teachers today are paid under $600 a year. Tennessee figures are not available.

In Louisiana, 35.9% of the population is Negro, but Negro schools received only 14% of state and local money spent on education.

In every state where Negroes are discriminated against because they happened to be born of a different race, white children receive a lower grade education because they happened to be born in such states.

There is no fundamental justice in the fact that southern school children are handicapped by notoriously low educational standards just because they were born in one state and not another.

TRUMAN REAPPOINTS LILIENTHAL

President Truman's reappointment of David E. Lilienthal as Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority represents a victory not only for the democratic majority of the people, it indicates that our new President does not intend to be bossed in the would-be biggest "boss" in the U. S. Senate, "Kay-Dee" McKellar. Senator Stewart lost prestige, too, because he benignly said "me too" when McKellar opposed Lilienthal's reappointment.

Supporters of TVA must continue to be on guard, however, lest McKellar-Stewart forces succeed in passing the Byrd-Butler Bill, which is aimed at forcing TVA to seek its operating revenue from the Senate Appropriations Committee, of which McKellar is head man by reason of the inactivity of Sen. Carter Glass, committee chairman.

MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY

Enemies of MVA are the private power interests and their stooges. The same interests fought TVA. Like TVA, the development of MVA means more electricity to more people at lower costs. If MVA opponents win, people in Missouri River Valley area will suffer because of higher electric power costs, continuing flood damage, stifling of industrial development and slower electrification of farm homes. Missouri Valley Authority Bill (S555, by Senator Murray) should be passed, whether people like Louisiana's Sen. Overton like it or not.

HOW THEY VOTED

Listed below are the voting records of Senators McKellar and Stewart in Washington on issues of interest to labor which were acted upon the first three months of the 79th Congress. Each of the bills has been analyzed and given a number for purposes of this item.

In the Senate. No. 1. Vote on motion to consider confirmation of Henry Wallace prior to George Bill, S. 375. Defeated 43 to 41. **No. 2 George Bill, S. 375.** February 1, 1945. Provided for separation of Reconstruction Finance Corporation from Department of Commerce. Passed 74 to 12. **No. 3. Wallace confirmation.** March 1, 1945. This was the vote on the confirmation of Henry A. Wallace to the position of Secretary of Commerce. Confirmed 56 to 32. **No. 4. Aubrey Williams' nomination.** March 23, 1945. Vote on confirmation of Aubrey Williams as Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration. Rejected 36 to 52. **No. 5. Manpower (HR 1752) Bill.** This bill, the Kilgore-O'Mahoney amendment to the May-Bailey bill, gives War Manpower Commission Statutory authority. Passed 63 to 16, March 9, 1945. **No. 6. Manpower (HR 1752) Bill; Conference Report.** April 3, 1945. Refer to House analysis on Conference Report of Manpower Bill. Senate rejected Conference Report

A CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAM

Dr. Frank P. Graham, President of the University of North Carolina and one of the South's most intelligent and practical liberals, recently proposed a 12-point program for the postwar development of the South which deserves far more consideration than it has received.

In announcing the program, Dr. Graham called upon the "Southern people, regardless of party, race, creed or economic position, to unite in support of the program," which he outlined:

"1. Reduction of 'uneconomic tariffs.'

"2. Elimination of discriminatory freight rates 'signally recognized in the preliminary and far-reaching decision of the Interstate Commerce commission.'

"3. Federal aid to the states for the public schools without Federal control and increased pay and equal pay for teachers of equal competence as steps toward providing equal educational opportunity for all youth.

"4. Elimination of the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting and provision for the equal suffrage rights of all citizens in primaries and general elections.

"5. More and diversified industries in the south and responsible collective bargaining between organized business and organized labor.

"6. State minimum wage laws in line with the Federal minimum; fair employment practices and equal pay for equal work.

"7. More diversification of agriculture; conservation development of soils, forests, minerals and waterpower, promotion of agricultural cooperative societies, farm and home ownership, and the establishment of a clear and equitable status for tenants.

"8. Adequate state and Federal support not only of applied agricultural and industrial research but also of fundamental scientific, economic, historical, social and humanistic research as indispensable to southern production and human well being.

"9. The development of great university centers in the south to equal Harvard in the East, Chicago and the great state universities in the Middle

29 to 46. **Symbols: "R" means vote with labor; "W" means vote against labor.**

	No. 1	No. 2	No.3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6
Kenneth McKellar	W	W	W	W	W	R
Tom Stewart	W	W	W	W	R	W

LABOR'S RIGHTS AGAIN THREATENED

It makes no difference how good a law Congress or a State Legislature enacts, all its benefits can be wiped out by the same or a later Congress or law-making body by failure to appropriate money to insure enforcement. A good law can also be weakened by amendments.

Background: The National Labor Relations Act (generally known as the Wagner Act), passed in 1935 after one of the hardest-fought battles in the Congress, is generally regarded as labor's "Bill of Rights". It made effective the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively; outlawed company unions, and provided for the holding of elections in which labor could choose without interference, its bargaining representatives. The National Labor Relations Board was created by this law to administer the Act.

The importance of the NLRB to development of constructive, harmonious management-labor-community relationships in a large and complicated industrial society, such as exists in America, was never more apparent than during these war years. NLRB has played a major role in helping labor achieve decent living standards, and in helping keep production interruptions to a minimum, thus guaranteeing that America meet the gigantic war needs.

Time and time again anti-labor employers and their stooges in Congress have tried to cut the guts out of the Wagner Act by amendments. They have made some headway but are now licking their chops over current prospects of really "doing a job" on the Wagner Act and the Board. They are trying to secure Congressional approval of the following amendments to exempt certain industries from NLRA coverage, reduce the appropriation for the NLRB so the Act cannot be adequately enforced and otherwise restrict the Board from carrying on its functions:

(1) A cut of $500,000 from the appropriation. This would be a 22% cut from even the modest budget requested, and seriously cripple and limit the work.

(2) Renew the so-called "Frey rider" which anti-labor forces pushed through Congress last year. This prevents NLRB from spending funds in any case in which a contract has been signed for more than 3 months. It thus protects contracts with minority unions and unions assisted by employers, thus contradicting the intent of the Wagner Act.

(3) Bar the NLRB from spending any of its reduced appropriation for any case involving agricultural processing (canning, vegetable packing, etc.). This is being pushed by the big packing, canning and citrus interests. By keeping NLRB from handling agricultural cases, the bargaining rights of thousands of agriculture processing workers organized in both AFL and CIO unions would be destroyed. These include processing workers in the sugar beet fields, potato sheds, dairies, and fruit-packing houses as well as canneries.

West, and the University of California in the Pacific West.

"10. State aid for rural health centers and a state-wide medical care and hospital program for all the people in the states.

"11. State aid for county-wide libraries; for adult education; workers' education; institutions of government; state symphonies and folk drama; and recreational, cultural and spiritual programs for all the people.

"12. Most important of all, vigorous support now for the winning of the war in Asia; for Dumbarton Oaks, Bretton Woods and the international organization of justice and peace in the world."

AROUND THE STATE CAPITOL

Railroad workers are alarmed over the growing disregard of rail carriers of the safety, health and comfort—not to say convenience—of the traveling public and the railroad workers in Tennessee.

Brotherhood representatives are complaining to Railroad and Public Utilities Commission, and warned that current "inspections" to re-assess public utility properties for taxation purposes, while probably long overdue, should not be allowed to cripple railroads or result in higher passenger farmes and steeper freight rates. Brotherhood members also insist that inspections should be made of safety requirements and provisions, and improvements should be made mandatory.

"FOR YOUR CHILDREN, TOO"

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare, 506 Presbyterian Bldg., Nashville 3, Tennessee, has just published a new pamphlet, "For Your Children, Too." This is one of the most readable stories we have ever seen, and is **must reading** for every union member and every plain citizen interested in labor and the workers of our next generation.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

In two major labor decisions, the U. S. Supreme Court has upheld the right of labor unions to solicit mem-

(4) Prohibit the NLRB from handling cases involving foremen, and thus bar it from putting into effect new policies regarding foremen and supervisors. This is being pushed particularly by the Automotive (industry) Council as part of its fight to keep foremen out of unions.

These attacks on the NLRB are serious attacks on the welfare of the entire nation, and intimately affect the war production and future plans of all. Moreover, the whole issue of protecting the democratic processes of government is involved here—of making sure that a few well-organized lobbyists for special interests do not, through tricky use of amendments to appropriations bills, in effect actually repeal or fundamentally alter an important act passed by Congress (such as the National Labor Relations Act, as in this instance). This is indeed a problem of all citizens, not just of organized labor.

RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS ACT

Few matters have come before Congress which are more important to labor in the post-war period than the question of renewing the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. Passage of this extension occurred in the House of Representatives on May 26, after Knutson's motion to recommit the bill to the House Ways and Means Committee was rejected 181-212. The vote on passage was 239-153.

Listed below are the votes of Tennessee Congressmen on the Knutson motion to recommit, and passage. "R" means vote with labor; "W" means vote against labor.

	Knutson Motion	Passage
Reece	W (Paired)	W (Paired)
Jennings	W	W
Kefauver	R	R
Gore	R	R
Priest	R	R
Earthman	R (Paired)	Did not vote
Courtney	R	R
Murray	R	R
Cooper	R	R
Davis	R	R

The Reciprocal Trades Agreement now goes to the Senate, where it is reported to have rough sledding ahead. Labor has good reason to hope and work for its passage.

PRICE CONTROL THREATENED—WIRE NOW OR PAY LATER

Congress and the big boys are out to scuttle price control. If they succeed, the flood of inflation let loose will wash away every wage gain and every improvement in living standards labor has achieved in years of struggle.

Everybody has a complaint against OPA. Its job is an almost impossible one. And the black marketeers and the profit-hungry industries with their political power over certain Congressmen have not made the job any easier.

But the alternative—the sky-rocketing cost of living which would result from no controls over prices—is enough to make us think twice before we start back-biting OPA.

Think of 26 cents a lb. for sugar, the price during World War I,

bers on company property on the time of the individual solicitors. The twin decisions upheld the long practice of the NLRB that such activity was proper.

In one case the Republic Aviation Corp. of Suffolk County, N. Y., was involved with a general plant rule against **"soliciting of any type."** An employee who passed out union application cards on his own lunch time was fired for violation of the rule.

Later Republic discharged three workers for **wearing shop steward buttons** of their union, the United Auto Workers (CIO), in the plant after being ordered to remove them. The management argued that this indicated its acknowledgment of the union and the steward's authority to represent the workers although at the time the union had not won bargaining rights.

The second case covered the Le Tournea Company of Georgia, manufacturers of earth-moving equipment. The firm suspended two workers for a short period for **distributing union literature** on their own time in a company-owned parking lot. The management claimed it had a rule against such distribution long before the union started to organize the shop.

The Supreme Court held that the actions of both companies discouraged membership in a labor organization within the meaning of Section 8 (3) of the National Labor Relations Act.

Any state anti-labor laws which conflict with the provisions of the Wagner Act were outlawed by the U. S. Supreme Court in a decision June 11, junking Florida's Christian-American-inspired "right-to-work" amendment.

The Court specifically declared unconstitutional the provisions of the law requiring union organizers and business agents to register with a state board and requiring local unions to file financial reports and lists of their officers.

Associate Justice Hugo Black, longtime friend of labor, wrote the opinion for the majority of the Supreme Court.

as compared to the 7 cents a lb. ceiling today. Think of having to pay **$1.00 a lb. for butter** as people did during World War I. **Even though we can't get as much as we would like, without price control we would be paying twice, or more, what we pay today.** During World War I eggs brought 80 cents a dozen—today, 45 cents a dozen.

The price of undermining OPA with thoughtless grumbling and a do-nothing attitude is too great. We are the people who benefit most from a strong OPA with the power to enforce its regulations. It is up to us. The meat packers, the big plantation-owner type farmers and the clothing manufacturers are out to kill it.

Unless the Price Control Act is renewed, without inflationary amendments, by June 30 we can expect a steadily increasing rise in prices which will cut our pay checks by half. The time is short. **Wire your Congressman that you want the Price Control Act extended with no crippling amendments and with sufficient enforcement funds to put the black market operators where they belong—in jail for the duration!**

POLL TAX GOING?

H. R. 7, to abolish the poll tax in all Federal elections, has again passed in the House of Representatives. It now goes to the U. S. Senate, where certain well-known southern poll-tax Senators are again threatening to filibuster it to another death.

Before this measure could be brought to the House floor for a vote, where its passage was assured, 218 signatures of Representatives to Discharge Petition No. 1 were required to force it out of the Rules Committee. Congressmen Reece, Jennings, Kefauver, Gore and Priest were the only Tennessee Representatives to sign this Petition.

Recorded as voting for H. R. 7 were Kefauver, Gore and Priest, with Jennings being paired in favor. Earthman was listed among those whose position on the matter is concealed under a general pair. Davis, Cooper, Murray and Courtney voted against passage.

Senators McKellar and Stewart should be reminded that labor, along with the overwhelming majority of other Tennessee citizens, favors repeal of the poll tax and wants H. R. 7 to become law.

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Union Council, C. I. O.

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AROUND THE STATE CAPITOL

Your committee's report upon the 1945 session of the State Assembly noted the generally reactionary influence of the administrative arm at all points at which progressive legislation should have been obtained, and the utter lack of promise in the "official family" for the future. It is necessary now to observe the aptness of our earlier estimation.

Governor Jim McCord thus far has exerted himself in the people's behalf mainly by indulging his love of speech-making. His average of almost a speech a day somewhetre gives him a record in this regard never approached by any of his predecessors, even the most loquacious. In these numerous addresses he has said nothing that would allow us to revise our assessment of the caliber of his "leadership." It seems apparent that by the end of his term the state will be paved over with his platitudes.

Meanwhile, the creation of soft posts for the favorites of the political machines continues in the various administrative departments, an atmosphere of "muddling through" hangs over Capitol Hill, and it is clearer than ever that the hopes of our state for responsive, progressive government hinges upon the political awareness and the elective weight of Labor and its friends at the next access to the polls.

CONGRESS RECESSES

The tempo of the war in the Far East makes it probable that Japan may collapse before the summer is out. In these circumstances the people must feel regret, and indeed alarm, that the House of Congress has taken a long recess, many of the members having departed for remote corners of the world. Urgently required legislation to aid reconversion and to sustain the purchasing power of the workers during reconversion waits on the table. A sudden end of the war in the Pacific could bring the nation close to catastrophe because of this unpreparedness.

GENERAL REGISTRATION

Labor, represented by the Joint Labor Legislative Committee, have by this time received and read the Joint Labor Legislative Report, wherein is reported the actions and omissions of the recent Seventy-Fourth Tennessee General Assembly, as they affected the interest of labor and the general welfare of Tennesseans.

Upon examination of the record (Legislative Report), it can be readily seen that the Seventy-Fourth Assembly, like its two predecessors, was extremely callous in its treatment to the needs of labor, and in its attitude to the popular will of the people for democratic government.

Such important and necessary legislation as Repeal of the Poll Tax, Child Labor Amendments, State Wage and Hour Legislation, Amendments to Tennessee's Workmen's Compensation Law, Employment Security, Minimum Crew-Maximum Train Length, etc., were either defeated or received no consideration whatever, simply because in most instances the bosses were opposed to legislation of this type.

The foregoing is not intended just to point out exceptions and to register complaints against the General Assembly, instead, its intent is to impress you with the urgent necessity of registering and otherwise qualifying to vote in the 1946 elections. It becomes increasingly plain with each session of the legislature, that unless labor, its families and friends in Tennessee, will qualify themselves to vote and then vote on election days, they will receive even less consideration from the hand-picked boss-controlled legislators and public office-holders who make and administer the laws under which they and their children live.

During the month of August there will be a general registration in all Counties and Cities where registration is required of voters. Every member of labor should register and make every possible effort to see that the members of his and/or her family as well as their friends, who are of voting age, register, pay poll tax, and above all, **VOTE. Labor in Tennessee must realize that only through intelligent and united political action, can it determine the quality of the public office holders who make and administer their laws.**

We have registration only in six of the larger counties. That registration is biennial. However, twenty days before election a supplementary registration period is held so that anyone who really cares to qualify himself in that manner to vote and has reasonable qualifications can do so. The poll tax in Tennessee is one dollar levied by the state and the counties can levy an additional dollar. Poll taxes must be paid before one is qualified to vote.

REGISTER — PAY POLL TAX — AND VOTE!

AMERICAN ANTI-LABOR GROUPS EXPOSED

Eight hundred anti-labor organizations are said to be operating in the U. S. The most important ones, with the names of the men who back them, many of them in high places, and descriptions of their common pattern of activities may be found in a new book (by E. A. Piller). Tennessee labor will be especially interested in the chapter on Vance Muse's Christian America, which has spearheaded the drive against labor in Tennessee and other Southern legislatures. Read this book if you want to know who are the many dangerous enemies of democracy in the United States.

A REAL ANTI-LABOR BILL (HR 3384)

Long infamous as a foe of labor and progress, Mississippi Representative Rankin whose record includes attacks on the soldier's right to vote, obstruction of the GI Bill of Rights, and most recent attempts to block constructive discussion of Veterans' hospitals, now proposes through legislation to set American War Veterans against American Union Labor.

Under the guise of helping Veterans, Rankin has introduced and railroaded through the House Veterans' Committee, a bill which would use Veterans as a wedge to undermine labor unions and cause friction between workers and ex-service men. Under the bill, Veterans applying for jobs in plants having "Union Shop" agreements could not be required to join the union.

There might be some excuse for this type legislation if there were any labor organizations which barred veterans from membership, but the facts are, practically all labor organizations have kept their members who went to war in good standing.

Representatives of labor, industry, government and veterans are working out veterans reemployment problems in friendly conferences, with good prospects of success. This is no time for half-baked legislation such as Rankin's edition of the "Christian American Right of Servicemen to Work."

Suggested Action: If your Congressman is spending his vacation at home, contact him. If he is touring Theatres of War at your expense, write him stating your opposition to the Rankin Bill.

SIXTY-FIVE CENTS MINIMUM WAGE ASKED

Over ten million American workers, even in these boom days, are making less than 65c an hour and cannot afford a decent standard of living for their families.

A bill (HR 3719) just introduced by Senator Mead and Representative Hook, would amend the Wage and Hour Law whereby the minimum wage rate would be increased to 65c per hour with a further provision that it would raise to 75c per hour in two years.

A Senate sub-committee, headed by Florida's Senator Pepper, has recently recommended to the War Labor Board that its present 55c minimum wage be increased to 65c. The Committee pointed out that any wage less than 65c was "insufficient to provide even the barest minimum standard of living consistent with health and decency". The Committee also declared that the expense of a 65c minimum would not upset our economy, pointing out that "the cost can be absorbed by industry without substantially affecting current profit levels and in most instances within the existing price ceilings".

Thus Senator Pepper's Committee answered its critics who claim that providing a decent living to American workers would wreck the country. When a 30c an hour minimum wage first was proposed in the last decade, Southern employers howled that it would put them out of business but on the contrary Southern industry has grown and our whole economy has prospered.

The new bill would also cover three groups not now under the provisions of the Wage Hour Bill: workers employed in canning and other processing of fish and allied products, seamen and workers employed within "the areae of production".

The bill has been referred to the House Labor Committee, which is generally pro-labor, with Representative Mary Norton as Chairman, but there are no chances of hearings on this urgent measure before late November and strong opposition is expected from employer groups. **Suggested Action:** Write your Congressman urging him to support the Mead-Hook Wage and Hour Amendment.

MORE MONEY FOR UNEMPLOYED WAR WORKERS

President Truman has told Congress that of first importance is the reconversion program increasing the present unemployment compensation which now averages around $15 a week. Not until this week, however, did Senator Harley Kilgore and Representative Robert Doughton introduce a bill in Congress which would make provision for the thousands of workers who are being laid off in war cutbacks each week.

The new law (HR 3736) would: (1) increase the weekly benefits to jobless workers to a maximum of $25; (2) Raise the number of weeks of compensation to 26; (3) Extend unemployment compensation benefits to maritime and United States Government workers.

Though the law is supported by all branches of labor and is urgently needed for the more than a million and a half workers already laid off, there was every indication that the bill would be stalled in the House until late fall. It was referred to the House Ways and Means Committee which has a number of members who are known as unfriendly to labor. It was predicted that the bill might not reach the House floor until November.

THE ANTI-LABOR CONSPIRACY

The proposed Federal Industrial Relations Act (S1171), sponsored by the so-called committee to promote industrial peace under the chairmanship of the corporation lawyer, Donald R. Richberg, and introduced into the Senate on June 20th by Senators Carl A. Hatch, Democrat, New Mexico; Harold H. Burton, Republican, Ohio; and Joseph H. Ball, Republican, Minnesota, is of the same inspiration as the notorious provocative Smith-Connally law. Both measures are characterized by a fundamentally hostile approach to organized labor in the United States. Both would aggravate differences between labor and management, rather than help their solution. The bill contains the following fundamental threats to all labor. They are: (1) A weakening of the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction Act; (2) The institution of a scheme of compulsory abritration; (3) The destruction of the right to strike on the part of the public utility workers; (4) The denial to one million and one-half employees of 285,000 small concerns of the right to engage in collective bargaining; (5) Encouragement of splinter or break-away labor groups with a consequent weakening of legitimate labor organizations, and last but not least, the creation of chaos and uncertainty in the feld of labor relations for an indefinite period while the courts of the land pass on the constitutionality of various phases of the Act.

It is shocking to say the least that men like Senators Ball, Burton and Hatch would ape Hitler by attempting to cripple organized labor at a time when it is accomplishing the greatest production job in history, with a minimum of work stoppages. Labor is proud of its wartime record.

FILIBUSTER

Majority rule is the foundation stone of American democracy. Yet this is the very principle that some Senators from the South are seeking to undermine in their attacks on the anti-poll tax bill and the FEPC.

Filibuster is their tactic. Filibuster means preventing a vote by the elected representatives of the American people. Filibuster means throwing sand into the gears of our constitutional process. Filibuster means rule by a minority.

Regardless of the merits of the FEPC or the Anti-Poll Tax bill, every truly democratic member of labor must demand of his Senators: MAJORITY RULE and NO MORE FILIBUSTERING.

Recent Gallup Polls shed light on the way the American people feel about President Truman's recommendation. One showed that a majority of U. S. Workers have not been able to save enough to tide them and their families over an unemployment period. Another indicated that 63 per cent of the population believe the government "should give money to workers who are unemployed for a limited period of time until they can find another job".

HOW THEY VOTED

Listed below are the voting records of Tennessee Congressmen on issues of interest to labor which were acted upon the first three months of the 79th Congress. Each of the bills has been given a number for purposes of this item, and analyzed.

In the House of Representatives. No. 1 Permanent Investigating (Dies) Committee. January 3, 1945. This was the vote to make the Committee to investigate Un-American Activities a permanent committee. Under the chairmanship of former Congressman Martin Dies this committee was one of the greatest farces ever put over on the American people. Passed 207 to 186. **No. 2. Committee to Investigate Executive Agencies. January 18, 1945.** This committee, headed by Howard Smith of Virginia, a bitter enemy of labor and of the administration, to investigate any division of the executive branch of the Government which seemed to the committee to be overstepping its authority. This committee in the past has attacked Price and Rent Control Divisions of OPA; the War Labor Board and other Executive Agencies vitally concerned with winning the war in the shortest possible time. **No. 3. Agricultural Census.** February 7, 1945. Originally enacted by Republican Congress in 1924. Reenacted in 1925, 1930, 1935 and 1940. Necessary for collecting data in working out post-war agricultural problems. Since most of the personnel for taking the Census would be selected from Democratic ranks, Republicans were opposed, passed 198 to 171. **No. 4. George Bill S-375.** The significant vote in the House was on the motion to recommit the George Bill to committee. The Republican leaders made this a strictly party issue and mustered all their strength in the Yea votes on this motion, which, if passed, would have bottled up the George Bill and jeopardized Wallace's confirmation by the Senate. The only Republicans who voted right on this bill were Welch of California and Fulton of Pennsylvania, while all but 22 Democrats voted Nay. When the motion to recommit failed, the House passed the bill by a vote of 399 to 2. **No. 5. Manpower.** The three House roll call votes on manpower legislation are: Passage of May-Bailey Bill, February 1, 1945. Passed 246 to 165. **No. 6.** Referring the House and Senate bills to conference. March 14, 1945. Passed 211 to 177. **No. 7.** The vote on accepting the conference report which was stronger than either the House or Senate Bills and gave sweeping powers to the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion March 27, 1945. Passed 167 to 160.

These votes are listed separately because many Congressmen friendly to labor voted in opposition to labor policy because the President and the military authorities insisted on strong legislation as necessary to win the war speedily, and similarly many foes of labor voted in accordance with the labor position but from a desire to

PEACETIME MILITARY CONSCRIPTION

Feverish efforts are being made to confuse the American people and rush this legislation through while they are war-minded, thereby changing America's historic policy of peace and freedom to one of militarism. This proposed legislation has no relationship to the winning of the war. Further, it is a personal post-war planning project designed to make more secure the jobs and promotions of the many army and navy officers created out of this war.

Labor Supports Preparedness

We are as anxious as anyone that our country be fully prepared at all times, and we are not unmindful of the unconquerable spirit of free men. Though our men and women of the armed forces are not the product of years of militarism, who will deny their ability as soldiers? Locked in combat with the automatons of Prussian and Japanese militarism, we have marched steadily toward victory and with fewer casualties than our enemies have suffered.

In the future, even more than in this war, technology and science will fight wars, and technology and science will not be developed to the maximum by taking our aspiring young men from laboratories and peaceful pursuits, to become conscripts in a military machine. Even in this war, we had men available before we had machines of war available. In the early days of training for this war dummy wooden guns were used and hayracks were employed as dummy tanks for training purposes.

Labor For Enduring Peace

There is something pitifully ironic about a nation fighting for enduring world peace by delaying consideration of the problems of peace while vigorously considering the problems of preparing for the next war. Labor is bitterly opposed to peacetime military conscription. Contact your Senators and Congressmen and demand their vigorous opposition to this legislation. Let them know we do not propose to install militarism in free America after fighting a bitter cruel war to destroy it in other parts of the world.

hamper the war effort rather than from any desire to see war production increased by voluntary means.

Symbols: "R" means vote with labor; "W" means vote against labor; "O" means not voting, absent or paired.

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7
Jere Cooper	W	W	R	R	W	W	W
Wirt Courtney	O	W	R	R	W	W	W
Clifford Davis	W	W	R	R	W	W	W
Harold H. Earthman	O	W	R	R	W	W	W
Albert Gore	O	O	O	O	O	W	O
John Jennings, Jr.	O	W	W	W	R	R	R
Estes Kefauver	R	O	R	R	O	W	W
Tom Murray	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
J. Percy Priest	R	W	R	R	W	W	W
B. Carroll Reece	O	W	W	W	R	R	O

FOR YOUR CHILDREN TOO

A new publication of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare is a message to Tennesseans and Southern people about labor unions, their aims and work, in terms of what they have done for children.

Too many Tennesseans are ignorant and misinformed about the labor movement. We believe "For Your Children Too" will help interpret unions to these thousands of people. No effort is more important today as our native rabble-rousers are trying desperately to stir up anti-labor feelings among veterans, farmers, women and religious groups. This pamphlet spreads the facts that are needed to counteract this propaganda—thirty-two pages of heart-warming pictures with a fresh approach to the subject "For Your Children Too" deserves a wide circulation. We recommend that every local union and lodge purchase and distribute as many of these pamphlets as they can afford, for we know of no better means to dispel the idea cherished by many, that labor aims are measured only in dollars and cents.

The pamphlet is available at $7.50 per hundred. Mail your order to Southern Conference for Human Welfare, 506 Presbyterian Building, Nashville 3, Tennessee.

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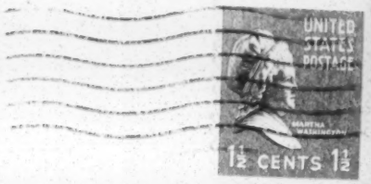

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GEORGE S. MITCHELL, REG. DIR.
CIO POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE
75 IVY ST., N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GA.

S. A. PARA
State Legislative Representative
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen

H. V. REID
Legislative Chairman
Brotherhood of Locomotive
Firemen and Enginemen

TENNESSEE LABOR BULLETIN

T. O. DENHAM
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ISSUED BY THE JOINT LABOR LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE
608 Warner Building — Phone 6-5996 — Nashville 3, Tennessee

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REGISTRATION

The results of the biennial registration indicate the Labor's program to make the workers in Tennessee conscious of their obligations as citizens has been fruitful.

Results so far obtainable reveal the largest registration in history. Present figures from our four largest counties are: 78,000 in Shelby County, 52,000 in Davidson County, 27,000 in Hamilton and 10,000 in Knox County.

The Joint Labor Legislative Committee and the Tennessee Citizens Political Action Committee deserve a large measure of credit for getting workers and their families to register in such wholesale lots.

FARMERS ARE ORGANIZING IN TENNESSEE

Organization of at least four new County Locals of the National Farmers Union is reported underway by Myles Horton, State Representative.

At Dechard, Tennessee, in Franklin County, the first contract for selling potatoes collectively was signed by the Green Haw Farmers Union, and brought 15c above market price for the members' potatoes.

In Green County over 100 farmers voted to set up an NFU Local at their first meeting. An East Tennessee District Farmers Union office has been established at Greenville, and a District Director employed.

The organization of farmers is vitally important to the future welfare of industrial workers in Tennessee. The National Farmers Union needs our help, including financial help. All Labor Organizations should rally to the support of the farmers now.

TENNESSEE SAFETY

Alarmed by the increase in traffic fatalities, the State Safety Commission is going to make every effort to keep our highways safe and protect

TELEPHONE RATE CASE

The Joint Labor Legislative Committee has decided to intervene in the case now pending in the Davidson County Chancery Court between the State Railroad and Public Utilities Commission and the Southern Bell Telephone Company. The Telephone Company is attempting to put aside the order of the Commission requiring it to lower its charge for long distance calls made inside the state. For several years, it has been cheaper to make long distance calls outside the state than from one point to another inside the state for the same mileage. The Federal Government has set lower interstate rates per mile than were in effect on intrastate calls.

Mr. Leon Jourolmon, a member of the State Railroad and Public Utilities Commission, who has been trying to correct this discrimination for several years, finally succeeded with the help of the Nashville Trades and Labor Council, in having an order entered on July 3, 1945, requiring the Telephone Company to reduce its long distance rates inside the state to the same rate per mile charged on calls across the state line.

The Company has refused to comply with this order until forced to do so by the State Courts, and has filed a court test. Your Committee has entered this case and filed an answer in reply to the Company's court test, in order that action can be taken from the standpoint of the actual consumer and to insure refunds on excess charges to our membership and the general public, when the Commission's order is finally upheld. The Joint Labor Legislative Committee will take all steps in its power to uphold the Commission in its fight to regulate this giant monopoly in behalf of the public.

THE PEOPLE'S RECONVERSION PROGRAM

A cold chill swept across the country this month—the month of victory over Japan. The Atomic Age is being greeted by millions of jobless people. One million people were reported out of work twenty-four hours after total victory was declared. Reconversion Mobilizer Snyder expects 8 million unemployed before spring. Another government source predicts 10 million before Christmas. In Tennessee, over 21,000 have been laid off since V-J Day, according to the State Unemployment Compensation office.

There is no adequate way to measure possible unemployment as we write this Bulletin. But reports of layoffs are coming in from all over the nation. No provisions have been made to prevent mass unemployment, to care for the jobless, or to keep the purchasing power of the people from dropping disastrously. The people of the nation are accusing Congress of being asleep on "this second, economic Pearl Harbor" which hit the country on V-J Day.

the traveling public, it has been announced in the daily newspapers.

Labor wholeheartedly supports any move to promote the public safety. We further believe that safety should not be provided for only one segment of the public. We would like to see the drive to protect travelers on the highway extended to include travelers on railroads, and workers in factories, mines and railroads. The Department of Labor, the Railroad and Public Utilities Commission should join with the Department of Safety and make the safety drive general.

AROUND THE STATE CAPITOL

Under this head the April issue of the Tennessee Labor Bulletin stated ". . . Labor withheld appraisal of Employment Security Director W. O. Hake, believing the key to his policies would be found in the future. . ." We believe that Commissioner Hake's position on proposed Federal Unemployment Legislation furnishes the key.

Mr. Hake is opposing Senate Bill 1274, a bill which would increase unemployment compensation payments to $25.00 per week for twenty-six weeks. He favors the slow starvation plan which would keep payments to a low level over a longer period of time.

According to press reports, Governor McCord in reply to questions from Senator Mead, answered in effect, federal legislation would in no wise affect state unemployment payments as the state, under existing law, would not be required to credit payments made by the federal government against the unemployment benefits paid under the state law.

This is not the first occasion that Commissioner Hake has been at variance with labor since being made head of the Department of Employment Security.

TENNESSEE'S UN-AMERICAN LAWS

Two laws on the statute books of Tennessee should be repealed by the next General Assembly. One forbids the teaching of the theory of evolution in public schools; the other bars a naturalized citizen from teaching in the public schools.

A school-teacher in Norris, Tennessee, with a college degree and many years of experience was recently forced to leave the school under this

In Tennessee, men of industry are calmly announcing that unemployment won't amount to much, and even if it does, a little taste of it won't hurt. It has been said that some men of industry would like to go back to the days of 10 or 15 million unemployed. Such men hope to use a hungry mob of unemployed war workers and veterans to break down good working conditions we have worked hard to establish and to beat down demands for higher wages.

Plan for Reconversion

The people's plan for reconversion is based on the belief that our country can provide the good things of life for all its citizens in peace time as well as in war. We have seen infant and child care, housing, maternity care of wives of servicemen, more ample supplies of good food, physical fitness activities, steady jobs at better wages, more complete use of the labor and skill of all Americans. Are these things going to pass away? Are we concerned about these things only when we ask our husbands, fathers and sons to die or be mutilated, so that people can live in a world free from want and fear? Are we then to forget the cause we asked these men to die for? The answer is in your hands.

In previous editions of this Bulletin we have outlined the reconversion program labor is supporting. Because of the importance of action NOW from the "grass roots" in support of the program we are again presenting it:

FULL EMPLOYMENT BILL (Murray-PattonBill)—S-380—HR-2207

The Murray-Patton Bill recognizes the obligation of the government to assure full employment and full production. The President of the United States will present Congress with a national budget stating jobs available and the number of potential job seekers, January of each year. It will be the responsibility of Congress to recommend action to make up any indicated work deficit, (1) through all possible aid to private business, and (2), through promotion of public works. This Bill does not automatically provide everyone with a job—it provides the machinery which can be used to make jobs available.

Action in the Senate

The Senate Banking Committee, under the chairmanship of Senator Robert Wagner, is now holding hearings on this Bill. Leaders of all labor organizations, as well as such prominent officials as Secretary of Agriculture Anderson, Secretary of Commerce Wallace, and the recent Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, have appeared before the Committee and endorsed the Bill. The Chief Executives of America's two largest cities—Mayor LaGuardia of New York, and Mayor Kelley of Chicago—told Congress that the federal government has a definite responsibility to prevent the American people from going hungry. Here in the South, W. Cooper Green, Mayor of Birmingham, Alabama, said he believed the Bill would prevent depressions.

Delegations of union members in cities throughout Tennessee should call on the Mayor and ask him to follow Mayor Green in support of this Bill. Letters should pour in on Governor Jim McCord, Senators Kenneth McKellar and Tom Stewart, urging them to throw their support behind the Full Employment Bill.

law because she was born in Norway. The authorities overlooked the fact that she had been teaching for almost thirty years. She came to this country when two years of age and became naturalized under our laws. This law is thoroughly un-American.

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE OF TEAMSTERS

The Policy Committee of the Over-The-Road Division of the Southern Conference of Teamsters met at the Peabody Hotel in Memphis the week-end of August 17 and 18.

40 delegates and International Representatives discussed problems which Teamsters face now that the war is over.

The Chairman of the Conference which represents the organized Teamsters of ten Southern states (Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas) is Frank Prohl, President. Organization headquarters are in Atlanta, Georgia.

LABOR'S WAR RECORD

Labor Day will have an extra added significance this year—when labor can throw out its chest over the swell war job now completed. Listed is a part of the record for which labor is justly proud.

Production: Labor produced five billion dollars worth of munitions per month, at the peak of our war effort. General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, termed this record a "miracle."

Strikes: Work stoppages averaged less than 1/10th of 1% of the time put in by the nations' workers on the job.

Transportation: Railroad workers accomplished what pessimists termed the "impossible," by carrying a load more than double pre-war levels though short of equipment and manpower. American seamen delivered the goods to the far flung outposts of the war despite the danger of constant torpedoing.

Armed Forces: Three million members of organized labor entered our armed forces. Many thousands gave their lives in battle, while Big Business was getting bigger. A recent United Press survey reveals that **eleven private business enterprises have been added to the Billion Dollar Group during the war.**

House to Act Soon

The House Committee on Executive Expenditures will start hearings on HR-2207 soon. Chairman Carter Manasco (D., Ala.) has already termed the Bill as "vague and unrealistic". This is an indication of the reception the full employment measure will receive in his Committee.

Write Representative Manasco, and your State Congressmen asking them to support the Murray-Patton Bill. Representative Estes Kefauver of the 3rd District has publicly stated his support for the Bill.

A New Wage Policy

Full production and full employment rests primarily upon the purchasing power of the American people. When people have money they can buy the products industry produces, thereby keeping the wheels of the factories moving. Purchasing power is now threatened through loss of weekly earnings, the return to civilian production with lower rates of pay, and unemployment. An immediate revision of our national wage policy to provide for a substantial increase in basic wage rates for American workers is necessary to avoid depression.

Since the War Labor Board issued General Order No. 40, the way has been paved to negotiate any wage increases without regard to the Little Steel Formula, or other controls, **providing** the employer seeks no price relief. Wage increases requiring price relief, or dispute cases, must go to the Board. The retroactive date established for such negotiated wage increases is not affected by the date of the General Order, August 18, 1945.

65c Minimum Wage, S-1282—HR-3837

This Bill would amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to provide a minimum wage of 65c an hour (instead of the present 40c) with permission for industry committees to establish a minimum wage of 75c per hour for specific industries.

Even during war time, over 10 million American workers made less than 65c an hour, and thus could not afford a decent standard of living for their families. A minimum wage of 65c will help maintain the purchasing power of the people at a higher level. Employment Commissioner W. O. Hake pointed out only recently that the average wage of war workers laid off and made eligible for unemployment benefits in Tennessee was only a little over $22 a week. With a 65c minimum, the **minimum** weekly wage for a 40 hour week would be $26.

No action is being taken on this Bill at present. It is up to Labor to get action started. When the Wage and Hour Bill was first introduced, it met with the same reception for two years. Write your Congressmen to support the 65c Minimum Wage Bill.

Federal Unemployment Compensation (Kilgore-Forand Bill)

This Bill is an emergency measure to provide additional federal payments to enable unemployment compensation to be increased to $25 per week for 26 weeks. It extends unemployment compensation to maritime and United States Government workers.

In Tennessee, the maximum benefit a worker can draw when he is laid off is $15 for 16 weeks. A recent survey disclosed that the national average maximum benefit was $20.

ANTI-POLL TAX BILL HR-7

The House of Representatives passed HR-7 just before Congress recessed. It is now in the Senate Judiciary Committee, and has been referred to a Sub-Committee.

This bill, which if enacted, would give 10,000,000 people in seven southern poll-tax states a free vote in federal elections, has two times before passed the House only to be filibustered to death in the Senate by a small minority of Poll-tax Senators.

Labor has a tremendous stake in the fight for a free suffrage for all American citizens and the killing of the poll-tax system. Examination of the record clearly reveals this fact. Approximately eighty per cent of the vicious anti-labor legislation introduced in Congress is introduced by poll-tax Senators and Congressmen.

The elimination of the poll-tax is just as essential to peace and prosperity, as full employment, Bretton Woods, reconversion and other legislation designed to bring about economic security. We can never expect to have all the benefits of the latter without the first. Every member of organized labor should enter the fight for freedom at home.

Suggested Action:

Write Senator Carl Hatch, Chairman Senate Judiciary Sub-Committee, urging that he immediately report the bill out favorably.

Write Senator Pat McCarran, Chairman of Senate Judiciary Committee, urging that he immediately report the bill out favorably for passage.

Write your Senator urging that he vote for cloture to prevent a filibuster and to vote for the bill. The addresses of all Senators are: Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

ORGANIZED LABOR ON THE MARCH

Organized labor has reached its greatest numerical strength in American history, according to reports released by the United States Department of Labor.

More than 14,500,000 workers are now working under collective bargaining contracts. According to Bureau of Labor Statistics only 8,000,000 employees were covered by contract in 1939. In less than six years, Labor has nearly doubled its numerical strength. Keep on the March.

The House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee opened hearings on this Bill this week. Governors are going to Washington to make known their views on this Legislation. Several State Commissioners of Unemployment Compensation are known to be fighting this Bill. The opposition will be strong. Write your Senators and Representatives to appear before the Committee in support of the Unemployment Compensation Bill, and ask them to vote for it themselves.

New Wagner-Murray-Dingall Bill—S-1050—HR-3293

This Bill amends the present Social Security Act to improve old-age pensions, to federalize unemployment compensation, and to establish a nation-wide health insurance program. Workers and their families for the first time will be able to get complete medical care from their own doctor without debt. Services of specialists, laboratory fees, X-rays, 30 days hospitalization are included.

The 1944 health bill died with the 78th Congress. This 1945 version will meet the same fate unless Labor lines up its Congressmen behind the bill.

Other Measures

Labor's program also call for the creation of a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee; amendments to the G. I. Bill of Rights to provide for increased mustering out pay, increased advances for education and business opportunity, and greater protection and facilities for the disabled veterans; and revision of tax legislation to provide relief to low income groups.

We recognize that the objectives of full production and full employment can only be secured through the unified efforts of labor, management and government. Industrial strife should be avoided. Labor organizations are calling on employers to join with them in renewing their pledge to adhere to their contractual obligations in letter and in spirit. On the basis of the program outlined above, a labor-management conference can make a real contribution to swift reconversion to full civilian production and employment.

THE TIME IS NOW

As this Bulletin goes out in the mail, your Senators and Representatives are boarding trains and airplanes for Washington. If Labor is to see its program of full production and jobs for all at decent wages achieved, the **Time Is Now**. The alternative is an economic depression far worse than we experienced in the 30's.

JOINT LABOR LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE
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Nashville 3, Tennessee

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AROUND THE STATE CAPITOL

After having held a few meetings, Governor McCord's Commission on Constitutional Revision have, according to available reports, held that few constitution changes are needed to adapt the present constitution fully to present day needs.

Most Tennessee workers will agree that the desired results of a constitutional revision does not depend on the number of changes made but instead, they depend on the changes most needed. As yet, the Commission has shown no indication of being guided in their deliberations by the maxim of "First Things First."

The Commission has mentioned three of its recommendations which are incidentals that probably will be the cause of few objections. They are:

(1) Lengthening of the Governor's term.
(2) Making a majority a quorum in the legislature.
(3) Raising legislators' pay, all of which can be easily obtained if essential changes are listed at the top.

It is hoped the Commission's final report will justify its existence by recommending these constitutional changes and giving them absolute priority.

(1) A free vote.
(2) Simplify the means of amendment.

WATCH ANTI-LABOR USE OF STATE GUARD

The McCord administration is now thumping up increase in State Guard membership. Training programs emphasize "expert" use of tear gas, breaking up "riots."

Labor organizations easily remember how State Militia has been used in the past to break strikes—so employers could destroy unions and force wage cuts and other impositions on workers. All signs point to same intentions now. No other reasons seem reasonable.

McCord comes up for re-election in the August Democratic primary in 1946.

LABOR REPRESENTATIVES WRITE SENATOR McKELLAR

October 1, 1945

Hon. Kenneth McKellar
Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.
Dear Senator McKellar:

America is now witnessing evidence of the most convincing nature that Labor, by and large, observed its no-strike pledge during the war. This no-strike pledge was kept 99 and 99/100 per cent perfect. The no-strike pledge was given for the war's duration only.

Since V-J Day the obviously necessary cutbacks of war orders have left a terrific vacuum in their economic wake. Millions of workers have been laid off. Those still employed are working on shorter work-week schedules with resultant drastic curtailment in weekly earnings. We are finding that work in civilian production frequently gets considerably lower earnings per hour than the same employees previously received in war work.

PREDICTION BY LABOR CORRECT

It is obvious today that labor's prediction eight weeks ago was correct—that many employers, determined to continue their vendetta against trade unions, would endeavor to provoke labor into strike action and, with the help of certain Members of Congress, thereby place at labor's doorstep the responsibility for the difficulties which are now confronting the nation.

We are cognizant today, as we were several weeks ago, that all this bodes ill for our reconversion and postwar economy unless—with a singleness of purpose—immediate and concrete steps are taken by labor, management and the government.

65c MINIMUM PAY ESSENTIAL

By and large, the strikes in progress today and those which appear to be imminent are over the issue of an immediate revision of our national wage policy necessary to provide for a substantial increase in basic wage rates. Labor has felt all along, and has given expression to such feelings, that all wage cuts of any description or through whatever guise must be combatted and prevented. We have been saying for some time and we still say the minimum wage should be immediately raised to 65c per hour.

Your attention is called to the fact that a 65c hourly minimum wage rate will provide only $1300 annual income if 52 weeks of 40 hours are worked. We know you will agree that $1300 is a mighty small income. Yet, statistics show that some ten million workers may possibly be affected. Translated in terms of purchasing power for such low income groups you will immediately recognize the value of such a minimum wage. It will help the workers and their families

GOVERNOR McCORD REVEALS ANTI-LABOR BIAS

Governor Jim McCord may as well have said he was against organized labor and opposed to high wage standards when he declared that Commissioner W. O. Hake, of Tennessee's Department of Employment Security, spoke for the "Administration" when he went to Washington (at Tennessee taxpayers' expense) to oppose Kilgore-Forand Bill's provision for maximum $25 unemployment benefits for 26 weeks.

Labor representatives are now speaking out in the open, claim their position is now sustained by Governor McCord himself. Labor feels McCord personally separated Unemployment Compensation Division from Department of Labor (by special Act in 1945 Legislature) in order to have tight control over UC Division. Hake is McCord's appointee. No Commissioner of Labor would have dared oppose Kilgore-Forand Bill and McCord, former Congressman, knew such a measure would be up in Congress in 1945.

SENATOR STEWART AGAINST $25 WEEKLY UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Following appearance of Tennessee Employment Security Commissioner W. O. Hake before Congressional Committee in opposition to $25 maximum unemployment compensation payments to unemployed in Tennessee, Senator Tom Stewart voted against this provision of the Kilgore-Forand Bill.

Labor is seething mad about Stewart's vote. Tennessee Citizens PAC says it is receiving largest and most numerous $1.00 contributions yet since Stewart subscribed (by vote) to Hake's position that $25 per week to unemployed would make loafers out of workers.

"FIGURES DON'T LIE"

So say the professors of the school of confusion, who are deliberately attempting to sell the public on the idea that there are plenty of jobs if only the workers would take them instead of "loafing" on fat unemployment benefit payments. (Average weekly benefit check: Tennessee $12.10.)

Reports released for September, by the Tennessee Employment Security Department, reveal that total job layoffs numbered 35,766 while total job directly affected, as well as farmers and other producers of basic food and living essentials.

Full production and full employment rest primarily upon the purchasing power of the American people. This is threatened now through loss of weekly earnings, changeover to civilian production with lower rates of pay and unemployment.

MUST MAINTAIN PRICE CONTROL

Effective price control simply must be maintained to prevent inflation. Now and in the immediate future, more than ever, it is essential that profiteering be curbed. Control of prices must not be weakened. Demagogic appeals by profiteers for elimination of controls should be exposed and their true design revealed as but attempts to gouge the American public. The extortionate profits which corporations have amassed during the war reflect the increasing labor efficiency and productivity resulting in decreased costs and demonstrate the absence of any justification for increases in the cost of living.

ACTION BY CONGRESS IMPERATIVE

The foundation, upon which the American people desire to build their future, was laid by President Roosevelt in his historic Economic Bill of Rights. This reflects the aspiration of our people. Nothing less will suffice. It means jobs for all with steadily increasing wages, decent homes, health and education facilities for all, full opportunity to all businessmen to compete in a free market and a decent return to farmers.

Action is imperative to attain these conditions. Real action. Action by Congress. Expressions of pious hopes proved disastrously insufficient in 1929.

We deeply regret that the Senate failed to pass the Kilgore-Forand Emergency Unemployment Compensation Bill with the $25 weekly maximum benefit provision left intact. We certainly hope the House will restore this provision.

We are glad the Senate has approved the Murray-Patman Full Employment Bill, although we do not know exactly at this moment what the amendments were. We feel quite strongly, however, that Congress must recognize the obligation of the government to assure full employment and full production.

We are for the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Social Security amendments to improve old-age pensions, federalize unemployment compensation, and establish a basis for genuine health insurance for all the people.

Over 50,000 of the more than 300,000 members of the armed forces from Tennessee are union members. Amendments are necessary to the G. I. Bill of Rights to provide for increased mustering out pay, increased advances for education and business opportunities, and greater protection and facilities for the disabled veterans. The red-tape should be removed.

TAX RELIEF FOR LOW INCOMES

There is no longer any excuse for the heavy tax levies on those unable to pay. We say to you Senator, that there is drastic need for sharp revision of tax legislation to provide for relief to low income

openings were 19,246. The report does not show what percent of lay-offs were male or female, nor does it show what proportion of job openings were for male or female.

An attempt to simplify the employment situation by comparison of total employment with total jobs available is a trick long used to put labor in an unfavorable light—as at present to prevent federal unemployment insurance. Only those who believe "Figures Don't Lie" will be fooled.

THE PARABLE OF MRS. DOE

Mrs. Doe, a widow and mother of three, had been earning $45 a week during the war. After losing her job on V-J Day, she registered for unemployment benefits. She was offered a job in a wet-wash laundry at $12 a week. She explained that one of her children was ill with a brain tumor and she had to have more money, that she could not take the job. Results: Denial of all benefits.

Perhaps Commissioner Hake who so easily solved the problems of Mr. X might be able to furnish the answer to this one.

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER

President Dan Tobin of the Teamsters International Union, who is also head of the labor division of the Democratic Party, recently uttered some fine words of wisdom:

"President Truman should say in unequivocal language to those reactionary, labor - hating Democrats: 'What are you trying to do, wreck the Democratic party, throw it out of office for the next 12 or 20 years, as happened after the first World War?'"

Tobin warned the Democrats may lose control of Congress next year and Truman defeated in 1948 because of "labor-hating Democrats." Obviously he was referring to southern Democrats whose hatred of labor has caused them to team up with reactionary Republicans to beat various progressive legislative measures in Congress.

Remember! It happened after the first World War. The Republicans came back, and the Democrats were restored to majority status in Congress and the White House only because of labor's vote. Labor will not keep on supporting any party or administration which permits the workers to be knifed in the back.

groups by way of increased exemptions for married couples and increased credits for dependents, elimination of taxes on low incomes, extension of the benefits of the "carry-back" to individuals similar to those now enjoyed by corporations, and special relief for small business to encourage the maximum initiative in the coming full production era.

UNEMPLOYMENT MUST BE CONQUERED

The objective of full production and full employment can only be achieved through the united efforts of labor, management and government. Industrial strife should be avoided and certainly not provoked. There is no need for or place for the Ball-Burton-Hatch Bill. The problem of industrial disputes cannot be solved merely through some labor-shackling machinery to handle such disputes.

Industrial accord cannot be achieved through legislation punitive to labor. But with the enactment and implementation of a constructive program, designed to meet the needs of the people and assuring an expanding economy with full production and full employment, we can achieve industrial accord.

We realize this is a long communication, and, at the same time, we know you are very busy these days. But we want you to know our position. We want you to consider our recommendations. We want you to help put the program suggested herein into effect.

We would be pleased to hear from you on these suggestions.

Respectfully yours,
JOINT LABOR LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

H. V. REID
S. A. PARA
T. O. DENHAM
PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER

SUGGESTIONS ON HOW TO USE VOTING RECORDS

The voting record is one of many pieces of ammunition for your legislative work. Only one. It tells a great deal about your Congressman—but it won't solve all your problems in one easy short cut. Make use of it, but—Don't pass final judgment on the basis of only one issue.

Labor is interested in leaders who will do a good job for **all the people** and the postwar world. No single vote can either condemn or justify a man's record.

Don't add up votes like a score on a school-marm's test and figure a Congressman's "percentage" of goodness or badness.

FILE EACH COPY OF YOUR BULLETIN

The right way to use the record is to study it issue by issue until you know exactly what kind of a man your Congressman is—Whose rights he fights for, or who he knifes in the back. **Talk Issues, not statistics.** Your Congressman is not a sum in arithmetic. He's the man who fought hard for foreign trade as a part of the postwar full employment program. Or, he's the man who voted to "amend" price control out of existence.

Or, maybe he's the man who votes right, always says the right things for publication—but just isn't around when there's a job to

CIO DELEGATIONS TO WASHINGTON

Thirty days ago informed labor representatives were pessimistic over chances of securing favorable Congressional action on such important labor bills as those to lift the wage freeze, liberalize unemployment compensation payments to provide maximum of $25 for 26 weeks, amend present 40c Wage & Hour minimum to 65c, improve Social Security laws as suggested in Murray-Wagner-Dingell Bill, and fair employment practices.

State CIO legislative delegations throughout the country have been going to Washington to talk en masse and personally with Congressmen and Senators about these matters, however, and latest inside report indicates future may very well bring about change in Congress' attitude.

A WEIRD MOVE BY CONGRESS

The House Ways and Means Committee's vote to postpone action indefinitely on the unemployment compensation bill in order to punish all labor for the acts of a few who were forced into strikes is indeed a weird move.

Unemployment compensation benefits usually go only to workers who are involuntarily jobless, organized and unorganized alike. To say that Tom, out of work through no fault of his own, should be denied benefits because Dick is on strike 500 miles away is idotic and indicates temper and petty thinking on the part of twenty-four members of Congress and will leave a mark even should the Committee change its stand.

ANTI-POLL TAX BILL TO SENATE

The Senate Judiciary Committee has reported favorably the Anti-Poll Tax Bill (HR 7). The Committee reported favorably Senator O'Mahoney's resolution which proposes a constitutional amendment.

Constitutional amendment requires State action by thirty-six states. Southern State Legislatures would not concur. Remember what happened to proposed Federal Child Labor Amendment. Substitution of the O'Mahoney Constitutional Amendment for HR 7 as best means to baolish poll tax would practically nullify our efforts to secure a free ballot.

Write your Senators urging that they accept no substitution for HR 7, and that they oppose any attempt to prevent a Senate vote (Filibuster).

be done in his committee or a tough floor fight to be organized to pass a particularly vital piece of legislation.

If you think about what it takes to be an active and influential member of organized labor, you will have a good standard to measure your congressman as a member of his organization—A member of Congress.

Although the voting record has its limitations, it is the **basic** information you need in order to know your Congressman. USE IT!

SENATOR McKELLAR'S REPLY TO LABOR

October 2, 1945

Joint Labor Legislative Committee,
608 Warner Bldg., Nashville, Tennessee
My dear Sirs:

The joint letter of yourself and others dated October 1 has just been received. I am glad to have your views about these matters.

I voted for the Full Employment Bill which has now gone to the House and also for the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Bill, but not for the twenty-five dollar weekly minimum benefit provision.

The twenty-five dollar provision was cut down but extended in time because it was believed that in its original form it would bring about more unemployment than it would remedy. You and I know some people who would be glad to be unemployed for twenty-five dollars a week free from the Government. We must not mislead ourselves. I expect I am as strong for labor as you are though I do not belong to a union. I have been a daily worker all my life and have supported labor all my official life because in practically all cases they are right. Don't you know a lot of people who, if they were receiving twenty-five dollars a week from the Government free, would not seek employment at all as long as they receive it? I do and I believe you do. I am writing as a friend of labor and my uniform record in the Congress shows that I have uniformly been the friend of labor. I have been told by some who have made it their business to examine the record that I have been more uniformly for labor than any one member of the Congress.

I think that industry and labor must get together. Since the war ended this is vitally necessary. I agree with you that the war taxes should be lessened and especially the tax levies on those unable to pay should be removed.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely your friend,
KENNETH D. McKELLAR.

JOINT LABOR LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE
608 Warner Building
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Return Postage Guaranteed

TENNESSEE
Industrial Planning
NEWSLETTER

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
TENNESSEE STATE PLANNING COMMISSION
432 SIXTH AVENUE NORTH, NASHVILLE 3

Vol. 1, No. 9 Geo. I. Whitlatch, Editor January 1, 1946

MATCHLESS CAPABILITIES OF TENNESSEE

By Col. J. B. Killebrew*

"The State of Tennessee is singularly favored in almost everything that contributes to the excellence, uplifting, and welfare of the human race. Possessed of the most genial climate, that makes existence itself enjoyment; with a surface configuration so varied as to give to it the climates of all the States by reason of different elevations; with resources so diversified that every natural gift may be said to belong to it; with soils of an abounding fertility derived from almost every geological formation, and having every adaptability; with timber of every variety found in the United States and Canada; with building stones so beautiful and so valuable that a demand for them for ornamentation comes from every State in the Union, and from almost every country in Europe; with more field crops than are grown in any other locality in the whole wide world, and more garden vegetables and fruits than were ever grown elsewhere within the same limits; with an abundant rainfall, that assures the greatest certainty in the yield of all the numerous crops planted; with springs or brooks, or creeks or rivers flowing through or passing by almost every country homestead in the State, watering and freshening and vitalizing the land; with healthfulness so great that invalids are tempted to come within its borders from both North and South, making it a health resort for the people of the North during winter and for the people of the South during summer; a land where soils, topography, production, and the amount of sunshine and humidity are so beautifully ordered and so happily blended as to give the greatest perfection of form to all kinds of domestic animals, and the highest excellence to every species of vegetation; where the degree of cold is just sufficient to destroy the germs of disabling disease, invigorate the physical system, and ameliorate the condition of the soil; where the landscapes are grand, inspiring, and beautiful; where great rivers break through lofty mountains into fruitful and bewitching valleys, teeming with the fatness of the earth, and bear upon their bosoms the products of mine, field, and forest; where coal and iron, zinc and copper, lead and marble, clays and phosphates abound in such quantities as to lay the foundation for a thousand industries that will furnish profitable employment to millions of persons; with all these advantages, opportunities, adaptabilities, comforts, and surroundings, Tennessee should be literally the garden spot of all the earth!

In all the world."

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*We are indebted to Mr. F. A. Clarkson, Secretary, N.C. & St. L. Railway, for bringing to our attention the above quotation from the writings of Col. Killebrew, who was State Commissioner of Agriculture from 1875 to 1881. Unfortunately, the exact source of the quotation has not been identified, but we think Col. Killebrew's tribute to Tennessee is as valid today as when written in yesteryear. - Editor

* * *

INDUSTRIAL HONOR ROLL OF 1945

On the basis of a 20% return of confidential questionnaires distributed to Tennessee industries, plus records kept by this Division, industrial expansion in the State during 1945 amounted to approximately $50,000,000, creating new sources of employment for about 15,000 workers. Included in the compilation are only those new industries and expansions of existing industries which are already under construction or for which definite plans have been reported for new buildings and/or equipment. Many small service establishments and numerous small-scale local industries, as cinder block plants, are omitted.

The continuing trend of State-wide diffusion of industry is especially notable. Of the total 227 additions and expansions reported, more than one-third are in towns of less than 5,000 population. Continuance of this trend, plus the existing high degree of industrial diversification, assures to Tennessee in the future increasingly better economic balance.

Towns and cities listed on Tennessee's Industrial Honor Roll for 1945 follow:

Towns of Less Than 2500	
Algood	(1)
Ardmore	(1)
Carthage	(1)
Centerville	(1)
Dresden	(2)
Englewood	(1)
Greenback	(1)
Hohenwald	(1)
Jasper	(1)
Jonesboro	(1)
Lafayette	(1)
Lyles	(1)
Madison	(2)
Manchester	(1)
Rutherford	(1)
Savannah	(2)
Selmer	(1)

Cities of 2500-5000	
Brownsville	(1)
Clinton	(1)
Covington	(1)
Dickson	(2)
Erwin	(3)
Franklin	(2)
Lenoir City	(1)
Lewisburg	(3)
Loudon	(1)
McKenzie	(1)
Martin	(2)
Newport	(1)
Rockwood	(1)
SouthPittsburg	(1)
Sparta	(2)
Trenton	(1)
Winchester	(2)

Cities of 5000-10,000	
Alcoa	(1)
Athens	(4)
Elizabethton	(2)
Fayetteville	(1)
Gallatin	(1)
Greeneville	(2)
Harriman	(1)
Humboldt	(1)
Lebanon	(1)
Maryville	(1)
McMinnville	(4)
Morristown	(7)
Murfreesboro	(2)
Old Hickory	(1)
Paris	(2)
Shelbyville	(1)
Springfield	(3)
Tullahoma	(4)

Cities of 10,000-50,000	
Clarksville	(3)
Cleveland	(3)
Columbia	(3)
Dyersburg	(4)
Jackson	(1)
Johnson City	(10)
Kingsport	(8)

Cities of More Than 100,000	
Chattanooga	(49)
Knoxville	(39)
*Memphis	(15)
*Nashville	(7)

*Compilation of returns incomplete. Revised figures will be published next month.

If a new industry was established in your city, or if expansion of an existing plant was planned or completed during 1945, and is not included in the above list, please notify this Division, giving name of company, address, products manufactured, and estimated cost and approximate number of employees involved in the new development.

* * *

NEW GLOVE PLANT PLANNED FOR BROWNSVILLE

The Brownsville Development Corporation, recently organized under a State charter to construct locally needed industrial facilities, was reported in mid-December to be preparing to build a factory for the Wells-Lamont Company, Chicago, nationally known work-glove manufacturer. The proposed plant will employ about 300 persons, and company officials soon expect to start training of key personnel in some temporary location at Brownsville.

The Brownsville Development Corporation has a fund of some $80,000, subscribed by more than 100 local businessmen. Officers include Mayor Clifford Dinwiddie, president; Frank Clark, vice-president, and A. M. Carlton, secretary.

* * *

SPANISH PIMENTOS NEW AGRICULTURAL CROP

Raising of Spanish pimentos in the Manchester area during the past summer is an interesting innovation in Tennessee agriculture. Of a total of 72 acres planted and harvested, the average yield is reported to have been about 3 tons per acre at a market price of around $50 per ton. The crop was canned by the Manchester Canning Company.

This new Tennessee crop appears to offer a very high-value per-acre return, because local information indicates that closer setting of plants than done in the 1945 experimental crop is practical and that yields of 5 to 6 tons of pimentos per acre are possible.

Practically all domestic growing of Spanish pimentos heretofore has been confined to Georgia, although a few hundred acres are annually grown in California. Markets include the stuffed-olive trade for A-1 grades, and cheese, meat, and other food-packing concerns for the off-color and other lesser grades of pimentos.

* * *

S. KARPEN & BROS. TO LOCATE AT DYERSBURG

S. Karpen & Bros., well-known Chicago furniture manufacturers, have announced completion of arrangements for immediate construction at Dyersburg of a new manufacturing unit of 35,000 sq. ft. Approximately 150 persons will be employed initially, and the company is said to be already considering plans for expansion of the Dyersburg operation.

Living room furniture, pullman car and bus seating, mattresses, and similar items are made by the Karpen organization.

Mr. Leo Karpen, president, and Mr. H. E. S. Craig, general manager, represented the Karpen interests during their negotiations with the Industrial Development Committee of the Dyersburg Chamber of Commerce, of which Mr. James P. Lanier is president.

* * *

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS AND PLANT SITES AVAILABLE

Industrial Buildings

East Tennessee

Town of 1,870 population: Two-story brick building, slate roof, hand-operated elevator, wooden floors, total 10,584 sq. ft. To rear is another building, 5,000 sq. ft., formerly used as a boiler room. About 150 yards from siding, mainline railroad. Owner offers very nominal rental for one year and will consider construction of additional industrial buildings.

Middle Tennessee

Town of 609 population: Frame, one-story, building of about 4,000 sq. ft., concrete floors, with wooden support posts to roof. Situated between highway and railroad. Site has sufficient space for 50 x 100 ft. addition.

City of 10,600 population: Brick building, totaling 20,000 sq. ft., currently in use by garment manufacturer, available shortly after Jan. 1, 1946 for lease or purchase on very reasonable terms.

City of 2,760 population: Two-story building, 40 x 80 ft. (64,000 sq. ft.). Located near business district and suitable for light industries.

Plant Sites

East Tennessee

City of 3,570 population: Fifteen to 20 acres of level land, bounded by river on one side and major highway and mainline railroad on other. Area not subject to flood. Four miles from city and especially suited to larger industries requiring big volumes of water. Similarly situated areas, up to 50 acres, within two miles of city.

City of 4,370 population: Twenty-five to 30 acres, slightly rolling, between spur switch of mainline railroad and good gravel road to river, which is about one-eighth of a mile distant. Gravel and clay base will permit economical grading of area. River affords 9-foot navigation channel for water transportation.

Area of some 200 acres of level agricultural land, fronting river, also available.

City of 170,000 population: El-shaped tract of 180 x 432 ft. on one side and 546 x 200-300 ft. on the other, crossed by mainline railroad and fronts on two city streets; railroad spurs can be laid to each part of tract.

Town of 609 population: Building lot, 400 x 600 ft., highway and power line on one side, railroad and telephone lines on the other; sewer and water mains to site. Local financing available for industrial plant building of around 20,000 sq. ft., on very reasonable terms. Structural steel already on ground; cinder block and crushed stone are obtainable from local sources.

INQUIRIES ON INDUSTRIAL LOCATIONS

The Industrial Development Division will be glad to hear from any city or town in regard to buildings, plant sites, or developed plans that may possibly meet the needs of any of the industries listed below, or listed in previous issues of the "Newsletter". In corresponding about any of the listings, please mention both number and classification.

69. Wallpaper: Manufacturer of wallpapers wants a new plant location which, for market reasons, should be in East Tennessee at some point north of Knoxville, on mainline railroad. Middle Tennessee locations might be considered.

Required plant building should approximate 100 x 350 ft., one-story, with 16-18 ft. ceilings. A wider building can be used, if it can be purchased advantageously.

Local financing of construction of needed building will be considered on long-term amortization basis, with annual rentals of between 5%-10% paid monthly. Company has other property currently being acquired on similar basis.

73. Garments: Well-rated manufacturer seeks building for sewing operations, to start as soon after January 1 as possible. Will employ 200 to 400 men and women.

Needs approximately 20,000 sq. ft. space, preferably on one floor. Rental of an existing building is desired, and, initially, can use one of lesser size, provided site affords space for construction of an addition.

Construction of new building will be considered only if early completion assured.

75. Men's Hats: Preliminary inquiry by well-rated manufacturer for 75,000 to 100,000 sq. ft. of floor space. No details available at press-time on employment or specific needs. Interested communities should suggest their possibilities, either existing vacant buildings or basis for financing construction of required structure.

* * *

SALES OPPORTUNITY

Pipe Stems: Manufacturer seeks supplier of stout reed pipe stems, as commonly used in corncob and clay pipes. Stems should measure 8-10 in. long, 3/8-in. diameter, with unobstructed opening of about 1/8-in. diameter.

* * *

THE WOOD WHITTLERS

The Wood Whittlers is a group of native craftsmen organized at Gatlinburg, Tenn., for the production and sale of hand-turned book-ends, salt-and-pepper shakers, and other wooden novelties. Wild cherry, black walnut, maple, and other native hardwoods obtained from the nearby Smoky Mountains are among the woods used. These mountain woods also lend themselves admirably to the manufacture of plates, trays, goblets, and similar items which will be available for sale after February 1st.

The Metropolitan Museum of New York has honored the Wood Whittlers with an exhibit.

Address Shirl Compton, the Wood Whittlers, Gatlinburg, Tenn., for illustrated folder and price list.

NORTHERN INTERESTS BLOCK SOUTHERN FREIGHT RATE REDUCTION

An interlocutory injunction, filed on December 21 in the northern New York district Federal Court, temporarily enjoins the Federal government from enforcing compliance of the Interstate Commerce Commission's order to increase freight rates in northern and eastern states. Nine states - New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Ohio - signed the writ.

The ICC order, handed down last May, was scheduled to take effect on January 1 and would have boosted class rates in the so-called northern "Official Territory" by 10% and would have reduced these rates by 10% on southern and western lines. (See Newsletter, May 25, 1945)

In granting the stay in rate changes, the federal court is reported as asserting that "a 10 per cent increase would impose upon industry, shippers, and receivers of freight transported within official territory an increased cost of many millions dollars a year." It was the court's further observation that "reasonable grounds" exist for believing the ICC order should be "permanently annulled".

* * *

"HOW WE CAN MAKE JOBS FOR MILLIONS"

The above last-minute move by northern industry against the South's long fight for greater equality in freight rates comes as an enlightening commentary to an article by J. A. (Cap) Krug, retiring WPB chairman, in the December issue of The American Magazine. Under the title of "How We Can Make Jobs For Millions", Krug - formerly TVA manager of power, points out that "less than 10 per cent of (the United States') area has 65 per cent of the manufacturing industry. This tiny area is pretty well concentrated in the Northeastern region of the United States. It consists of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Delaware, and Maryland. (Compare with states above-listed that are fighting reduction of southern freight rates - Editor).

"This region - it might better be called a district - produces only 4 per cent of our lumber and 26 per cent of our minerals. In natural resources, when compared with the vast underdeveloped regions of the nation (the South and West), it is comparatively poor. Yet it contains 43 per cent of our total population and receives, as of 1940, 56 per cent of our national income."

On the other hand, Krug continues, only 20 per cent of the nation's manufacturing is accounted for in the vast 75 per cent of the geographical area of the United States, mainly the southern and western states, which contains not only 40 per cent of our population but most of our natural resources - our basic wealth.

In the early days of the nation, Krug admits, there may have been some justification for concentration of industry along the northeastern seaboard. "But since that time," he says, "we have discovered America. We have found that most of the wealth of the nation lies elsewhere than in the little empire of the Northeastern states - that the West and South are far richer in timber, ore, and agricultural products for fabrication than the 11 states which have two-thirds of our industry.

"We have found too, that the now underprivileged and underdeveloped regions of the nation can produce more power more cheaply than the rest of the nation . . . The nation is criss-crossed with highways and railroads. The South and West have

seacoasts. Everything necessary for the development of industry is at hand in these regions, yet they have no industry. Why?

"One reason is that some of the industrialists of the East won't let them. For years they have lobbied and publicized their cause. They are still doing it. They cry their old economics, which won't stand up any more. They don't want to decentralize industry . . . No labor out there, they cry. To them I say that skilled labor has already been widely distributed in the United States because war plants were widely distributed . . . No transportation out there, they say. There is cheaper transportation than ever before, because recently the Interstate Commerce Commission granted an equality of freight rates to the West and Middle West, which will make it possible for shippers there to compete with the Panama Canal. Why wasn't this equality granted before? The established and entrenched magnates were afraid of competition. If they persist in their ways, they will ruin not only themselves, but the national economy as well."

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Editor's Note: Quotations from Mr. Krug's article are with the special permission of the editor of American Magazine. You will find William S. Knudsen's article, "The Next Ten Years", in the same issue of The American Magazine, to be equally stimulating.

* * *

PRODUCTION LINE NEWS AND NOTES

Murfreesboro Organizes Industrial Group

Murfreesboro Industries, Inc., with a membership of more than 70 local businessmen, has been organized "to promote increased industrial activity" in Rutherford County. The Murfreesboro Chamber of Commerce, various other civic groups and committees, and many citizens are reported to have been active in effecting the new organization.

Members of the organization are subscribing to a fund that can be used for the construction of locally needed industrial facilities.

Fifty-five Tennessee Firms Earn "E" Award

Fifty-five Tennessee industrial concerns earned the Army and Navy "E" award for excellence of production records under war contracts, according to a final compilation recently announced by the Army and Navy departments. Renewal or "Star" awards, for each six-months period of continued excellence in production after the original award, were won two or more times by 31 of the plants. In view of the fact that only 5 percent of the nation's war plants earned these awards, Tennessee's industrial production record is certainly outstanding.

Union City Plans Industrial Development Fund

The Union City Chamber of Commerce, in late November, voted unanimously in favor of requesting all citizens and firms to leave on deposit the $51,250 fund raised for financing the Majestic Stove Company project, now abandoned (see Newsletter for December). Suggested future use of the fund would be for plant construction on a lease-rental basis to responsible concerns, with sufficient rentals to assure eventual return to all contributors of their principal plus interest. Further granting of money subsidy to any concern is not favored, according to local news reports.

"101 Small Business Opportunities" List Available

Copies of a list of 101 suggestions as to small businesses that may be started on limited capital investments are now available free on request to this Division. Each listed business has an estimated figure for initial required capital and comments on the chief requirements essential to successful operation.

As corollary reading, we suggest Arthur E. Morgan's "A Business of My Own". This 160-page book is replete with lists and suggestions on the possibilities for establishing small industries and other self-employment occupations. Reviewed are hundreds of interesting examples of how people with ideas and only limited capital have achieved commercial and industrial successes. The book can be obtained at 75¢ per copy from "Community Service News", Community Service, Inc., Yellow Springs, Ohio.

Also recommended are "Opportunities for Limited Capital" and "Opportunities Unlimited", published in booklet form by B. C. Forbes & Son Publishing Co., Inc., 120 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. Discussed are the opportunities for limited individual investments in photography, foreign trade, game and fur farming, plastics, aviation, light metals, tourist courts, and many other small businesses and industries. Copies may be obtained from the publisher at small cost.

RFC Sets Up Surplus Goods Offices

Sales of surplus government-owned consumer goods will be handled in Tennessee by the RFC, Office of Surplus Property, Consumer Goods Division.

The Nashville office, covering all the State except West Tennessee (west of Tennessee River), will be in charge of Kenneth Hunt, 5th Floor, Nashville Trust Bldg. The Memphis office will be in charge of Ray C. Podesta, Sterick Bldg.

Research Labs Being Listed

Tennessee industries with operating research laboratories should register that fact with the National Research Council, National Academy of Science's Bldg., Washington, D. C., in order to assure listing in their directory of "Industrial Research Laboratories of the United States", which is scheduled to go to press in the near future.

Aids to Tourist Court Operators and Other Small Business

With Tennessee tourist business "booming", many locations in the State offer excellent opportunities for starting new tourist courts. The national average profit in this business is around 30%. A 22-unit court can be financed on initial cash capital of about $10,500.

One of the essentials of success in the business is attractive appearance of the courts. To assist prospective operators, the Division of State Information, Dept. of Conservation, State Office Bldg., Nashville, has available for inspection a copy of The Tourist Court Plan Book (issued by "The Tourist Court Journal", Temple, Texas - $25 per copy). In this book are dozens of blueprint plans, architect sketches, and landscaping layouts of modern tourist courts. If interested, it will pay to see Mr. B. T. Gregory, Director of the Division of State Information.

The U. S. Department of Commerce has issued recently the following pamphlets on other small business opportunities:

Establishing a Sporting Goods Store
Establishing and Operating a Small Business in Aviation
Establishing and Operating a Trucking Business
Establishing a Women's Apparel Store

Address requests to: U. S. Dept. Commerce, 603 Rhodes Bldg., Atlanta 1, Ga.

Ripley Forms Chamber of Commerce

At a meeting of 75 business men and women in Ripley, late in November, action was taken to form the group into a temporary organization as a Chamber of Commerce. Joseph Tucker, Jr., was selected as temporary chairman; Roy Roberson, as temporary secretary. An Industrial Committee also was appointed to plan a program of local expansion.

Citizens from Brownsville and Halls were guest speakers at the meeting and explained to the group their own local activities in planning for new industries.

* * *

TULSA UNITES FOR NEW INDUSTRIES

Tulsa, Oklahoma, according to Business Week (11/24/45), has developed a workable solution for bringing new industries to that city. Forming "Tulsa Industries, Inc., composed of local manufacturers and distributors - chartered in Delaware, the new organization now includes 26 representatives of local industrial plants and takes credit for bringing $300,000 of new business to its members in the first three weeks of full operation.

Tulsa Industries, Inc., operates similar to the New England Industrial Development Corporation, serving as a central clearing agency in obtaining financial, technical, and other assistance for promising projects. As a preliminary step, the organization made preparations, prior to V-J day, to offer to outside industrialists the men and machines for manufacturing in Tulsa such part of their production destined for distribution in the Southwest and on the West Coast. The resultant possible savings in shipping costs under this procedure were carefully tabulated.

Interchange of facilities and procurement of new machines, when needed, were provided for within Tulsa Industries, Incorporated's own membership. Local surveys of skilled labor supplies, wage scales, available machine tools, and similar pertinent factors were among other preliminary steps taken by the organization.

Unlike the Louisville Industrial Foundation, the Tulsa cooperative has no revolving fund and is financed by fees ranging up from $50 per month, collected from its members according to their industrial size. Credit on the fees is given members against service commissions on business acquired.

Tulsa's action is illustrative of the U. S. Department of Commerce's statement that "most of the answer to postwar development and employment of discharged veterans and war workers lies in community action". Examples of what p[illegible] other southern cities have developed are reviewed in "Planning Their Postwar Plans", free on request from the U. S. Dept. of Commerce.

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INDUSTRIAL EXPANSIONS AND CONTRACTIONS

Tennessee Aircraft, Inc., Nashville - now designated as Skyfarer Division of the General Aircraft Corp., has announced plans for production of a popular-price all-metal plane. Full data on the new plane will be released early in 1946. Other products of the local plant will include an aluminum 14-foot sport boat and aluminum child's scooter.

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Delta Chemical Co., Baltimore, has announced plans for construction at Chattanooga of a new plant for the manufacture of laundry, cleaning, and disinfecting supplies.

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Valley Fibre Box Co., Memphis, is reported to be planning construction of a new modern one-story brick plant, estimated to cost $300,000. The site selected is on Hollywood St., north of the Union Railway (E-N-R, 12/6/45). J. T. Mendenhall is president of the Company.

- - -

Mylan-Spencer Co., Inc., and Mylan-Winchester Co., Inc., have been granted State incorporation charters for the manufacture, purchase, and sale of wearing apparel. Incorporators are Joseph Yastan, Phillip L. Handsman, and Ethel Herman. The Mylan organization, offices in Nashville, currently operate a plant at Sparta. As indicated by the new charter names, the company apparently contemplates expansion of operations to Spencer and Winchester.

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Missouri Portland Cement Co., St. Louis Mo., is planning to build at Memphis a 750,000 - barrel mill, estimated to cost $2,500,000.

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Cherokee Porcelain Enamel Corporation, Knoxville, is constructing a new plant on Kingston Pike for the production of finished enamel display signs, store fronts, show cases, refrigerator cases, and similar products. Production is scheduled to start May 1. Ed L. and Wm. Hicks, owners of the local Post Sign Co., and R. L. Reid, Cleveland, O., are charter incorporators of the new concern.

- - -

Bert Novey, Chicago sportswear manufacturer, has been identified as the industrialist for whom Jackson will construct a new plant facility, as announced in last month's "Newsletter". The new factory, for which ground was to be broken about January 1, will employ 500 persons.

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Lannom Manufacturing Co., Grinnell, Iowa, has established a baseball glove manufacturing unit at Lynchburg. Temporarily, the company's operations will be in a leased local garage building, until a planned $30,000 factory building can be built.

Baseballs and softballs are made by this company in a plant at Tullahoma. The Lynchburg unit is Moore County's second industrial plant, the other being the famous Jack Daniel Distillery - sole distillery operated in the State.

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Stratton-Edwards Manufacturing Co., Memphis, has been granted a State charter "to manufacture, buy, sell, and deal in household furniture, etc". L. M. Stratton, Jr., B. A. Edwards, and C. W. Cresham are listed as incorporators.

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Magnet Mills, Clinton, is continuing to hire trainees in anticipation of full-scale production of hosiery, with expanded operations in nylon and other synthetic fibers.

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Martin Manufacturing Co., which has operated the garment factory in Martin for the past two years, sold out its interests in mid-December to a group of New York bankers. The new owners will continue the present full-scale operation of the plant under the name of Southland Garment Co. Future expansion of the plant is reported under consideration.

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Peggy Craft Marine is a small-scale boat-building and marine service business recently started at Lenoir City.

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Rohm & Haas' $3,000,000 war-built plexiglass plant at Knoxville halted production on December 1, and the plant has been listed for sale by the RFC. According to news reports, R & H is negotiating for a deal that would permit later resumption of operations under either a lease or purchase. Approximately 300 persons were laid off by the production halt; about 1600 workers were engaged at the plant during full-scale war output.

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A new concrete block plant and a 402-locker food storage plant are under construction at Sweetwater. International Harvester Company also is building a large service and supply warehouse in the city.

- - -

Tennessee Eastman Corporation, Kingsport, on completion of planned plant expansions calling for annual $5 million expenditures during 1946 and 1947, will be able to increase by about 30 percent the output of "Tenite", its well-known cellulose acetate plastic. Similar increases in rayon staple and yarn outputs also will be possible. About 2,000 new employees will be added to the current payroll of 7,000.

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International Harvester Co., Memphis, is reported to have completed grading and construction of drainage system on the site of their new $5,000,000 plant.

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Murfreesboro's famous red-cedar bucket factory, long reputed as the only one of its kind in the world, was slated to go on the auction block on December 22. This old factory, established more than 100 years ago, produced distinctive brass-bound cedar buckets, churns, and similar items. The sale to dissolve the Patterson family partnership, under which the plant had operated throughout its history, was occasioned by the recent death of one of the partners.

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The Sparta-White County Chamber of Commerce recently voted its support in providing facilities for expansion of the local Mylan Manufacturing Company's box plant, which currently supplies containers for the company's output of dress shirts. Under plans now being discussed, a new plant, employing about 100 persons, would be built as an addition to the present small box factory and would manufacture corrugated paper boxes for the trade. The proposed addition would be built with local funds and then rented to the "Mylan" organization.

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Kit Co., Inc., Nashville, has been granted a State charter to manufacture and repair tools and equipment and to sell machinery parts. Incorporators are R. R. Neil, Jr., J. P. Dickson, and E. M. Charlton.

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McEwen Manufacturing Co., operating for the past year at McEwen in a temporary location, plans to move into a new modern 28,000 sq. ft. factory building to be constructed by that city. A $50,000 bond issue was voted recently for partial financing of the building.

Up to V-J day, the McEwen plant made Navy dungarees, employing about 75 persons. The projected expansion will provide employment for 300 or more.

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Mid-South Oil Co., Memphis, is reported building a bulk plant and warehouse, estimated to cost $175,000.

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McAleer Manufacturing Company, Rochester, Mich., in mid-December was completing at Greenback, Tenn., a new plant for the production of "atomized" or powdered metals, used in the war-developed science of "powder metallurgy". Greenback Industries, a research unit, has operated there for the past two years.

Under the process developed by this company, aluminum, copper, tin, and other metals can be "atomized" or reduced to powder form. Relatively large use of electric power is required for the process. This new plant employs 21 persons.

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The Brown Shoe Company, St. Louis, Mo., is constructing its third operating unit in Savannah, Tenn. The new factory building, reported as 382 x 160 feet, will cost an estimated $300,000 and will accommodate 800 additional workers. Three hundred workers are now employed in the two smaller units operated at Savannah.

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National Cylinder Gas Co., Memphis, early in December had pending before the City Board of Adjustment for variation in zoning regulations, an application to permit construction of a new brick and steel 90 x 100 ft. oxygen manufacturing unit. The company already operates another plant in Memphis.

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TENNESSEE
Industrial Planning
NEWSLETTER

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
TENNESSEE STATE PLANNING COMMISSION
432 SIXTH AVENUE NORTH, NASHVILLE 3

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INDUSTRIAL TENNESSEE IN 1945

By Editor

(Abstract of an article appearing under the same title in the February issue of The Tennessee Planner, bimonthly publication of this Commission.)

Industrial activities in Tennessee during 1945 reflect the changing economic conditions created nationally by the termination of hostilities. In the early part of the year, reconversion plans were shelved temporarily in favor of maintenance of maximum output. Following V-J Day, Tennessee industry was absorbed largely in the task of cancelling war contracts and shifting to a peacetime basis. At year's end this transition apparently was progressing smoothly, with a minimum of interruptions and unemployment.

Bomb Project Revealed

The entire industrial record of Tennessee during 1945 is completely overshadowed by the revelation that Clinton Engineer Works at Oak Ridge was the prime production center of the atomic bomb materials. The production facilities built there constitute the largest industrial plant in the world; 90,000 workers were employed at peak operations. Oak Ridge, the modern city founded to serve the project, has grown to a population of 75,000, fifth largest in the State.

Of a total of $1,665,000,000 expended on the entire atomic bomb project, the Clinton Engineer Works and the City of Oak Ridge are reported to have cost $1,106,000,000.

Industrial Expansion Continues

Industrial construction awards, to the end of November, amounted to $52,295,000, plus more than $16,000,000 of planned awards - exclusive of all construction at Clinton Engineer Works.

During the year, private business concerns were issued a total of 598 State charters. Both wholly new developments and corporate changes of existing industries are included in the total reported. However, State Department of Labor figures for the first three quarters of the year show a total of 1099 new business enterprises against 913 casualties, with more than half of the latter being in the trade group.

Retail Trade Up - Textiles and Lumber Suffer

Retail sales continued high, with 3% to 18% increases over 1944 in the various metropolitan centers of the State.

Textile and lumber mills were unable to expand their 1945 output, as both industries continued to suffer the shortages of labor and non-availability of new machinery and

equipment that had harassed them in the preceding year.

Natural Resources Development

Mining and similar developments of natural resources in 1945 were distinctly limited because of manpower and equipment shortages. Output of coal for the year was appreciably below the 1944-level.

Tennessee Copper Company opened a new mine at Ducktown. TVA's new pilot plant for experimental research on defluorination of phosphate began operation at Godwin; and the Tennessee Natural Gas Lines, Inc. received final Federal approval for construction of a pipeline to bring natural gas to the Nashville area from the trunk-line of the Tennessee Gas & Transmission Company.

New Industrial Expansion Offsets Losses

Among the major industrial casualties of the year were the various ordnance plants at Milan, Memphis, Chattanooga and Kingsport. Ending of the war also caused cancellation of plans for the Mohawk Rubber Company's plant at Chattanooga, and the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company's plant at Nashville. Rohm & Haas suspended operation of their plexiglas plant in Knoxville early in December, and Monsanto Chemical Company's "Duck River" phosgene unit, built for Chemical Warfare Service, was closed early in the year.

New industrial plants or expansions of existing industries are offsetting these losses in the State's productive capacity. The more important new plants and expansions completed, under construction, or definitely committed for the State at year's end include: Belding Heminway's $1-million thread-throwing mill at Morristown; Tennessee Eastman Corporation's $10-million expansion at Kingsport; International Harvester's new $5-million plant at Memphis; J. I. Case Manufacturing Company's large assembly plant in Memphis; Ford Motor Company's $1-million expansion at Memphis; the $500,000 expansion of Air Products, Inc., at Chattanooga; S. Karpen and Brothers' new furniture manufacturing unit at Dyersburg; O. B. Andrews Company's new paper-container plants at Knoxville and Johnson City; the new $500,000 plant of Modern Packages, Inc., at Memphis; and Florence Stove Company's $1½-million expansion at Lewisburg.

Industrial Economy Balanced

During the war, Tennessee's basic economy reached a balance between agriculture and manufacturing, with respect to employment. At the end of 1945, this balance was being essentially maintained, with 23.6% of the estimated total of 985,000 employed workers being engaged in manufacturing against 27.1% engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Unemployment Not Serious

Peak wartime employment, reached in July, 1944, totaled 1,051,000, of which 279,000 were employed in manufacturing. By November, 1945, total employment had decreased to 985,000, with 40,000 of the decrease being in manufacturing alone.

In December, total unemployment in the State was estimated at 83,000, including returned service men and war workers. In no single area had unemployment reached serious proportions, but it is not likely that the peak in unemployment has been reached. Estimates at the beginning of 1946 indicated possible expansion of manufacturing employment in the State during the current year at approximately 20,000, with 7500 of such expansion being that afforded by new industrial plants. Although some expansion of existing industrial facilities is indicated for Memphis, Chattanooga,

Knoxville and Milan during 1946, estimated employment increases from such sources by no means will compensate for the layoffs in those areas. In Nashville, practically no expansion is indicated, while in Kingsport the expansion should almost equal the layoffs. The general trend of new industries is toward the location of relatively small plants in non-industrialized small towns.

Construction employment will undoubtedly expand, but there are too many unknowns to make an estimate possible.

Unemployment by major labor market areas, at the beginning of 1946, was estimated as follows: Memphis, 8600; Nashville, 5500; Chattanooga, 5300; Knoxville, 7000; and Kingsport, 4200.

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS AND PLANT SITES AVAILABLE

Industrial Buildings

West Tennessee

City of 300,000 population: Brick and iron-clad building, totaling 165,200 sq. ft. of floor space. Consists of 90,375 sq. ft. section, brick walls, car-level concrete floors; adjoining are a 29,000 sq. ft. section - iron-clad walls and concrete floor - and a 36,800 sq. ft. warehouse - iron-clad walls and wood floor. Entire building equipped with sprinkler system, lights, ventilators; all space, except warehouse, heated with blower-type gas units. Toilets and locker facilities for 1360 employees.

Modern office, 2166 sq. ft., on second floor; additional shipping offices on first floor, with loading platforms to 4 spur tracks having total 30-car capacity. Escalator leading to river.

Plant site totals 5.38 acres, enclosed by heavy duty "cyclone" fence.

Can be leased in part or as a whole, at 25¢ per sq. ft. annual rental.

Middle Tennessee

City of 175,000 population: One-story brick building 200 x 200 ft. with concrete slab floor and reinforced concrete, pan-type roof with felt surface supported by 42 concrete columns on 25-ft. centers. Ceiling height, 16 2/3 ft., two doors on each side of building opening 12 ft. Equipped with stoker-fired low-pressure steel boiler heating system; separate boiler room and coal bunker.

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THE SOUTH, NEW INDUSTRIAL FRONTIER

The South, termed the nation's "new industrial frontier", is shown in a recent issue of The Index published by the New York Trust Co., to be outstripping the rest of the country in converting to peacetime operation. Pointing out that the war telescoped into a few years a generation of industrial development in the South, The Index forecasts that this region will continue its development because of favorable supply of labor, resources, and power, plus a congenial climate. Of the $35 billions of war contracts and $9 billions in new facilities, the study shows that the greater growth of the latter was in Tennessee, Texas, Alabama, Louisiana, and West Virginia. "The outlook for new factories and expansion of existing facilities seems bright", according to The Index. "Throughout the whole southern area in recent years, many new industries have been developed, while older ones have been expanding".

"THERE'S MONEY IN THE RIVER"

The growth of river traffic during the war is the subject of an article - "There's Money in the River ", by Harry Henderson & Sam Shaw, in the January 26 issue of Colliers.

Roughly 100,000,000 net tons of war materials -equivalent to 38,000 trains of 50 cars each,were carried by barge over the Mississippi River system last year, the article states. In addition, over two million tons of war shipping - landing craft, tankers, destroyer escorts - were built at inland yards and floated down to the Gulf.

In 1921, the article points out, the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., Pittsburgh, began river shipping of steel pipe to Memphis for distribution in the South and West. As Jones & Laughlin were thus able to fill orders faster than their competitors, most of the big steel companies followed suit, and, eventually, "whole industries followed because Memphis is a key distributing point for Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma". Citing the fact that barge rates are 20% to 50% under rail rates, the authors state that "most heavy industries have laid their postwar plans with an eye on water transportation. That is why it didn't take International Harvester, whose other eye was on mechanization of southern agriculture, long to decide to build a new $5,000,000 plant at Memphis now".

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SEARS SETS UP NEW SOUTHERN OFFICES

Sears, Roebuck & Co., in furtherance of decentralization of its operations, has announced that after February 1 its Southern operations will be directed from headquarters in Atlanta.

In selecting Philadelphia over New York as headquarters for the company's new Eastern territory headquarters, Robert E. Wood, board chairman, is reported to have said that "New York is the worst possible center from which to direct a nationwide business".

Always, the road of industry seems to be Southward.

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SOUTHERN MINES SET HIGH OUTPUT RECORD

The South's mineral production in 1944 was valued in excess of $3¼ billion or nearly 47% of the total U. S. output value, according to a report recently released by the U. S. Bureau of Mines. In 1900, the South was contributing less than 7%, or $129,875,000, of the U. S. total.

"Whether the factories of the nation toil for the war god Mars, or whether they produce for a world at peace, it is to the South that they must look for a major portion of their critical supplies".

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INQUIRIES ON INDUSTRIAL LOCATIONS

The Industrial Development Division will be glad to hear from any city or town in regard to buildings, plant sites, or developed plans that may possibl meet the needs of any of the industries listed below, or listed in previous issues of the "Newsletter". In corresponding about any of the listings, please mention both number and classification.

84. Rayon Weaving: Eastern textile interests seek locations for several rayon weaving mills in towns of 1,000 to 8,000 population. Immediate need is for an existing plant building. Also will give consideration to locations for future construction of two or three additional mills. Each mill will employ 100-300 persons, 50% male.

General specifications for these mills include: 40,000 to 100,000 sq. ft., of which 25,000 sq. ft. must withstand vibrating load; one-story, with concrete floor preferable; frame bldg., two-story is least desirable; minimum width of bldg., 50-75 ft.; prefer R.R. siding but not essential; water and fuel requirements nominal.

Plant sites should be around 5 acres, with access to good highways.

85. Dress Shirts: Manufacturer wants 5,000 to 10,000 sq. ft. of floor space suitable for sewing operations. Building should be sprinkler equipped or property owner agree to install. Will consider any structure suitable for remodeling. Employ about 100 workers.

86. Children's Garments: Experienced textile operators want 15,000 to 20,000 sq. ft. of floor space for immediate occupancy. New company being formed to manufacture children's garments. Will employ initially 100 or more workers, depending on space available. Any building considered must be sprinkler-equipped.

Urgent Need for Industrial Buildings

Numerous inquiries to this Division in recent weeks are for vacant plant space, ready for immediate occupancy. Such space is at a premium throughout the State, and we strongly urge any community organization, bank, realtor, or others having for rent or sale industrial property, ranging upward from 5,000 sq. ft., to send us details for reference on inquiries made to this Division. Many of the smaller industries seeking space do not want to risk the possible loss of time in trying to construct new facilities during the present period of material shortages.

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SALES OPPORTUNITIES

Wooden Dowels: Company seeks source of wooden dowels.

Furniture: Old established wholesale concern would like to purchase various types of furniture from Tennessee manufacturers. Assures purchases in considerable volume on annual basis.

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IMPORTANT
LAST-MINUTE INDUSTRIAL INQUIRY
(Renewal of Investigations)

31. Children's Apparel: Nationally known manufacturer, in business over 50 years and rated AAA-1 by Dun & Bradstreet, wants to obtain a Tennessee location for branch factory, preferably in area easily reached by both plane and rail from their Middle West Headquarters.

Company is coming South solely because of expansion needs. Initially will employ about 175 persons, mainly women, and location selected must afford adequate labor for anticipated future expansion. Hourly wages "compare favorably with any in the industry."

Company needs plant space of about 30,000 sq. ft., preferably on one-floor but not over two floors. Will lease or make other arrangements to obtain use of plant building.

We recommend consideration of this inquiry by all communities within 50 miles of major airport facilities and with direct railroad connections to Cincinnati. Interested communities able to meet requirements of this company should submit to this Division, at once, details on available building space or proposition to furnish same.

IS YOUR CITY GETTING AN INDUSTRIAL "BRUSH-OFF"?

Noted elsewhere in this issue (see p.3) is the evidence, during 1945, of the continued trend by new industries to select plant locations in the smaller cities This trend also is being confirmed by the contacts this Division has with prospective industrialists. With all major factors being equal, numberous of the larger developments projected for Tennessee specify preference for the smaller cities.

In some instances, the reasons for preferring the smaller community over the metropolitan area are clearly the economic advantages of so-called decentralization. Yet, in other instances, the lack of consideration given to some of our larger cities, particularly certain metropolitan areas, apparently stems from unfavorable but correctable physical conditions existing in those cities. Again, the fault is not always physical but rather is due to lack of civic leadership and vision - in brief, non-progressive leadership of the community, or if you prefer, lack of leadership.

Without any desire to deal in specific examples, we think that our purpose can be achieved by recommending for serious study two very excellent pamphlets - "Selling A City To Industry" and "Streamlining A City For Industry".*

In the latter publication the statement is made that "No city enjoying a healthy industrial condition loses within a few years - - - a substantial part of its industry. When such a situation occurs, there is something basically wrong with either competitive conditions or the civic leadership in the community. Before such a community can resume its normal industrial development, it must remedy these conditions - - - In some cases these shackles may be high tax rates, high water rates, high rail rates, high insurance rates". Numerous other factors that can handicap a city's development might be cited.

The above statement is equally applicable to cities failing to show a substantial industrial expansion, particularly here in the South and during the current period. If your city is not getting what appears to be reasonable consideration for new industries, perhaps there's a reason.

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PRODUCTION LINE NEWS AND NOTES

Col. Grace Heads Memphis C of C Industrial Division

Colonel Porter Grace was recently appointed manager of the Memphis Chmaber of Commerce's Industrial Division, succeeding Chas. S. Peete. Colonel Grace, prior to his four years' military service - during which he rose from a lieutenant of field artillery to an executive position on General Eisenhower's European staff - was director of the Membership Division of the Memphis organization.

New Industrial Designing Service for Memphis

Charles S. Peete, recently resigned as manager of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce Industrial Division, has entered the industrial designing field, in partnership with Kirby Stringer of Memphis. The new firm of Stringer & Peete, with offices at 226 Dermon Bldg., Memphis, will furnish a complete service, including machinery design, process studies, and flow diagrams. This new firm affords Memphis industry a type of service not previously available in that city.

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*Obtainable from Herbert S. Swan, Industrial Consultant, 299 Broadway, New York 7, N.Y. Prices 40¢ and 20¢, respectively.

War Assets Corporation - New RFC Disposal Agency

War Assets Corporation is a new subsidiary agency of RFC, organized to handle the disposal of all government-owned property declared surplus by the Army, Navy, and other government agencies. This new subsidiary will continue to dispose of surplus producers' and capital goods, aircraft, and plants formerly handled directly by RFC and surplus consumer goods formerly handled by the U. S. Department of Commerce. No change in offices or personnel results from the transfer, and WAC will direct the activities from the regional RFC office at Nashville and branch offices at Knoxville, Chattanooga, and Memphis.

Included in recent offerings through the War Assets Corporation are ready mixed paints at 65¢ per gallon; 1½ kva automatic gasoline-driven electric generating sets at $435 each; hand-chain and electric hoists, 1- to 5-ton capacities; semi-special machine tools; arc welding machines; chemicals; brass, aluminum, and steel sheet, strip, tubing, rods, etc; fans and blowers; dust collection equipment; and numerous other items of industrial utility.

War Camp Lands Offered for Sale

Some 4800 acres of farmland in the Camp Tyson area at Paris has been declared surplus and is being offered to former landowners, from which the government purchased it. Disposal is through John A. Moore, assistant vice-president of the Federal Land Bank of Louisville, Ky., who is district supervisor of the sales of surplus farm and forest lands in the Fourth Farm Credit District, which includes Tennessee. After February 7, Joe Elliott, project manager, Camp Tyson, Paris, will furnish any information on the sales.

A total of 292.65 acres in the Naval Air Station area at Memphis, is being similarly offered for sale.

Chattanooga and Memphis Schedule First Postwar Events

The Memphis Cotton Carnival, first since 1941, will be held May 13-19 and will have as its theme the history of the "Volunteer State", commemorating the 150th anniversary of the State of Tennessee.

The first postwar national convention of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers will be held in Chattanooga, April 1-3.

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New Advertising Brochure on Knoxville

"Unlocking the Power of the Universe" is a new advertising folder on Knoxville issued by the Knoxville News-Sentinel. Featured is the skyrocketing effect on Knoxville business indexes of the nearby Oak Ridge atomic project. TVA's influence on local industrial prosperity and Knoxville's tourist attractions are also described, with accompanying illustrations.

"For Tennessee Veterans"

"For Tennessee Veterans" is a new booklet, just issued by the Research Division of this Commission and the State Dept. of Veteran's Affairs, that lists briefly the kinds of assistance available to war veterans from each State and Federal agency or department. Miss Eleanor Keeble, Research Assistant, is the compiler. The booklet is free on request to this Commission or the State Department of Veteran's Affairs.

First Electrical Rock Wool Furnace

An electrically-heated rock wool furnace, reputedly the first of its kind in the U.S., was expected to begin operation at Tacoma, Wash., early this year.

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSIONS AND CONTRACTIONS

The Forked Deer Soya Mills, Inc., Dyersburg, has been granted a State charter and plans are under way for construction of a solvent extraction plant, reportedly the first of its kind in the entire South. The new mill, to be completed by August in time to handle the local 1946 crop of soybeans, is planned to operate on a year-round basis, handling one million bushels of soybeans annually or 75 tons daily. Murray Weakley of Dyersburg is president of the new company, which is financed by citizens of Dyersburg, Halls, Newbern, and Obion.

Other new Dyersburg industries are the Tennessee Wood Products Company which has a plant under construction for manufacture of unfinished furniture; a new concrete block plant is soon to start operation; and S. Karpen & Brothers' new furniture plant, announced in last month's "Newsletter".

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Tenneva Frozen Foods, Inc., Bristol, officially opened its modern food freezing - locker storage plant early in January, although the plant had been in operation for several weeks. Capacity of the plant is 768 lockers, and all kinds of meats, fruit, and vegetables can be processed.

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Cleveland Container Corporation has acquired the former Caine Steel Co. plant at Memphis for manufacture of plastic articles and paper cans and other containers. Of a total reported $300,000 investment, $250,000 will be spent in remodeling and equipping the plant.

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The "go ahead" signal for resumption of construction on the $25,400,000 Center Hill Dam on Caney Fork River, near Carthage, was given by the U. S. District Engineers office on January 2, following President Truman's signing of the deficiency appropriation bill that made the necessary funds available. Massman-Metcalf and Hamilton companies of Kansas City, Mo., are contractors on the job, which was shut down in 1943 on order of the WPB. The dam was 40% complete when work was suspended.

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Murray Chair Co., Inc., Nashville, is building a new $20,000 plant that will permit expansion of employment from the present 55 workers to over 100. A State charter was recently issued permitting change of the firm from a partnership to a corporation. J. B. Murray is expected to be president of the new corporation.

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The State Gazette Broadcasting Co., Inc., Dyersburg, has received approval by the Federal Communications Commission for a 250-watt radio station, to be located just outside the corporation limits. Early construction of the station is planned.

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The State-constructed $30,000 cattle-breeding barn and laboratory facility between Franklin and Brentwood was presented at a formal ceremony, early in January, to the Maury-Williamson Artificial Insemination Association.

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Contract for a $100,000 expansion of Gloria Rayon Mill at Johnson City has been awarded by Burlington Mills, Greensboro, N. C., of which the "Gloria" unit is a subsidiary.

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At Clarksville, a manufacturing concern, as yet unidentified, is reported to have leased the plant facility formerly occupied by the Clarksville Manufacturing Co.

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Expansion by existing Knoxville industries in 1946 will cost $3,600,000, according to a survey only half completed by the local Chamber of Commerce.

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E. L. Bruce Co., Memphis, is constructing a $50,000 administration and assembly shop building.

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The Smoky Mountains Railway, 30-mile line operated between Knoxville and Sevierville, may be scrapped in the near future, as reported plans are to place a proposal to sell the road before the Interstate Commerce Commission about February 1.

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Ironall Factories, Inc., Cincinnati, O., have completed negotiations to locate a garment factory in Lawrenceburg, according to recent announcement by Mayor R. O. Downey. Construction is expected to start at once; 150 persons will be employed.

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A river terminal oil dock, costing $113,000 is to be built at Memphis by the Pure Oil Company.

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Tennessee Valley Broadcasting Co., Chattanooga, has been granted a permit by the Federal Communications Commission for a new radio station.

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Contract for construction of the Tennessee Natural Gas Lines' new 15-mile feeder pipeline to bring natural gas to Nashville was awarded early in January to N. A. Saigh, nationally-known pipeline contractor, and H. S. Walters, well-known Morristown contractor. Saigh and Walters anticipated that start of the $600,000 project would be made about February 1st.

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Brockton Heel Company, Nashville, has leased a 27,000 sq. ft. building in that city for manufacturing shoe heels. The building was formerly used by Tennessee Aircraft Co., and more recently by Spur Distributing Co.

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Honeychile Frocks, Inc., newly organized company at Chattanooga, expected to begin production of its children's dresses about mid-January. Plans call for an annual volume of about $300,000, with nationwide distribution of the dresses through department stores and specialty shops. President of the new concern is James F. Ansle, Jr., former assistant general manager of the local Topps Chewing Gum Company's plant.

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Reduction from $1.45 to $1.30 per ton in the freight rate of coal shipments over the Tennessee Central Railway from both Wilder and Monterey was upheld early in January by the Second Circuit Court, confirming a cut in the rate ordered on July 3, 1945 by the State Railroad & Public Utilities Commission.

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The Mead Corporation, Kingsport, has announced construction award to Austin Engineering Co., Cleveland, for a $350,000 expansion of its present plant facilities. Included in the program is a two-story 37,700 sq. ft. addition to its main plant for use as shipping and inspection departments, new hospital, personnel office, and modern cafeteria. Construction, to start about March 15, is expected to be completed by August. Ultimately, the new facilities should permit increase of employment from the total of 825 to 1,000 workers.

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Control of Appalachian Mills Company, Knoxville, was recently obtained by a group of business men in that city through purchase of all outstanding common stock and redemption of all preferred. The purchase was made to insure retention of the mill at Knoxville and its management by local people, according to a statement by W. A. Brownlee, president. Appalachian Mills is Knoxville's largest textile plant, normally employing 3,000 workers in the production of cotton underwear, sweaters, jackets, and similar articles.

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Bids for construction of an addition to the General Shoe Corporation's local plant were being taken in January by the City of Tullahoma.

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Farber Bros., Inc. Memphis, has been granted a State charter to manufacture auto seat covers and auto tops and to deal in auto paints and supplies. Initial capital is reported as $100,000.

Other companies also recently granted charters are Wil- Roy, Inc., for manufacture, design, etc., of all types of airplane equipment, baggage trucks, etc.; the Memphis Metal Mfg. Co., various metal products; Tiny Tot Tidiers, Inc., rental diaper service; Honey Belle Co., Inc., operation of bakeries; and Independent Tractor Co., Inc., manufacture and sale of all kinds of equipment and machinery.

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Bryan Full Fashioned Hosiery Mills, Chattanooga, are now producing nylon hosiery for the first time in three years. Additional equipment is on order to permit expansion in production when nylon becomes available in greater quantities.

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Kraft Foods, Inc., Memphis, has received a permit to construct a new $117,000 one-story brick and steel plant.

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Tennessee Valley Manufacturing Co., Nashville, is a new corporation formed to take over the Aircraft Parts Manufacturing Co., which will cease production of aircraft parts. The new corporation is chartered to engage in the manufacture of machinery for use in preparing foods for quick freezing, poultry dressing equipment, and certain other kinds of packing house equipment.

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On January 7, Ford Motor Company's Memphis assembly plant rolled the first new cars off its lines since 1942. Ultimate daily output of 75 cars is anticipated.

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Jamison Bedding, Inc., Nashville, has announced plans for a 20,000-sq.ft. addition to their plant, costing $56,500, plus other expansions in equipment that will permit eventual tripling of their present output of springs and mattresses. Total cost of the expansion was not made public.

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As the Newsletter goes to press, the RFC announces purchase - for more than $1,000,000 - by Rohm & Haas of their Knoxville plexiglas unit operated there during the war but which, early in December, suspended operations (see p.2).

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The N.C. & St. L. Railway's board of directors have announced approval for an expenditure of $2,300,000 in reduction of curves and improvements of road-bed on the Memphis and Atlanta divisions. Streamlined trains will be added soon.

Lullaby Baby Service, Nashville, has been issued a State charter for laundry and diaper service.

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TENNESSEE Industrial Planning NEWSLETTER

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
TENNESSEE STATE PLANNING COMMISSION
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Vol. 1, No. 11 Geo. I. Whitlatch, Editor March 1, 1946

WHY NOT A STATE MARKETING INSTITUTE?

By R. A. Merrill, Industrial Consultant
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(The following article, prepared at the suggestion of the editor, presents an idea for advancing the expansion of local industries, especially the smaller manufacturers. A future issue of the "Newsletter" will feature another plan for furthering the interests of the small industrialist. Comments and criticism of these articles are invited.)

Both Tennessee and the South as a whole have become most attractive to industrial organizations in recent years. In part, this is due to widespread publicity attending certain developments, of which perhaps the TVA and the atomic bomb project are the most spectacular, but it is the normal growth and other economic advances - in part stimulated by the TVA - that have definitely increased this region's industrial attractiveness.

Throughout this period of development, advertising campaigns instituted by cities, areas, states, railways and others have constantly stressed the superior advantages of the South as a location for industrial plants. But true as that may be, more than mere statements are necessary to accomplish the objective - industrial expansion for the region. For example, we cannot overlook the geographical fact that southern centers, on the whole, are much farther from the Nation's major markets in the centers of population than are the more northerly and easterly industrial centers. This fact, however, is not too important, provided there are compensating advantages.

Although the South has numerous "compensating advantages", the general opinion here has been that successful competition with other industrially minded regions required specific inducements. Many kinds of these so called "inducements" have been used over a period of years by numerous communities to obtain the establishment of local industrial plants. Probably the most common of these inducements has been the raising of local funds for the purchase of a plant site and construction thereon of buildings and other facilities, which are then turned over to some manufacturer for use on very generous terms - in some instances, amounting essentially to a gift. Where payments are required, these often are postponed for an initial 10-year period or longer. The net result of such subsidization is a heavy burden on the citizens of the community that, for many years, more than offsets the benefits obtained from the manufacturers payroll. This fact is seldom given adequate publicity and seems not to be appreciated fully by many persons who enter into such subsidization.

Even the most liberal subsidies have many, many times failed to attract the desired industries. There may be numerous reasons for such failures, but no community will have to thus rationalize its failures if it has a specific attraction to present to all desirable industrialists. That attraction is the answer to almost every industrialist's most pressing question - "What will be the outlets for my products; where will my sales be made; or how can my sales be increased?" Obviously, any community or group of communities able to assure a new manufacturer of constant sales

representation over a wide area, in all the major market centers of the Nation, will certainly be "selling" their location on a sound basis. Further, manufacturers will have such lessened interest in subsidies of any kind as to essentially eliminate them. Given adequate assurance of markets for his products, the average manufacturer would prefer to select his own location and so organize his operations as to have no "strings" attached to his venture.

The establishment, maintenance and development of markets for products of industrial concerns is of major importance to any area desiring to grow industrially. Only the largest corporations are able to advertise nationally and to cover fully the various markets of the Nation with their own sales staff. All others must be content with either limited coverage or with very spotty sales records where attempts are made to cover the entire Nation.

For small businesses, the answer is cooperation by a large number of them to the extent that adequate positive coverage may be had in all the major marketing areas of the Nation. This is not a new practice and has been tried successfully a number of times. Similarly, many state Chambers of Commerce contribute to such cooperation, in a limited way, through national magazine advertisements telling of the suitability of their states for further industrial development. This is good, and necessary, but it is doubted that such advertising results in much profit for the locally established small manufacturer.

A more positive approach to the question appears to be in order. The answer is relatively simple. All that is required is the formation of a substantial association by a sufficient number of communities and existing industries to permit establishment of on-the-spot representatives in the major marketing areas of the Nation to further their program. This program is simply one of finding, in each of these marketing areas, distributors for the products - both present and new - of industrial members of the association. This task will be facilitated by each representative's knowledge that there are representatives similarly engaged in all of the other major marketing areas of the country. Any prospective distributor, assured that a product will be marketed all over the entire Nation, undoubtedly will be interested in it, provided the product meets sales requirements on points of quality, price, and current demand.

Inasmuch as the key personnel in such a program will be the representatives in the marketing areas, the most ideal time to organize such an association would appear to be the present, while so many thousands of capable individuals are not yet firmly established in the peacetime businesses in which they propose to engage. Furthermore, there are many former residents of Tennessee who, for a variety of reasons, have found it desirable to live at some other point in the country. Many of these are war veterans, not yet established in any business, who would undoubtedly welcome an opportunity to represent their home areas. This program also would form an excellent interneship for those who later desire to enter business here in Tennessee but who are willing to spend two years or so at some assigned point in order to learn general business procedures.

In Tennessee, several areas should be able to support this kind of an association, with a high percentage of participation by those eligible. Nevertheless, it is believed that a <u>state-wide association</u> will be much more effective and will be more profitable, both to present manufacturers and to others who will be attracted to the State after such an association has been established. Such a state-wide association will permit the inclusion as members in one single organization all

present manufacturers, in any part of the state, that do not now have satisfactory sales coverage, as well as every Tennessee community desirous of securing one or more industries.

With substantial response to such a program, the cost per community or per company should be little more than nominal. Because the bulk of the funds will be spent for maintenance of the representatives' offices in the various marketing centers, membership assessments should be on a monthly basis.

The organization here outlined might well be designated as the "Tennessee State Industrialists' Marketing Institute", or perhaps the "Volunteer State Industrialists' Marketing Institute". But, regardless of the name adopted, the writer would like to urge that this program be fully considered by all small industries of the State and that early action be taken toward establishing the suggested organization.

* * *

Do You Know That -

Tennessee has a movie industry. Samuel P. Orleans & Associates, 211 West Cumberland Avenue, Knoxville, are producers of documentary and educational films for use by Tennessee industries. "Your Health Department in Action", a recent release sponsored by Knoxville industries, is receiving national distribution through prints circulated by the University of Tennessee Film Library. In the first three months of exhibition by the Knoxville Bureau of Health, this film - a sound movie - had 42 showings before civic clubs, schools, and church groups. A national version of the film has been requested for preview by 30 State Departments of Health.

Another highly successful "Orleans" film, released in December of last year, is "Today's News - Tomorrow's Men" produced for the Knoxville News-Sentinel. The film is designed to acquaint newsboys with all the steps related to publishing a city newspaper, to show the newsboy the correct manner of handling his route, and to sell the boy on the newspaper business. Prints of the film being circulated by the University Film Library are reported to be booked solid, with requests for bookings from coast to coast.

A full-color production on Tennessee's dairy industry, sponsored by the University Agricultural Extension Service, will be ready for release sometime this month. Production of a series of 16 mm. natural color, sound news pictorials is being planned for bi-monthly distribution by electric companies to promote the use of electricity.

Mr. Orleans was formerly photographer for the TVA and prior to that was, for 12 years, a news cameraman for Hearst Newsreel.

* * *

Lawrenceburg Subscribes Industrial Funds

A group of 35 leading business men of Lawrenceburg are reported to have subscribed a total of $37,500 toward a fund for the construction of a new factory building in that city. At the meeting held in mid-February in connection with this project, the estimated cost of the building is reported as being $60,000 to $75,000. The building is to be constructed on a cost plus basis with the manufacturing concern agreeing to the payment of an annual rental of 5% of the cost of the building and lot. The contract will provide a ten year lease with an option for renewal. An 8-acre site on the north side of the city was recently purchased as the plant site.

* * *

INQUIRIES ON INDUSTRIAL LOCATIONS

During the past month, all inquiries to this Division have been either for information on existing vacant plant buildings or for direct assistance on potential locations in selected communities. Consequently, no inquiries of widespread interest are available for listing in this issue of the "Newsletter".

* * *

TVA TO HOLD "OPEN HOUSE" FOR MANUFACTURERS

Tennessee Valley Authority is holding "open house" at Knoxville between March 4 and 15, inclusive, for manufacturers and businessmen who are seeking new products to manufacture. Exhibits of TVA-developed household appliances and agricultural equipment, including a peanut harvester, peanut sheller, barn haydrier, seed scarifier, kitchen flour mill, and electric pump-sink cabinet, will be on view and demonstrated at the University of Tennessee - TVA Engineering Laboratory on the University Campus.

This Division will be glad to furnish any interested Tennessee businessmen with an illustrated booklet, "Opportunities to Manufacture New Types of Farm Equipment", which describes the various items to be exhibited during this "open house" program. Anyone expecting to attend this TVA "open house" is urged to immediately notify the TVA Department of Commerce, Knoxville, of the expected date of attendance, in order that hotel reservations may be assured.

* * *

Chattanoogan Invents Electric Furnace For Homes

A new type of electric residential furnace has been developed by H. D. Seaton, electrical appliance agent of Chattanooga. The working model of the furnace, developed in cooperation with the Electromode Corp., Mishawaka, Ind., is reported to resemble a "streamlined white kitchen cabinet" and to be thermostatically controlled to adjust for out-of-doors weather changes. Costs of operation are said to be about one cent per cubic foot of room space or around $180 total cost for heating a 9-room house in the Chattanooga area for an entire winter season, based on TVA electric rates.

Plans are being made to market the furnace in two sizes at costs of about $400 and $700 per unit.

* * *

SALES OPPORTUNITIES

Radio & Television Cabinets: Northern manufacturer wants to contract with reputable Tennessee wood-working concern for volume production of radio and television cabinets. Contract is sufficient to keep 500 persons steadily employed.

Electrical Coffee-maker: Tennessee inventor has obtained U. S. patents on a new type of coffee-maker or percolator and seeks backing by Southern capital to place it in production here in South. Royalty propositions from Tennessee or other Southern manufacturer of electrical appliances also will be considered.

* * *

S. H. A. SPONSORS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Tennessee's tourist business as one of the State's major opportunities for future industrial expansion keynoted the annual meeting of the Southern Highlands Association, held at Knoxville on February 6 and 7. Speakers during the meeting included Commissioner Paul S. Mathes, State Department of Conservation; Dr. Chas. H. White, Economist, School of Business Administration, and Dr. C. E. Brehm, Dean, College of Agriculture, University of Tennessee; Mr. Garth Cate, Travel Director, Scripps Howard Newspapers, New York City; and your editor.

Consensus of opinion of the various speakers, briefly stated, was that Tennessee has not fully awakened to the economic opportunities of its tourist trade. Tourist travel in the State is "big business". In 1941, prior to tire and gasoline rationing, nearly 8,000,000 tourists visited Tennessee, spending here a total of more than $104-million for food, hotel and tourist court accommodations, gasoline, oil, tires, and other items. This business, translated into terms of employment, has meant many jobs for Tennesseans in the trades and services catering to the tourists needs and to the farmers of the State in supplying food.

Tennessee's location and its many scenic attractions, several of the speakers pointed out, give this State natural advantages as a tourist center. The extensive lake system created here by the TVA dams has enhanced greatly these recreational attractions. In the next few years, Tennessee has the chance to increase enormously its tourist business, but up to now the towns and cities have failed largely in fully assessing the economic value of this business. To many communities, the possibilities for increased employment in trades and services necessary to serve an expanding tourist trade "offers one certain way of overcoming a postwar employment problem". Numerous smaller towns in the State, totally lacking in resources or other advantages to attract manufacturing industries, have overlooked completely the one "inexhaustible resource" they have the natural scenic beauty surrounding them. Too long, as one speaker aptly put it, communities seeking industrial expansion have "been counting smokestacks" as sources of employment, while ignoring the fact that 51% of all employment normally is in the trades and services.

Increased tourist travel in Tennessee will create many new job opportunities, in the trades and services, as well as in agriculture, but, speakers at the meeting agreed, the State still has much work to do if such increase in tourist business is to be won and held. There is, today, a serious lack of modern attractive hotels and tourist courts, up-to-date restaurants and cafeterias serving clean tasteful foods, sporting equipment stores, boat rental services and dock facilities along the TVA lakes, comfortable camp sites and cabins in the mountain areas, good secondary roads with adequate, directional markers, and numerous other facilities essential for the entertainment, comfort, enjoyment, and safety of the stranger traveling the State.

Here in Tennessee, and the South as a whole, the farmer also has failed to realize upon the opportunities afforded by the tourist, as have farmers in several northern states. Farms with lake frontages offer fine sites for privately operated tourist courts or resort facilities with boating, fishing, and hunting services. In certain northern areas, the farm home has been converted to attractive resort hotels, with the farmer obtaining double income from the serving of meals prepared largely of vegetables, fruits, chickens, eggs, and other foodstuffs grown on the farm itself.

In addition to the State's lack of many modern conveniences and services to meet the direct needs of the tourist, both the rural and urban areas received criticism at the meeting. Much yet remains to be done by the farmer in cleaning up fence rows, painting and repairing his home, barns, and other buildings, reducing the erosion of his fields,

and otherwise adding to the attractiveness of the countryside through which the tourist passes. In the cities and towns, it was noted, there is too commonly an utter lack of civic pride and civic leadership, resulting in deplorable traffic conditions, equally deplorable rutted and debris-littered streets, lack of clean attractive business districts, filthy smoke-filled atmospheres, inadequate street markers, and many other unattractive but correctable physical conditions.

To accomplish the ultimate objective of an enormously increased tourist business in Tennessee and to fully realize from it the maximum of new employment will require a wholehearted unity of purpose by individuals, cities, and towns throughout the State. Only by forgetting local and regional jealousies and rivalries and working with a singleness of purpose can the cities and towns of the State achieve the degree of industrial expansion essential to better living. In realization of this need for full cooperation, the Southern Highlands Association's executive committee voted at the Knoxville meeting to extend its activities to a statewide program designed to promote the general industrial development of Tennessee. As a part of this program, the Association is planning for the near future a series of sectional meetings throughout the State for acquainting all interested local groups with the interrelated problems of tourism, agriculture, manufacturing, civic improvement, similar activities as they affect the general economic and social welfare of Tennessee.

* * *

"WAKE UP, KENTUCKY"

"Wake Up, Kentucky" is a weekly series of dramatic presentations of facts on Kentucky broadcast over radio station WHAS at Louisville each Monday evening at 6:30. The program is re-broadcast by seven other Kentucky stations during other days of the week.

Sponsored by The Committee for Kentucky, a Statewide non-political, non-profit organization of civic, industrial, and educational leaders, the program is a stimulating, thought-provoking series of dramatizations of factual information about existing conditions in Kentucky, the bad and the good alike - the "unglossed truth". The programs, based on extensive research by The Committee for Kentucky experts, is designed to awaken Kentuckians to some of the problems that the State faces in education, health, agriculture, welfare, its constitution, housing, natural resources, labor, industry, and taxation. The Committee believes that "the truth is mighty and that it has a power to stimulate understanding and action to remedy the bad and to make the best use of the good".

As Marquis W. Childs, newspaper columnist, after a visit to Louisville wrote in his syndicated column: "The enthusiasm engendered by The Committee is pretty exciting. By every possible means, they are telling Kentuckians the facts of life".

Organized in January 1944, The Committee currently has 55 dues-paying member organizations throughout the State, with a total membership of over 350,000 citizens and a $40,000 three-year development program. Early in 1945, WHAS placed its facilities at the disposal of The Committee for the current radio series.

The Committee for Kentucky is to be congratulated on its efforts to advance the interests of our sister state. Similar statewide unity of purpose and action are called for in other Southern states to achieve the economic and social progress to which so much lip service is now being given and so little real effort is actually being extended.

* * *

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS AND PLANT SITES AVAILABLE

Industrial Buildings

Middle Tennessee

Nashville: One-story, steam-heated, concrete block building, 75'x250'x12' - concrete floors, metal windows and doors, built-up insulated roof, with office space, toilet facilities, plus basement 75'x175'x10', and warehouse 40'x100'x16'; also residence on property. Spur track from L. & N. R.R. to warehouse. For sale only.

Springfield: Brick building, 90'x240', with partial second story, 90'x100' - all clear working space, free of support columns. Wood sub-floor, with hardwood floor (owner will install concrete floor, if desired); heavy duty elevator; 30-ft. driveway entrance into building. In town, on railroad and main highway. Adjoining vacant property available for expansion. For lease at 25¢ per sq. ft. annually.

Springfield: Single story brick building, 15,000 sq. ft. Further details on request.

Algood: Two-story brick building, 7,200 sq. ft.; no elevator, stairs to each floor. Sprinkler system can be installed.

West Tennessee

Jackson: Three-story brick building, 60'x160'x12', with basement (total space, 38,000 sq. ft.); wooden floors, except basement has concrete floor. Building constructed for heavy loads and equipped with elevator. I. C. R.R. spur - 110 ft. long on one side, loading platforms on other. Available on long or short term lease.

Cordova (15 mi. E. of Memphis): Former shell-loading plant, on 261-acre site (221 acres fenced), with 165 buildings totaling 212,804 sq. ft. floor space. Buildings mainly wood frame, sheet metal walls, wood and concrete floors; larger buildings, excepting those for storage, are insulated and heated. Major buildings include two cafeterias, machine shop, several storage buildings (55-200 x 30-40 ft.), carpenter shop, fire station, garage, etc. Two production buildings of about 6,000 sq. ft. each, one of 7,100 sq. ft., and fireproof garage building of 10,400 sq. ft. R.R. siding facilities, serving various parts of plant, have total 1,000-car capacity; two steam plants, total of 470 H.P. capacity, for heating; electrical system served by Memphis Power, Light & Gas Co.; private water system served by two wells with total capacity of 390 gallons per minute; 10 storage tanks of 420,000 gal. total capacity. Plant served by N. C. & St. L. Ry. Available for lease or purchase.

East Tennessee

Chattanooga: Five one story closely grouped and joined buildings with total floor space of about 70,000 sq. ft., on tract of 8.87 acres surrounded by cyclone fence. Formerly used by enameling concern. Main building, brick, approximately 34,000 sq. ft. Other buildings, brick and metal, varying sizes. Entire plant sprinkler protected, with water tower; private 5 or 6-car railroad spur; loading docks; steam heating system, boiler of 150 lbs. capacity. Plant is on north side of river, within 5 minutes of heart of city, on paved road served by bus line. Available for immediate possession by purchase.

Plant Sites

West Tennessee

Memphis: Tract of 45 acres, immediately outside corporate limits of Northeast Memphis, on main line of L. & N. R.R. Owner will build for reputable company on long-term lease.

PRODUCTION LINE NEWS AND NOTES

Industrial Personnel Conference To Hold Meeting

The Tennessee Industrial Personnel Conference will hold its ninth annual meeting at the Andrew Johnson Hotel in Knoxville on April 4 and 5. The tentative program includes discussions on recent developments in collective bargaining, veterans employment, employee selection and training, and similar topics. Members and others planning to attend are urged to make hotel reservations at the earliest possible moment.

Humboldt and Lexington Prepare For Industry

The city of Humboldt in mid-February voted on the issuance of $120,000 in bonds for the purchase and development of industrial property. Such industrial facilities, according to news reports, will be leased for periods up to 20 years.

The Henderson County Quarterly Court in a recent special session at Lexington voted to give that city the county's half interest in the local gymnasium and fair grounds for industrial use. Negotiations are reported underway to locate a new industry at Lexington employing approximately 300 workers.

Aids To Small Business

A Small Business of Your Own, With Capital Investment from $100 to $2,000, by Harold S. Kahm, is available from the American Distributors Publishing Co., Farnsworth Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., at $1.00 per copy. The company offers to send free, on request, a six-page "job aptitude" test, along with a contents outline of the book.

Governmental Financial Aids to Small Business is another publication in the U. S. Department of Commerce's Economic (Small Business) Series (15¢ per copy) that reviews the sources of capital and credit facilities available to small business enterprises through RFC, the Federal Reserve System, and other government agencies. Other recently issued business guides, available on request, to the U. S. Department of Commerce, Regional Office, 603 Rhoades Bldg., Atlanta 3, Georgia, include:

Establishing a Hardware Store
Some Factors in Establishing a Beauty Shop
Some Factors in Establishing and Operating a Retail Shoe Store

The Farm Equipment Retailing Business is a handy guide for war veterans prepared by the National Retail Farm Equipment Association of St. Louis, Mo. Write Graham McDonald, Sec., Mid-South Farm Eq. Assn., 1624 Eastmoreland Ave., Memphis 4, Tenn.

Greene County Industrial Plans Completed

Greeneville, important tobacco and dairy center in Greene County of Upper East Tennessee, is making a realistic approach to solution of that county's problem of 5,000 returning veterans by formation of the Greene County Foundation, modeled after the well-known Louisville (Ky.) Industrial Foundation. The new Greene County organization has a revolving fund of $100,000 for use, along with RFC loans, in

financing plants for new industrial enterprises. The plan is to finance acceptable industries with leases on sites and buildings at 4% interest, 5% annual depreciation on cost and current taxes during a minimum 10 year lease. Clyde B. Austin, president of Austin Co., Inc., heads the Foundation, and T. D. Brabson, banker, is treasurer.

New Tennessee Scenic Booklet Issued

Tennessee in Words and Pictures is the title of the State Department of Conservation's new 32-page illustrated advertising booklet on the scenic, historic, and recreational features of Tennessee. Full color photos of "The Hermitage", rhododendron on Roan Mountain, one of the TVA lakes, and Gatlinburg form the cover of the publication. For your copy, address: Division of State Information, State Office Bldg., Nashville 3.

TVA To Sell Lake-Front Lands

The TVA lands along the margins of its lakes are being re-surveyed preparatory to offering for sale to private individual or companies various tracts of surplus properties suitable for development as camp sites or other recreational facilities, industrial sites, and for agricultural purposes. Write the Tennessee Valley Authority, Land Department, Knoxville for further details.

Community Industrial Development Outline

Outline For a Community Industrial Development Program is a 76-page publication released in February by the American Industrial Development Council. Mr. Arthur M. Field, formerly with the Memphis Chamber of Commerce and now chief engineer of the Charleston (S. C.) Development Board, is author of the book. Designed to assist civic leaders, industrial engineers, and others concerned with local industrial expansion programs, the outline gives data on organizational set-ups and operating procedures. It sells for $1.50 per copy.

Labor Legislation Report and Municipal Directory Available

The Development of Labor Legislation in Tennessee and the third edition of the Directory of Municipal Officials are new publications of the University of Tennessee's Bureau of Public Administration. Copies of either of the above publications can be obtained from Dr. Lee S. Greene, director of the Bureau, Knoxville.

University of Tennessee Starts Business Newsletter

Tennessee Business, a bi-monthly newsletter published by the University of Tennessee School of Business Administration, made its debut in January. Featured in this initial issue was an article on "Tennessee and South are Headed for Unprecedented Business Growth", by Col. E. W. Palmer, who is president of the world-famous Kingsport Press, Inc., and also a member of the Tennessee State Planning Commission.

Business men interested in receiving Tennessee Business should send in their names and addresses to James H. Strauss, Editor, School of Business Administration, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

INDUSTRIAL CONTRACTIONS AND EXPANSIONS

The Young Men's Business Club, Paris, has announced purchase by the Bowling Green Rubber Company, Toledo, Ohio, of the local N.Y.A. building, owned by the club. The rubber company is reported planning to commence production, within the next 5 months, of molded rubber products including garden hose and windshield glass wipers. Some $34,000 will be spent for installation of equipment.

Monroe Manufacturing Corp., Memphis, has received a State charter to convert and fabricate raw materials into curtains.

Contracts for Belding Hemingway Company's new $1½-million thread-throwing mill at Morristown, as announced in the December Newsletter, have been let and grading of street and excavations for the plant are underway. Construction work is expected to start in the very near future, and new machinery for the mill is reported to have been ordered.

The Nolde & Horst Company's hosiery mill at McMinnville was recently purchased by J. H. Vogt of Reading, Pa., former president of the Nolde & Horst Company. Mr. Vogt is reported also to be starting a new plant in Reading to be known as Vogt Knitting Mills, Inc.

Nabors Manufacturing Company has been organized at Chattanooga by D. J. Nabors for the fabrication of cotton linters, cotton mill waste into materials for the furniture, mattress and automobile trade. Bleached cotton products will also be produced. The new mill, which will have a weekly output of between 100,000 and 125,000 lbs., will operate initially in temporary quarters until a new plant building is completed, probably in about six months. Initial employment will be about 20 workers. President of the company and principal owner of the new mill is Mr. D. J. Nabors, formerly associated with the Barnhardt Manufacturing Company of Charlotte, N. C.

Combustion Engineering Co., Chattanooga, has let contract for a new plant building.

Martin Machinery Co., Knoxville, plans to build a new $100,000 factory building.

Expansion by the Aluminum Company of America of its foil manufacturing facilities to more than double present foil production capacity has been announced. Included in the plans is installation of new foil production equipment in the company's Alcoa, Tenn., plant.

The Memphis unit of the Tobias Bag Co., St. Louis, has been purchased by the Louis G. Stein Bag Co., according to a recent news note in Southern Textile News. The "Tobias" plant, operated at Memphis since 1940, will have new machinery installed for making burlap and cotton bags.

Strip mining of coal was recently started near Brayton, in Bledsoe County, by the Tennessee-Pennsylvania Coal Company, a mining concern with Pennsylvania headquarters. Two large power shovels are reported in use on the property; haulage of the coal will be to College Station on the N. C. & St. L. railway in Sequatchie Valley. The company is said to have uncovered a sizeable vein of stripable coal and to have several thousand acres of strip land under lease.

J. B. Fawcett & Company is establishing at Columbia a new mill for the production of anklet sox. This new industry will be operated by Mr. J. B. Fawcett, formerly connected with the local Tennessee Knitting Mill.

Sweetwater Hosiery Mill, Sweetwater, has been purchased by a newly incorporated organization, the Monroe Hosiery Mill of Black Mountain, N. C.

Southern Garment Corp., Greeneville, has recently completed an addition to its plant and has resumed manufacture of women's apparel. During the war the company produced armoured flak suits for the Armed Services.

The Memphis Aircraft Division plant of General Motors Corporation's Fisher Body Division, operated at Memphis during the war for the manufacture of plane parts, is reported to be under consideration for purchase by manufacturing firms in Wisconsin and in New York. The negotiations are being carried on with the War Assets Corporation of RFC. Employment would be between 2,500 and 4,000 workers, if present negotiations are consummated.

Marshall & Bruce Co., well-known Nashville printers, will build a $100,000 addition to their plant.

The former Ideal Hosiery Mill at Maryville is to renew operations in the near future under the name of Gaby Hosiery Mill. Mr. Walter Gaby, an Army veteran of some 18 years' experience with the Ashe Hosiery Mill of Knoxville, will operate this new plant. From 200 to 300 workers will be employed initially.

General Motors Corp., Memphis, is reportedly planning construction of a new 45,000 sq. ft. sales distribution building, costing between $150,000 and $175,000. The building will be used as a partial assembly plant for GMC trucks which will be shipped to Memphis stripped of fenders and various other accessories. This is a new distribution method being started by General Motors. The new plant is expected to employ between 75 and 80 persons.

A rubber tire manufacturer and a furniture company, employing 800 and 200 persons, respectively, are reported negotiating for certain large buildings of the Milan Ordnance Works at Milan. Mr. Grover Keaton, secretary of the Milan Chamber of Commerce, was in Washington early in February to urge government officials for early action in declaring surplus the MOW units necessary to obtain these new industries.

Missouri Portland Cement Company has obtained a building permit from the City of Memphis for erection of concrete storage silos and a packing house costing a total of $154,000.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Memphis, have received a city building permit for the construction of a $410,000 warehouse.

Kay's Ice Cream Co., Chattanooga, has awarded a $110,000 contract for brick and concrete additions to their local plant that will total 4,700 sq. ft.

The Davis Hosiery Mills have been granted a charter for operating a hosiery mill at Newport. Incorporators are James E. Corn, L. G. Davis, Jr., and Fred S. Turnbull.

The Century Boat Company of Manistee, Michigan, has leased the Chattanooga Sash & Millwork Company plant for manufacture of plywood boats designed for fishing, and "car-borne" boats for outboard motor operation. Production, which will begin March 1, ultimately will reach 1,000 boats per month, with employment of approximately 125 workers.

John A. Johnson Contracting Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y., which also operates a mill at Johnson City, Tenn., is reported by Engineering News-Record to be mass-producing pre-cut shop-assembled components of complete shells of single-family houses. A dozen or more models are available at prices ranging from $2,527 for a 4-room house to $6,136 for a six room job. Foundation work, erection of the shell, interior finishing, and installation of wiring and other fixtures are extra costs, and such work is left to local contractors. The company is reported by ENR as ready to produce these units at its Johnson City mill, if lumber supplies and a housing market are available in that area.

Contracts have recently been let at Nashville for a $12,000 expansion of the Happy Day Laundry and for Blazer Brothers' new $10,000 rug cleaning plant.

In Memphis, according to Southern Advertising & Publishing, 62 employees of Armour & Company recently had an opportunity to vote on a strike. "Only one of the 62 bothered to show up even to vote".

Price-Bass & Co., Nashville, have let a contract for a three-story warehouse costing $75,000.

McGinley Produce Co., Knoxville, has let a contract for a new $60,000 office and warehouse.

Clark Hardware Co., Nashville, is constructing a new $150,000 store building.

During the month of December 1945, Tennessee textile mills reported 489,296 active spindles out of a total 549,752. The active spindle hours during the month totaled 290,000,000 or an average of 380 hours per spindle - third highest average in the Nation and well above the national average of 325 hours.

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TENNESSEE
Industrial Planning
NEWSLETTER

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
TENNESSEE STATE PLANNING COMMISSION
432 SIXTH AVENUE NORTH, NASHVILLE 3

Vol. 1, No. 12 Geo. I. Whitlatch, Editor April 1, 1946

INDUSTRIES GIVE TENNESSEE THE ONCE OVER

Harold V. Miller, Director
East Tennessee Office
State Planning Commission

Without stopping to consider the relative merits of home grown versus immigrant industries, let us consider the fact that industry from various parts of the nation is considering Tennessee as an area of great promise in which to locate and conduct profitable operations.

The State Planning Commission, through its Industrial Development Division in Nashville and its several regional offices, receives dozens of inquiries a month relating to locations for industries. Many of these may be promptly discounted as being fly by night operations, "running away" from something, or perhaps seeking a location in some "sucker" town that is shortsighted enough to grant a fat subsidy without examining the proposition too closely. Many others are firm prospects, companies seeking sites physically suited for plant construction of the type proposed, and in situations properly related to raw materials sources; transportation water, rail, or highway according to the particular needs of the proposed business; supplies of power, fuel, and labor; and present or develop able markets.

When responsible representatives of prospective industries visit Tennessee, they are looking for facts on which they may base important decisions.

Because the State Planning Commission is interested in the development of the entire region, it's advice in reply to industrial inquiries is based on several principles, rather than on the basis of favoritism toward any particular locality. First, the needs or requirements of the inquiring industrialist are determined. Then, an effort is made to put him in touch with communities or areas that need his type of industry, provided they are locations which will fit his requirements.

Generally speaking, if a new industry brings greater diversification and industrial balance to a community, the community is bettered, and the industry has a greater chance of success. For example, a small Tennessee town may be the scene of several reasonably successful hosiery mills and nothing else in the way of industry. Presumably this community has the labor, transportation, and other qualifications necessary for hosiery manufacturing. However, this community will probably offer little in the way of male employment, and too great dependence on female employment means low average family income and various severe sociological problems. It would further unbalance that community to locate another similar industry at that point, and the new industry would have stiff competition to meet in the way of obtaining a location, securing labor, and in kindred phases of its operations. In contrast, a male-employing industry brought to such a community would give employment opportunities to men who,

because their wives and daughters may already be employed in the hosiery mills, are anxious to find work so that they may remain in that community and contribute to the family finances. Such an industry would bring diversity to the community and thus tend to secure it against economic hardship in case of bad times in any one particular type of industry.

An effort is made, too, to guide industries into locations where the operations will raise local standards rather than lower them. A minimum-wage operation may be an asset to a small community where living costs are relatively low and the per-capita municipal finance expenditures are modest. That same industry might have a depressing effect on a larger community, both in forcing general wage levels downward and in slowing down retail trade and other business activities. The workers might be able to own or rent only very low price homes which would not yield sufficient tax revenues to care for education, policing, and other public services, and thus the presence of this body of workers would be a drag on the local municipal finances.

The success of an industry in any location is dependent to a considerable degree on whether or not responsible civic and business leaders look with favor on that particular industry. Clear statements of attitude and policy on the part of a community will greatly facilitate the guiding of wanted type of industry into any particular community.

Industry is looking toward Tennessee. Inquiries range from a GI with nothing more than an idea for a product and the prospects of a loan under the GI Bill of Rights to a corporation seeking the proper location for erection of a $30,000,000 plant which will employ thousands of people. It behooves every community to decide what it wants in the way of new industry, and to make its policies clear regarding them.

* * *

NEW FOUNDRY GOES TO SWEETWATER

Sweetwater, in mid March, was selected by Mr. H. A. Vestal of Athens, Tenn., as the location for a new foundry to manufacture stoves, ranges, and heaters. Construction of three buildings will be started immediately, and production will begin at the earliest possible date, depending on delivery of equipment now on order. Initial operations will give employment to around 180 men.

The new foundry will be located on the south side of Sweetwater, between the Lee Highway and Southern Railway tracks, on an 8 acre tract donated by the Sweetwater post of the American Legion.

Mr. Vestal and his sons, H. A., Jr., and James E., will be actively engaged in the management of the foundry. A third son, Hubert J., also will have an interest in the company but will remain in Athens as general manager of the local Van Raalte mill, formerly owned by Mr. Vestal, Sr.

The "Newsletter" wishes the best of success to Mr. Vestal and sons in their new venture. This investment of local capital in a new industrial enterprise is a splendid expression of faith in the future of Sweetwater and of Tennessee. And, knowing full well of his efforts, we wish to congratulate Mr. S. J. Randall, manager of the local Board of Public Utilities on his success in bringing this new home owned industry to Sweetwater. Further, the American Legion post deserves full credit for its highly commendatory civic action in donating the plant site.

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EMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN TENNESSEE TO END OF JANUARY 1946

(Summarized from U.S.E.S. - State Department of Employment Security reports)

The employment trend in State best described as static. Among industry groups, fluctuation from November to January less than 0.1%. Estimated employment on January 15 totaled 985,000; in manufacturing, 236,017. At end of 1945, expansion of some 20,000 in manufacturing employment estimated for 1946, and clearing labor situation now tends to indicate some expansion before mid year. Construction employment, because of materials shortages, showed no marked gains in December and January. Several large construction programs planned and probably will not show much progress before May. On February 9, estimated total of 66,000 persons drawing unemployment compensation benefits or servicemen's allowances; this is 25% increase since January 1, wholly due to returning servicemen, and increase expected to continue during next few months because job opportunities not keeping pace with veterans' return.

The Situation By Areas

Shelby County: Total employment 1,641 less at end of January than in September 1945. Lay-offs from war industries at Memphis has again made trades and services main sources of employment. More than 1,000 workers forced into lay offs by strike-created materials shortages; the few steel strike effected plants now back at work. Construction employment currently 5,000 - an increase of nearly 1,000 since November - is not likely to expand before May because of material shortages. Use of surplus labor supply estimated at 9,400 (80% men - 65% veterans) is definite problem owing to exceedingly small demand, largely for unskilled workers in manufacturing. Of non-veteran group, about 50% unskilled and 35% semi-skilled.

Davidson County: Total employment in January estimated at 103,029, a decrease of slightly less than 1,000 since November. Over all employment situation is static, with no immediate relief in prospect. No new industries of any size slated for area and expansion of existing industries and plants being impeded by material shortages and other factors. Surplus of unemployed has increased very considerably, owing to sharp decrease in net demand, and is expected to increase even more in next few months. Estimated 8,000 unemployed actively seeking work; 5,000 are veterans. Current labor demand, about 1,000. Increasingly apparent that existing industry in area will not be adequate to absorb even a part of labor surplus.

Hamilton County: Total employment, estimated 71,983 in January; up about 585 since last November. About 40% of employment is in manufacturing; substantial gains in iron and steel employment have offset slight decreases in paper and chemicals. Anticipated employment expansion of about 1,800 within next two months will be largely in iron and steel industries. Total current labor supply, estimated at 7,300, has increased 25% since November and expected to increase. Of total, about one third is female; veterans, about 45%. Most employment openings are for unskilled labor for heavy industries, trainees and experienced textile workers.

Knox-Blount Counties: Total employment by the end of January was down to 83,320, off 1/5% from November. Manufacturing employment, at the first of February, stood at 28,754, off about 1%, due primarily to closure of the Rohm-Haas plant and to decrease in the iron and steel industries. Trade establishments, however, kept much of their holiday season employment gains. Estimated current labor supply of 8,067 (78% male) quantitatively exceeds demand by 3,200, the widest margin since CEW was begun in 1942. Qualitative factors, however, prevent current demands from being filled by present supply. Veterans, forming 43% of total supply, are commonly without work experience. Both they and displaced war workers, who form 49% of the total, are seeking jobs better than available. The textile industry, source of 36% of the demand, needs experienced workers, largely women.

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SWEET POTATO DEHYDRATION AFFORDS NEW STOCK FEED POSSIBILITIES

Dehydrated sweet potatoes, rapidly being adopted in several Southern States as a substitute for corn in livestock feed, can now be produced on the farm in a small portable dehydrating unit perfected by the J. B. Beaird Company of Shreveport, La. These "Challenger" dehydrator units can, in a single operation, transform sweet potatoes taken directly from the ground into a dehydrated, ground feed at the rate of 733 pounds per hour. Power is derived either from electric current or farm tractor pulley, and the heating device is adaptable to butane or natural gas and diesel oil. According to the Louisiana Department of Commerce & Industry's "Newsletter" report, the "Challenger" unit is now in operation in five of the 14 Southern States.

Sweet potatoes, this report states, will yield up to 300 bushels per acre when properly cultivated, and their feed value is recognized as nearly equal to corn. Of the average 300-bushel yield, only about a third is marketable as table food. The remaining culls tend to rot soon after harvesting, and up to now, this has been a distinct handicap to their utilization as stock feed.

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INQUIRIES ON INDUSTRIAL LOCATIONS

The Industrial Development Division will be glad to hear from any city or town in regard to buildings, plant sites, or developed plans that may possibly meet the needs of any of the industries listed below, or listed in previous issues of the "Newsletter". In corresponding about any of the listings, please mention both number and classification.

87. Women's Apparel: Manufacturer of women's apparel will purchase or lease building of approximately 20,000 sq. ft. in small or medium size town within 50 miles of one of the larger cities. Employment, 100 to 200, mostly women.

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NOTES ON HOUSING SITUATION

New housing units, according to Construction Industry reports, currently are being started at the rate of only 20,000 per month throughout the entire country. The construction industry, however, is believed capable of handling 100,000 monthly, if materials were available.

This leads us to add that, realistically viewed, the expected housing "boom" may be over-ballyhooed. A recent survey made by Crossley, Inc., for Architectural Forum, showed that 37% of all U. S. families are interested in building or buying houses sometime in the future, but only 7.5% can really be classed as good prospects, after weeding out daydreamers and similar prospects doubtfully able to finance new homes. Only 1.5% were sure prospects, and if all of these decide to buy new houses, there will be 555,600 homes built, but past experience shows that ordinarily 60% to 75% of all prospects settle for older houses.

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KINGSPORT MAKES READERS DIGEST

Kingsport, Tennessee's bustling industrial city in the northeast part of the State, again received national publicity for its famous city planning program through an article condensed in the March issue of Readers Digest. Written originally by Charles Stevenson, managing editor of the Washington News, for the National Municipal Review,

the article - entitled "A Town That Planned For Peace" - reviews the origin and history of this famous planned city and then shows how, when the war ended, Kingsport undertook the problem of not only supplying jobs to all its returning servicemen but to twice as many workers as the city had ever had in prewar days. The story is an excellent example of what can be accomplished by private enterprise, coupled with genuine community spirit and unity of action.

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NEW INDUSTRY FOR HUNTINGDON

Mayor Gordon Wilder and a committee of Huntingdon, Tenn., business men in March, successfully completed negotiations with a well known garment manufacturer for location of a manufacturing plant in the town. The manufacturer, whose identity is not yet disclosed, was contacted through the Bentley System of Chicago, retained by Huntingdon to obtain a factory for the town.

Under the contract agreement, the town is financing a new 30,000 sq. ft. factory building and has agreed to construct a later addition of similar size. Some 300 persons will be employed initially. In a labor survey of the Huntingdon area for this new industry, over 3,000 persons were signed up as potential workers.

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SALES AND PURCHASE OPPORTUNITIES

Oak Lumber: Box manufacturer in market for 10,000 bd. ft. good grade white or red oak lumber, 2" and 3" thicknesses.

Furniture: Manufacturers' representative, with 5 salesmen covering Tennessee and Kentucky, wants quality furniture lines of Tennessee manufacturers - complete coverage to buyers, on commission basis. Interested companies should address Rathburn Ray, P. O. Box 115, Athens, Tennessee.

Kitchen Appliances: Eastern firm now developing complete series of kitchen appliances - ranges, sinks, refrigerators, garbage disposal units, washing machines, and ironers - to be sold either individually or as packaged kitchen unit. All power units designed to operate on electricity, gas or oil. A West Coast plant will produce these units. Company wants a manufacturing plant somewhere east of Mississippi River both to produce entire line of units and to ship to two other plants for assembly.

Wood-Working Plant: Eastern interests want to purchase an operating wood-working plant of demonstrable value ranging from $500,000 to $1,500,000. Specifically required that mill be near source of timber supply.

Chemical, Food, and Other Plants: Responsible interests want to purchase for cash operating Tennessee plants, valued from $250,000 to over $1,000,000, that have established sales, including paint, chemical, and/or pharmaceutical plants, and food manufacturing plants. Also will purchase leading department stores that own real estate or have favorable lease.

Stoves, Heaters, and Furniture: Nationally known company operating over 30 department stores wants to make contacts with Tennessee manufacturers of stoves, heaters, and furniture for immediate shipments of merchandise and, also, for future purchasing arrangements.

Dish Cloths: Purchase of 15 to 50 gross of dish cloths desired for early shipment. Inquiry indicates need for knitted type of cloth.

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INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

East Tennessee

Bristol: In downtown area available for immediate lease, 15,000 sq. ft. of floor space in top floor of 4-story fireproof steel-brick and concrete building; freight elevator service; 6" mill work floors capable of supporting heavy machinery; light on three sides. Building is 100 x 157 ft., built to rent by single floors, each of which suitable for an individual manufacturing unit. Needle industry now occupies first three floors. Prefer to lease fourth floor on 5- to 10-year basis; sprinkler protection and other requirements will be met.

Chattanooga: Modern steel, brick and concrete industrial plant, adaptable to numerous types of manufacture, totaling over 150,000 sq. ft. with 20-foot ceiling heights, available for purchase at $3.00 per sq. ft. Details furnished on request only to definitely interested parties.

Middle Tennessee

Columbia: Commercial building, 3-story, 70 x 42 ft., available for lease at $300 per month.

Tullahoma: Commercial space, 15,000 sq. ft., with residence quarters above.

Linden: Concrete block building, approximately 100 x 50 ft., all clear open space; concrete floors, metal swing-out type windows. One block south of main Memphis highway.

West Tennessee

Memphis: Industrial plant, consisting of three buildings totaling 32,520 sq. ft. of floor space - one building, 80 x 180 ft., steel construction, concrete floor, steel trussed roof, clear working space to 20 ft. height; one building, 60 x 256 ft., hollow cement block construction, concrete floor, wood trussed roof with clear working space to 16-ft. height, steel sash overhead doors; factory type lighting in each of buildings. Office building, 60 x 46 ft., hollow cement block construction, insulated, acoustical walls and ceiling - partitioned into general office (with built-in vault), 5 private offices, and lavatories. Also separate shower and toilet buildings for 800 white and colored workers. Equipped with light, gas, water, and sewage facilities.

Plant is in industrial section of city, 15 minutes from downtown area. Situated on 18-acre fenced tract; served by 10 car spur of Missouri Pacific Railroad. Buildings erected in 1942. Entire property available for purchase.

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FERRO ENAMEL CORPORATION SELECTS NASHVILLE SITE

Announcement late last month that Ferro Enamel Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, had selected a Nashville site for a new branch plant confirmed recent Wall Street Journal reports of this nationally known enamel manufacturer's planned Southward expansion.

The new $150,000 plant, according to the Nashville Chamber of Commerce announcement, will be built on a 5-acre tract in the Murfreesboro Road section immediately outside the city limits. Frit, used in porcelain enamels and paints used in enameling metals, will be produced at the new unit. Initially about 75 persons will be employed. Plans are said to have been completed and construction is expected to start at once.

Early last Fall, the Tennessee State Planning Commission's Industrial Development Division furnished the Ferro Enamel Corporation basic data on five Tennessee cities considered as locations in the company's initial investigations.

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KIMBERLY-CLARK CORPORATION BUYS MEMPHIS PLANT

Kimberly-Clark Corporation, nationally known paper and cellulose products concern of Neenah, Wis., completed negotiations in mid-March for the purchase at Memphis of the Government-owned Fisher Aircraft plant. During the war, the 600,000 sq. ft. plant was used for the manufacture of B-25 bomber parts. The purchase price of $1,890,000 is reported confirmed by the War Assets Corporation of RFC, although final payments will be withheld until certain flood protection for the 88-acre plant site is completed by the Army Engineers.

A year will be required by Kimberly-Clark Corporation to convert the Memphis unit to the manufacture of creped wadding products, according to a Wall Street Journal report (3/15/46). Initial employment is expected to be about 700 persons, with eventual expansion to 1400.

Kimberly-Clark Corporation manufactures "Kleenex", "Kotex", and other sanitary specialties which are distributed through an affiliate, International Cellucotton Products Company. The latter company has been established in Memphis for a number of years.

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BORG-WARNER NEGOTIATES FOR CHATTANOOGA PLANT

The Borg-Warner Corporation, Chicago manufacturer of a wide variety of mechanical equipment and parts, was reported by the Chattanooga Times in mid-March to be negotiating with RFC for the purchase of the large Air Products, Inc., properties in that city. The company, which operates some 30 divisions, is said to be planning expansion of its home appliances manufacture. If the present deal is completed, operations will begin in Chattanooga within 90 days after the Air Products plant is acquired. This would be Borg-Warner's southernmost operation.

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CHARTERS AND BUILDING PERMITS SET RECORDS

The issuance of building permits in Davidson County, exclusive of Nashville, set an all-time record in February with 99 permits for homes costing an aggregate of $665,100.

In Chattanooga, building permits in February are reported to have been triple those issued in the same month of 1945.

The Secretary of State's office reports that the 164 charters issued in January exceeded the total issued in the same month any time in the past 11 years.

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MCEWEN EXPANDS INDUSTRIALLY

The McEwen Manufacturing Co., mentioned here in January as planning a new factory building at McEwen, is reported to have started construction of the plant, which will cost $60,000. The structure, totaling 28,000 sq. ft. of floor space, will be of steel and concrete construction. The company, which is now manufacturing clothing at a temporary location in McEwen, will expand its employment from the present 75 workers to around 300, on completion of the new facility.

Construction by C. T. Lucas of a modern machine shop also has been started at McEwen, and the Mays Brothers are reported as preparing for erection of a planing mill in the near future.

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WEST STATE CONSIDERED FOR $35-MILLION IN NEW INDUSTRIES

West Tennessee continues to occupy the "spotlight" position with respect to current industrial expansion and interest. In addition to the multi-million dollar purchase of the GM plant at Memphis by Kimberly-Clark and other new West Tennessee developments mentioned in this issue of the "Newsletter", field-surveys last month indicated at least 10 more industrial projects have that region under consideration. One of these projects, yet unannounced, appears definitely scheduled for location there; the other projects are still in various stages of investigation. Altogether the 10 projects represent a potential investment estimated at more than $35,000,000 and would give employment to 4,000 or more workers, of which probably 75% would be men. Significant of present decentralization trends, all of the projects have under consideration locations that are either in the smaller towns or wholly outside urban areas.

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DO YOU KNOW THAT -

Tennessee has an above-average college enrollment of its youth. Dean Fred C. Smith of the University of Tennessee, in a recent compilation, shows that 82 out of every 10,000 Tennesseans are college students. This compares with a figure of 75 per 10,000 for the nation as a whole. Tennessee ranks 14th in this respect.

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PRODUCTION LINE NEWS AND NOTES

Deadline Set For Sewage Permits

Municipalities and industrial plants have recently been notified by Dr. R. H. Hutchinson, State Health Commissioner and Chairman of the State Stream Pollution Control Board, that permits for continued dumpage of sewage or industrial waste in streams must be applied for by July 1st. Any plans for construction of new disposal works require application for a permit 30 days prior to discharge into a stream.

Tourist Advertising Pays Off

A single ad on Tennessee's tourists attractions in "Holiday", new Curtis Publishing Company travel magazine, has brought to the State Division of Information a total of more than 6,500 requests for the Division's new illustrated brochure mentioned here last month. Mailings on these requests have been limited to out-of-state inquiries.

Covington Organizes For Industry

The Business Men's Club of Covington, in mid-March, made a labor survey preparatory to negotiations with two different industries considering location of new plants in the town. Either company will need between 40,000 and 50,000 sq. ft. of plant space and will employ around 300 persons. Members of the State Planning Commission's Industrial Division conferred with the local club prior to initiation of the labor survey.

An advertising brochure on the industrial advantages of Covington has been prepared by the Business Men's Club and will soon be ready for distribution to industrial prospects.

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University of North Carolina's Institute for Research and Social Science is publishing this year a series of 13 monographs analyzing the South's resources and economic development possibilities.

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West Tennessee Firm Plans Quick Freeze Innovation

The Humboldt Canning Company is reported constructing a mobile quick-freeze unit that will follow the fruit belt from the early Louisiana strawberry crop progressively northward into the Humboldt strawberry area, the Paducah, Ky., strawberry area, the Michigan cherry area, and finally back into West Tennessee for the fall lime bean crop. The projected unit is reported by Houston Herndon, manager of the company, to be capable of processing and freezing 50,000 lbs. daily - equivalent to 2,000 crates of strawberries. The company also will cold-pack a part of the local strawberry crop.

Martin Seeks Lamp Manufacturing Concern

The Young Men's Business Club of Martin was reported, in early March, to be negotiating with a Chicago lamp concern for location in that town of a 50,000 sq. ft. manufacturing unit, employing 200 to 300 workers.

Members of the State Planning Commission recently have conferred with the mayor, members of the YMB Club, and other civic-minded citizens of Martin on their local planning program.

Standard Oil Company Features State Industry

"Tennessee's Tale of Industrial Triumph" is the title of an excellently illustrated feature article on the State published in the March issue of "Esso Oilways", Standard Oil Company trade magazine. Tennessee's extensive and varied industrial economy is briefly, but interestingly presented with swift glimpses given of many notable figures from John Sevier to Cordell Hull who have contributed to the triumphs of the Volunteer State. Mentioned are numerous of Tennessee's "famous-names" industries du Pont, Eastman, Aluminum Company of America, Bemis Bag, Borden Mills, Mead Corp., Monsanto Chemical, Victor Chemical, Armour, General Shoe, and others.

Bristol Plans Industrial Site Map

The Bristol Chamber of Commerce, through its site and industrial committees, is preparing a map of all potential industrial sites in that city. The map will be compiled in conformity with the city's zoning regulations.

Eugene Worrell, acting secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, reports that the map will make the site information readily available to industrialists who almost daily contact the local office on plant locations in the city.

Trousdale County Votes Industrial Funds

A $35,000 bond issue was voted unanimously in late February by the Trousdale County Court for use in constructing a factory building for a hosiery company, according to a Nashville Tennessean report. The court's action culminates efforts by the Hartsville Lions Club to obtain an industry for that town.

Levee Project Approved

The War Department is reported to have approved the Mississippi River Commission's report on the flood protection project covering the West Tennessee area between the head of Reelfoot Lake and a point near the mouth of old Middle Fork of the Forked Deer River, which includes improvements in Lake, Dyer and Lauderdale counties. The project will extend in Lauderdale to just north of Ashport, according to local reports.

Humboldt Plans Strawberry Festival

The Ninth Annual West Tennessee Strawberry Festival will be held at Humboldt, May 9-10. Parades of floats, a beauty revue, cattle and horse shows, and the "Queen's Ball" feature the program. Aubrey H. Williams is general executive chairman.

Veterans Employment Guide Available to Employers

The Veterans Employment Service of the U. S. Employment Service has released an Employers Guide for the Development of a Veterans Employment Program. The guide consists of a series of 12 pamphlets designed to assist all industry in formulating a practical workable veterans employment program. The guide will be furnished free on request to your local U.S.E.S. office.

University Sponsors Air Traffic Study

The University of Tennessee's Airport Development Laboratory is beginning an air traffic survey, under the direction of Dr. William Way, Jr., to determine the potential growth of such traffic within the next 10 years. The survey has been started at Chattanooga, and other studies will include the Tri-City area of Johnson City, Kingsport, and Bristol, Dyersburg, Jackson, and Columbia.

Gates Plans Tomato Market

Business men and farmers in the Gates, Tenn., area recently met with officials of the Illinois Central Railroad to discuss the possibilities of establishing a green wrap tomato market at that place.

State Bank Assets at Record Levels

State Superintendent of Banks H. B. Clarke reports that the resources of Tennessee's 223 state banks and 33 branches, at the close of business on December 31, totaled over 612 millions in assets, up more than $115,500,000 over the same date in 1944. Deposits jumped from $467,370,515 to over $580,000,000.

AID ON SMALL BUSINESS VENTURES

Young veterans interested in entering the advertising field may find helpful Mark O. Dea's Advertising As A Career, available at 50¢ per copy from Printers' Ink Publishing Co., Inc., 205 E. 42d St., New York City 17.

Univendor Vends Them All is a new booklet on the opportunities in the vending machine field, available from Stoner Manufacturing Corp., Aurora, Ill.

The necessary investment for various kinds of business is covered in Investment Per Job, available free from the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Washington 6, D. C.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx, 36 S. Franklin St., Chicago, Ill., is distributing a booklet on Opportunity In The Men's Wear Business to aid ex-service men in establishing that type of business.

Going Into Business For Yourself, by O. Fred Rost (McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York City 18) starts from scratch in aiding in the selection of the business best suited to an individual's experience and guides him step by step through the problems of financing, legal aspects, choice of location, insurance, etc. The cost is $3.00 per copy.

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSIONS AND CONTRACTIONS

Ground was broken late in February at Linden for a new plant building to be occupied on completion by the Linden Apparel Corporation, which will manufacture children's playsuits. The plant building will be 140 x 250 ft. About 200 persons will be employed initially.

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Permit for erection of an $18,000 ink factory in Nashville has been granted to C. E. Bowers.

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Caswell-Runyan Division of International Detrola Corporation at its Smyrna, Tenn., lumber mill expected completion about April 1 of two new plant facilities for kiln drying of cedar lumber and for building of panels used in cedar chests. Some 30 new workers are expected to be added to the local payroll, according to a reported statement of Adolph H. Schenkel, general manager of the division.

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Burks-Hollman Co., Memphis, has been granted a State charter to manufacture and distribute paint; initial capital, $50,000.

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Dorothy Bedding Co., Memphis, has been granted a State charter to manufacture mattresses; initial capital, $1,000.

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The Cumberland Amusement Company plans to build a new theater in West Sparta and to remodel the Oldham Theater in downtown Sparta, as soon as building materials are available. The new West Sparta picture house will have about 600-seat capacity; the Oldham Theater will be enlarged to seat about 1200 or double present capacity.

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A new 1,000-locker cold storage and locker plant is planned for early construction at Greeneville.

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The J. C. Larue Canning Company at Hohenwald is installing several carloads of new equipment to permit canning of turnip greens during the coming season. This is a new crop for the area; the planting goal this year is 200 acres, with 500 acres ultimately.

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The United States Engineers are preparing for submission to Congress for federal aid a project to dam the "Tennessee Chute" of the Mississippi River above Memphis, to develop harbor facilities along the entire 8 miles of shoreline between the city and dam. Some 9,000 acres of industrial sites and greater water recreational facilities are other features envisioned by the project, the cost of which is estimated at $18,000,000.

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The Brownsville Development Corporation on March 20 let contract to the Neese Construction Co., Memphis, for a 30,000 sq. ft. factory building, to cost $80,000. It will be a one-story structure of monolithic concrete construction. As announced in the January Newsletter, Wells-Lamont Corporation, Chicago glove manufacturer, will occupy the building. Total cost of the entire project is placed at $140,000, of which the Chicago concern is financing $60,000.

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Specialty Fabricators, Inc. of Nashville, a newly established manufacturer of wood and metal products, anticipates reaching quantity production about April 1 on porcelain-top wood kitchen tables. Additional items on which production will start later include a folding type of poker table, tubular chrome steel and wooden dinette sets, and kitchen cabinets with porcelain-top work table. Sales are to be handled through wholesale jobbers, and the company advises that their output is not yet entirely committed (Prospective buyers, please form line to the right!)..

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Southern Athletic Company, Knoxville, recently was granted a building permit to make a two-story steel frame concrete-block addition to its local plant; estimated cost, $50,000.

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Tennessee Coal & Iron Company has been granted a building permit by the City of Memphis to erect a $250,000 warehouse.

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Hermitage Feed Mills, Nashville, has been granted a permit to erect 16 additional grain and feed storage tanks. New handling and milling equipment will also be installed in the mills. Estimated cost of expansion is reported at $100,000.

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Production of brick was started late in February at the new plant of the Sparta Brick & Tile Company, Sparta. R. D. Wilson, owner and manager of the plant, anticipates reaching a 12,000-brick daily output in the near future.

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L. T. Lewis & Sons' brick plant at Nashville, closed during the war years, was reported last month to be planning early resumption of operations.

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Tennessee-Kentucky Broadcasting Company has been issued a State charter to operate a radio broadcasting station at Paris, Tenn. Incorporators are: W. P. Williams, W. B. Williams, and James C. Williams.

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Western Textile Products Company, Memphis, has let a $39,000 contract for a new one story plant and office building totaling 12,000 sq. ft. of floor space. The company manufactures cotton apparel fabrics.

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Magnet Mills, Inc., Clinton, has announced plans for installing air-conditioning in the knitting department this Spring; new knitting machines will be added during the next few years.

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Brookside Mills of Knoxville, one of the largest textile plants in Tennessee, was sold March 18 to unidentified interests at a reported price of about $3,000,000. The new owners, said by Southern Textile News to be a large midwest concern, expect to remodel the plant and expand operations to permit complete manufacture of cotton from bale to finished women's dresses, including weaving, dyeing, printing, cutting, and sewing. The mill now has 52,120 spindles and 998 looms. The new operations will be under the name of Brookside Mills, Inc.

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The City of Adamsville is reported to have let a contract for a $60,000 factory building.

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Carnation Milk Company's milk receiving station at Bell Buckle was razed by fire early in March. New machinery, stored in the station preparatory to remodeling, also was destroyed. Rebuilding of the station is expected as soon as more new equipment can be obtained.

E. L. Bruce Co. of Memphis -- world's largest hardwood flooring producer -- is reported by the Wall Street Journal to be expanding its sawmill division in order to decrease dependence on outside raw material sources. The new furniture division of the Memphis plant is said to be currently producing at a $100,000 monthly rate and will expand as lumber supplies ease. The feasibility of renewing operations in the prefabricated housing field, in which the company was active during the war, also is being studied.

A $100,000 quick-freeze plant, employing 100 persons, has been projected for location in Humboldt in the near future, to be financed by a Gibson, Tenn., firm, plus some local capital. The plant is planned for essentially continuous operation throughout the growing season and will freeze strawberries, lima beans, apples, and other crops as they mature.

A manufacturing plant, employing 150, is planned for early construction at Petersburg, according to announcement last month by Mayor R. Kenneth Morgan. The plant building will have 20,000 sq. ft. of floor space. The operating company has not been identified.

A $200,000 "community center", including furniture store, movie theater, and drug store, is being planned by Hodges Furniture Company of Chattanooga for development in a suburban area of that city.

A similar shopping center of five brick store buildings, including two groceries, drug store, and bakery, are being planned for a location in Memphis, to be built by James N. Harsh of that city.

Aerometals Corporation, Bristol, has received large orders for metal products, sufficient to keep the plant running at capacity for eight months. New financial interests have entered the business, according to local reports, and plans are being made to expand operations to include metal toys, household articles, stainless steel tanks, and other stainless steel and aluminum products. Carl A. Jones, president of the Johnson City Press-Chronicle, has joined Aerometals Corporation as vice-president.

The Standard Iron & Steel Works of Knoxville, in mid-March, began removal of rails from the 18.26 miles of N. C. & St. L. Railway trackage abandoned last December between Columbia and Lewisburg.

A sausage manufacturing plant is being built by E. T. Brundige on his farm west of Gardner, on Highway 22, in Weakley County. The plant, expected to be at full capacity operation by April 1, will have a daily output of 1,000 pounds of sacked sausage. Refrigeration capacity is for 25 hogs. Daily deliveries in the area will be made by truck.

The Knoxville Fertilizer Company is reported planning to erect a $400,000 plant at Bristol.

The Consumers Packing Co., Lancaster, Penna., has leased for a 5-year period the Okeena Canning Company's plant at Dyersburg, according to announcement made February 28 by Hugh Sawyer, executive secretary of the local Chamber of Commerce. Both canning and quick-freezing of lima beans, strawberries, spinach, and other crops will be done by the new operators, who are reported to have an established reputation as producers of quality processed foods.

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Construction of a new factory unit has been started by "Lindseys", local furniture manufacturers of Lawrenceburg. The company, owned by Ed, Oscar, and W. H. Lindsey of that city, handled several large government contracts for office furniture during the war. Current expansion will include 11,000 sq. ft. of new plant space, plus drying kilns, storage warehouses, and other smaller structures. The new operations are expected to ultimately employ 150 men.

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Chickasaw Wood Products Co., Inc., Memphis manufacturers of barrels, tables, boxes, and other wood items, is reported in the Wall Street Journal to have been acquired by National Distillers Products Corp., in conjunction with the Merchants' Distilling Corp., of Terre Haute, Ind. The business will be operated as the Chickasaw Wood Products Division of National Distillers Products Corporation.

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Five new streamlined trains will soon be placed in operation on the L. & N. and N. C. & St. L. lines between Nashville and Memphis, St. Louis, Atlanta, New Orleans, and Cincinnati. Regular service of the new de luxe trains is scheduled for summer or early fall.

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Request For Continuance Of "Newsletter"

With this issue, the Newsletter celebrates its first anniversary. In its first year, the Newsletter which currently has a circulation of around 1400, has obtained extremely gratifying results. Not only has its primary purpose as a medium of contact between this Division and the various Tennessee communities planning for industrial expansion been achieved but, also, the Newsletter has proved informative to industries both within and outside of Tennessee, as indicated by numerous commendatory letters received from various company officials.

It is desirable that our mailing list be kept up-to-date and contain only the names of those most interested in Industrial Tennessee. Consequently, we are now starting revision of our mailing list and ask that you fill out and return the following slip, if you wish to continue receiving the Newsletter.

- -

I wish to continue receiving your "Industrial Planning Newsletter" for another year

Name of Individual _____

Company Name _____ Official Position _____

Address _____

It is understood that this is without obligation on my part.

(Return to: Industrial Develop. Div., Tenn. State Planning Commission,
432 - 6th Ave. N., Nashville 3, Tennessee.

'Should Be a Warning'

Reporter Presents a Picture Of Memphis Under Crump

By Agnes E. Meyer

MEMPHIS, Tennessee, should be a warning to the whole country. The city is a perfect example of the ease with which Americans with a philosophy of efficiency and materialism can succumb to fascism and like it. The majority of the citizens of Memphis lick the boots of their notorious tyrant, Mr. E. H. Crump, not because they have to. They lick his boots because it pays.

Like all fascist rulers, Crump has the support and admiration of big business. "We do not approve of his methods but we are enthusiastic about his results," was the way one businessman put it. "Our city is the most efficient in the whole U. S. A. We have a nationally famous health department and safety program, good schools, sanitation, recreation facilities and fire department. With all these advantages we have low insurance and tax rates. So why worry how it is done?"

"But you are all a lot of scared rabbits. You don't dare call your souls your own. Not a white man in this city, however prominent, will let his name be quoted when he indulges in the mildest criticism of Mr. Crump," I exclaimed impatiently.

"Yes, we admit that," was the calm rejoinder. "But other cities who run their own show and boast of their democracy aren't getting as much for their money. If Crump wants to improve the health department, he ransacks the country to get the best man. His people are just no punks. We like 'em."

"But why are you all so fearful? What can happen to you if you speak up?" I asked.

"Oh, if a businessman rebels, he can get into trouble about his taxes, or he is made to understand that he'd better move to some other city. One clergyman who made some mild criticism found the next day that his church wasn't fireproof. If these methods don't work, there may be recourse to the police department, Mr. Crump's Gestapo. The newspaper reports of its lawlessness are bad enough. The cases of physical assault on respectable citizens

breathe—the lack of opportunity for democratic self-development through cooperative action—is more destructive to growth of mind and spirit than can be compensated for by the finest school facilities.

Shares Hitler's Delight In Art of Humiliation

Mr. Crump, for example, shares the morbid delight which Hitler took in a petty and sadistic humiliation of his most prominent adherents. He has the petty habit, when he wishes to demonstrate his political power to other people, of calling up the dignified Mayor of Memphis, Mr. Walter Chandler, and saying to him: "Walter, you can sing 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' can't you?" Whereupon Mayor Chandler is obliged to say "Yes." "Well, I have so and so in the office. I would like you to sing it for him." He then hands the telephone to whatever guest happens to be in the office and Mr. Chandler has to do his best to render our national anthem at Mr. Crump's command. Or, when he gets his other distinguished protege, Senator McKellar, into his office with a group of political minions, he will turn to the boys and say: "If McKellar doesn't deliver the goods, we'll send somebody else to Washington" and the honorable senatorial representative from Tennessee has to take it on the chin.

I had not gone about my usual investigations in Memphis for a day before I felt creeping over me a sensation I had experienced only once before—a feeling of the utter destruction of all individual aspiration which I felt in the Germany of Hitler in 1939. The resemblance of Memphis to Nazism goes far beyond mere feeling. The citizens here talk in exactly the same words that fell from the lips of the prostrate German people. They have acquired the same "holier than thou" attitude toward decadent democracy which characterized the minions of Hitlerism. Even the "little man" who excused his

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every customer that went in or out, ostensibly for narcotics. The druggist was speedily run out of town.

"At present the great problem is our veterans. Some 12,000 out of 18,000 are back. They can get work digging ditches, but every attempt to open, say an electrical business, or to get skilled positions is thwarted. There are all kinds of opportunities for white veterans, none for the Negroes. There is not enough vocational training. At each of the two Negro high schools, there is room for a hundred students. But the same faculty that has already taught from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., has to carry on from 3 p. m. until 9 p. m. About 100 more men are getting training on the job. The Veterans' Administration has too small a staff and can't do anything about the situation anyway. In addition, the veterans are streaming in from Mississippi and Arkansas because they have no outlets in their own States. Negro veterans with any skills are offered menial jobs or told to go North."

One brave Negro wanted to be quoted as saying: "The Negroes of Memphis to a man—and a woman—hate John J. Guinozzo, head of the Negro USES, because he has racial attitudes that unfit him for this post."

I know better after two days in Memphis than to offer this man up for sacrifice by naming him. But I looked up Mr. Guinozzo and found his efficiency is just as top-notch as that of most other Crump appointments. His placement of Negro workers was 1274 for March of whom 480 were veterans whereas the white USES, which is also well-run, had placed only 806 people. To be sure the jobs for Negroes were all in the lowest brackets.

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"Oh, if a businessman rebels, he can get into trouble about his taxes, or he is made to understand that he'd better move to some other city. One clergyman who made some mild criticism found the next day that his church wasn't fireproof. If these methods don't work, there may be recourse to the police department, Mr. Crump's Gestapo. The newspaper reports of its lawlessness are bad enough. The cases of physical assault on respectable citizens that never get into the press are still more numerous. The city is honeycombed with Crump's spies. They know everything that goes on. They are in every civic organization, the service clubs, the women's organizations, even the Bible classes." My informant concluded: "We are careful what we say publicly or privately because we never know who's around. Mr. Crump's first principle is divide and rule."

The only person in Memphis who fights back openly is Edward J. Meeman, editor of the Memphis Press-Scimitar. But he gets no support. Said he in a speech, "How often have they (the citizens) left an editor standing alone for a principle which privately they would agree was right—but not publicly. How many businessmen have punished the independent press not realizing that they were hurting their best friends who alone stood between them and an oppressive government."

THE WHOLE WORLD knows how Mr. Crump over 30-odd years has slowly maneuvered his way to power in this poll-tax State. No matter what the State majority may be against the machine, Shelby County, in which Memphis is situated, always votes last. Mr. Crump commands enough votes to counteract any unfortunate State trends. Ordinarily a local political situation of this sort would not interest me. We have other political machines that operate in the same way. But the subtle rule of Mr. Crump is more powerful and more pervasive than any of them. In Memphis, if you ask a question about the weather, you are apt to hear that the sun will shine tomorrow, if Crump is for it, but please don't quote me. I am horrified by Crump's political machine not for political reasons but because its corruption of human character is a perfect example of what happens to people when they bow down voluntarily or involuntarily to a fascist dictatorship.

"I'd be for Crump if only because my children can go to a good school," said one father who was giving me an argument about the advantages of subserviency to the machine. Such parents are selling their children's souls down the river. Any educational system reflects the moral values of the local community and the home. The lesson of tacit subjection to tyranny which the Memphis children absorb from the very air they

of calling up the dignified Mayor of Memphis, Mr. Walter Chandler, and saying to him: "Walter, you can sing 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' can't you?" Whereupon Mayor Chandler is obliged to say "Yes." "Well, I have so and so in the office. I would like you to sing it for him." He then hands the telephone to whatever guest happens to be in the office and Mr. Chandler has to do his best to render our national anthem at Mr. Crump's command. Or, when he gets his other distinguished protege, Senator McKellar, into his office with a group of political minions, he will turn to the boys and say: "If McKellar doesn't deliver the goods, we'll send somebody else to Washington" and the honorable senatorial representative from Tennessee has to take it on the chin.

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THE WAY in which this American fascism robs life of every vestige of dignity can best be illustrated by its impact on the groups that are its most helpless victims.

Very secretly I was invited to a meeting of some 25 Negro leaders, clergymen, teachers, veterans, college professors, businessmen and social workers. Despair, indignation, anger sizzled in these people, but sheer terror was the permeating, dominating note. For the Negro in Memphis is afraid not only for his economic and political existence. He has ample reason to fear for his personal safety. The Negro in Memphis plays the rôle of the Jew in Germany. The white man is forced into constant opposition to the black man by the old bugaboo that the Negro is a menace because he is fighting for "social equality."

"Crump is almost as efficient on our behalf as he is for the white man," said one Negro. "Our school buildings look good from the outside. There are several Negro housing projects. We even have swimming pools. But we live in a moral, social and political vacuum surrounded by an impenetrable wall. On one occasion a white clergyman, the Rev. S. E. Howie, chairman of the Inter-Racial Cooperation Committee, tried to intervene in a particularly ruthless case of oppression that was being investigated by the Federal Department of Justice. He received a letter from Chief of Police Joseph P. Doyle, which the grapevine told us was written by Crump himself. Of the Negro newspaper editors on the committee it said: 'They are not going to carry on as if they lived in Chicago, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. For after all this is a white man's country. Lawlessness of this city is our problem day and night and I suggest you leave it to us.' That was the end of inter-racial cooperation. There is still an inter-racial committee of the Council of Churches, but it is all white."

"If the white clergy try to help us," said a Negro clergyman, "they are told firmly to keep out of politics.

"The case at issue in this letter was a Negro druggist who was trying to work openly for Willkie. Mr. Crump put policemen in front of his store who searched

hundred students. But the same faculty that has already taught from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., has to carry on from 3 p. m. until 9 p. m. About 100 more men are getting training on the job. The Veterans' Administration has too small a staff and can't do anything about the situation anyway. In addition, the veterans are streaming in from Mississippi and Arkansas because they have no outlets in their own States. Negro veterans with any skills are offered menial jobs or told to go North."

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THE significance of the Negro rebellion in Memphis is twofold. There just aren't many skilled jobs for the Negro in the South But in Memphis with all its efficiency, the Negro is more desperate than elsewhere because he is never allowed to participate in public activities even on his own behalf. The Negroes center their hate on Mr. Guinozzo because like Mr. Crump he rules with an iron hand. He has been known to have Negroes tossed into the street for not removing their hats the moment they enter the door. In spite of his services to the unskilled, he is the symbol of the Negro's spiritual, moral and political isolation, his frustration and his utter defenselessness. They want a new head for the USES and a complete Negro staff of experienced workers. Yet such a staff would be up against the same problem—that the Crump machine is determined to "keep the Negro in his place."

I asked this Negro meeting whether there was any possibility of trouble between the Negro and the white population such as occurred in Columbia, Tenn., last February. "No, we are much too cowed to fight," they admitted dejectedly. "If the white man in this city is too afraid to open his mouth, what can we do? Besides a lot of our own people have been bought by Crump. Even some of our leading businessmen who have the ear of the machine, betray their own race. He has his spies among us as among the white people. For all we know there may be one in the room this very minute. We're licked and we know it."

The only glimmer of hope which the Negro has for democratic self-expression in Memphis is through the CIO. In that organization the Negro can take part in the management of his union. He is more satisfied than the educated Negro because he has a sense of participation not only in his own destiny but in the CIO opposition to the Crump machine.

There are other signs of coming freedom in this boss-ridden city. A group of young veterans has as its chief objective the dethronement of Mr. Crump. A number of well-to-do businessmen whom the war brought to Memphis also seem to resist the Fascist indoctrination. Mr. Crump, as is his custom, called up the wife of one of these newcomers late one election afternoon and reminded her that she had not gone to the polls. The woman dusted him off in firm language. She wanted to know what he meant by interfering with her private affairs. After 30 years of unchallenged despotism the 70-year-old boss must have felt like Hitler when the bomb went off at his feet.

TENNESSEE
Industrial Planning
NEWSLETTER
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
TENNESSEE STATE PLANNING COMMISSION
432 SIXTH AVENUE NORTH, NASHVILLE 3

Vol. 2, No. 2 Geo. I. Whitlatch, Editor June 1, 1946

MANAGEMENT SERVICE - SALES PROMOTION CORPORATIONS

By the Editor

Tennessee Associated Industries, Inc., outlined below, is an advisory management-sales promotion organization for the development and expansion of small industries in Tennessee. A full discussion of the idea will appear in the June issue of The Tennessee Planner, bi-monthly publication of this Commission. Those interested may obtain that issue of the "Planner" on request to the "Newsletter" editor.

Tennessee, like the remainder of the South, has experienced during the war period a considerable expansion in new small manufacturing plants. A number are war-born industries, now converted to civilian production. Some of these, as well as numerous longer-established small plants, are producing quality products, and their current sales are far above levels that may be reasonably expected in the future normal buyer's market. In fact, when production catches up with demand nationally, these small plants will be faced with the critical problem of either reducing production to balance with a relatively limited local market or attempting to compete over a wider market in order to maintain present production levels. Frankly analysed, numerous plants in this situation are making products that have no nationally established reputation and, consequently, will have difficulty in breaking into distant markets. For some, under normal conditions, inefficient operations will limit sales to nearby markets where the savings in distribution costs will be the chief competitive advantage. Only the fittest will survive!

The small business enterprise has always operated in the face of a high mortality rate, and, today, with future prospects deceptively bright, many small manufacturers are being lulled into a false sense of security. For nearly five years, the small manufacturer has been coasting. During the war, he sold all he could produce, with the Government as the major buyer. This required no real production or sales ability, and even today he cannot resist the expediency of cashing in on the easy lush markets of the present seller's market. Yet, many small manufacturers, especially those without prewar experience, may soon find themselves in a very precarious position because of their lack of knowledge of the techniques of production and marketing, essential to meet the mounting competition in a shrinking market.

Broadly speaking, lack of management and lack of capital are the basic reasons for the stagnation and ultimate failure of most small manufacturing plants. One is corollary to the other. Lack of management is simply lack of experience in some of the essential abilities for successful operation, yet it is obvious that, given sufficient funds, any business can hire the managerial talents necessary to insure its success.

In Tennessee, there is an apparent need for some specific action that will encourage the development and expansion of small industries and, also, afford investment outlets for the abundant financial resources of this region. Recent successes in the industrial field of cooperative efforts by related industries leads to the proposal of a similar plan for Tennessee industries. Basically the idea stems from the recognized fact that

small industries, although individually incapable of maintaining specialized management services equal to those of large corporations, can collectively support an organization that will give to each in a group of related industries the benefits of such services. Outstanding example of this type of organization is Dresser Industries, Inc., of Cleveland, Ohio, in which 13 individual companies have joined together in common ownership for the coordinated manufacture and marketing of a series of related products. Available to each company in the group, through the parent company, are the services of a staff of experts in manufacturing, engineering, accounting, marketing, labor and public relations, personnel selection, and other managerial and technical problems. Through this type of over-all planning and pooling of resources and managerial talent, plus diversification of products and markets, companies of the "Dresser" group have the benefits of a large corporation's financial strength and broader engineering and research facilities and, individually, have obtained greater productiveness and protection against seasonal and cyclical fluctuations.

Organization in Tennessee of a group of related small manufacturing concerns along the lines of "Dresser Industries" is believed feasible and susceptible of profitable development. Two methods of operations would be open to such organization, for which the name "Tennessee Associated Industries, Inc." is suggested. The first of these would be on the basis of a consultant management-sales service, supported mainly by annual retaining fees of the affiliated companies. Initially, a small group of business men and technically trained persons whose combined experiences are applicable to the varied problems of industrial administration, production, and marketing could start this kind of industrial management-engineering service. Included in the staff should be men experienced in plant lay-out, product design, production, and other engineering work; in personnel selection and training, public and labor relations, cost accounting, corporation law, taxation, and other administrative and financial fields; and in purchasing, advertising, distribution, and marketing. In addition, arrangements should be made with aggressive manufacturers agents throughout the country for comprehensive sales coverage of all major market areas.

Tennessee Associated Industries, Inc., for its part, would agree to extend to each of its affiliated companies a definite annual service, consisting of supervisory or technical assistance on all problems of management, plus nationwide promotion of each company's products through the organization's sales set-up and advertising program. In return, all affiliated companies would be required to manufacture in accordance with TAI standards of production and quality and to agree to payment of scaled commissions on all sales effected through the TAI organization.

The second plan under which Tennessee Associated Industries, Inc. could be operated is as a development corporation capable of supplying both financial backing and complete advisory management service, plus sales promotion, to a group of related, non-competitive industries. In such group, for example, might be manufacturing plants to produce a complete line of household furnishings, including furniture, electrical appliances, textile (rugs and draperies), and similar items.

In acquiring initial interest in two or three suitable manufacturing plants, Tennessee Associated Industries, Inc. could finance the investment through sale of the corporation's stock, either to members of the firm or through public offering. Neither outright purchase nor even controlling interest in any member company would be sought, but rather TAI would extend capital financing in exchange for preferred stock of the member company, plus a minority common stock interest. Operating management would remain with the member company, with TAI extending its services purely on an advisory basis. Only on failure by the member company to meet preferred dividend requirements would TAI participate in active management of the member company. Thus, the latter would retain in practical

(concluded on last page)

NEW IMPLEMENT PLANT FOR ATHENS

The latest addition to Athen's industries is **Taylor Implement Manufacturing Co.** which will produce various types of tractor-drawn farm implements. The company, locally owned, is constructing a new steel and concrete plant about a mile south of Athens on the Southern Railway. A temporary office and pattern shop opposite the building site currently is being used by the company.

J. H. Taylor of Athens, president of the new organization, is well known in the farm implement business, being the originator of the one-wheel direct-connected plow. His theories and designs also have been influential in bringing prominence to the disc implement industry. Other local businessmen associated in the company are Bacon Walthall, William Hairrell, and A. C. Owen, Jr., all of whom have had experience either in the steel business or in farm implement manufacture.

* * *

BANKING STUDY REVEALS SIGNIFICANT ECONOMIC DATA

In a report recently issued by Homer B. Clarke, State Superintendent of Banks, a county-by-county breakdown on the combined resources and liabilities of both State and National banks reveals numerous economically significant facts.

At the end of business on Dec. 31, 1945, Tennessee's 293 banks are shown as having total resources of $2,084,596,816, of which over one-half represents deposits by individuals, partnerships, and corporations.

The average per capita deposit for the State is $439.28, the figure including only deposits by individuals and business concerns. On the same basis, the State's two most populous counties, Shelby and Davidson, respectively showed per capita averages of $755.96 and $736.03. In those counties, with their metropolitan areas of Memphis and Nashville, such private monetary "wealth" is not especially surprising. But, it is revealing to learn that Trousdale County, ranking 91st in population, has a per capita "wealth" of $541.64 or 5th highest average in the entire State.

Van Buren County, with a per capita average of only $54.04, ranks 94th in value of deposits or lowest of the State's 95 counties. Union County does not have a single bank.

* * *

NEW LINGERIE PLANT FOR SOMERVILLE

Weil-Kalter Manufacturing Company of St. Louis, nationally known producer of "Artemis" brand lingerie, in early May completed negotiations for the location of a new plant at Somerville. Under the leadership of the local Lions Club, the town in December raised a fund of $40,000 and this will be applied toward construction of the new plant, with the company financing the remainder of the cost. Rentals on the plant will be sufficient to amortize the local investment over a 15-year lease period, according to the Fayette Falcon.

The plant building, on which construction will start as soon as possible, will be two-story, 112 x 148 feet, housing both cutting and sewing operations. Initial production will be women's slips, with later manufacture of other lines of similar apparel. Peak employment will be about 275 persons, mainly women.

Mayor I. P. Yancey and W. B. Wilkinson, local banker and president of the Lions Club, were the principal representatives of the community in negotiating the deal.

* * *

CPA APPROVES LARGE VOLUME OF INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

As indicated in last month's Newsletter, the policy adopted by the Civilian Production Administration on new industrial construction is as generous as possible and is working out, thus far, with minimum interference to such construction in this State. To date,

most applications for new industrial plants or expansions have been approved by the CPA District Office at Memphis, which serves all of Tennessee and small areas of northern Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. The aggregate total value of authorized projects up to mid-May amounted to $20,144,605.26.

Mr. L. H. Dille, Manager of the District Office at Memphis, has indicated to the "Newsletter" editor that particular consideration will be given to applications for construction of new plants in areas affected by closure of war plants. Communities which have critical unemployment situations resulting directly from the closures of such plants, and particularly where ample housing facilities exist, will have good chances of approval for new industrial construction. In other areas, where new industrial facilities will add to the safety or general welfare of an entire community, especially where such projects will not divert considerable quantities of critically needed housing materials, also will receive generous consideration, if the lack of relief would create a community hardship.

It is recommended that any community considered for new industrial plant constructions contact the State Planning Commission offices for advice on the possibilities of plants being approved before plans for such projects are too far advanced.

* * *

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS - MARCH AND APRIL

The U. S. Employment Service, in cooperation with the Tennessee Department of Employment Security, in April began a new series of bi-monthly "Labor Market Letters" covering counties of the State, outside of the four metropolitan areas. The USES-TES "Area Employment Summaries" for the metropolitan areas, also released bi-monthly, have been revised to a non-technical, very readable form. Trends in employment indicated in the March "Summaries" and April "Letters" are given below. Businessmen interested in the labor situation should request regular mailing of these valuable reports from the USES-TES office, Nashville.

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State-wide Situation

Overall State trend in non-agricultural employment continues static. Excepting seasonal fluctuations, work stoppages by strikes and material shortages counter-balance gains in some industries, while returning veterans are increasing unemployment. Total non-agricultural employment on March 15 was 715,663, a gain of less than 600 in last two months - mainly in manufacturing employment. At end of March, 86,000 unemployed drawing State compensation or servicemen's allowances, an increase of 20,000 in two months. Veterans comprised 51,000 of total. As of April 12, orders for jobs unfilled in USES offices throughout State totaled 9,834, of which 50% in clerical and sales, unskilled, and entry occupations. Majority of worker applicants have semi-skilled or skilled classifications, owing to training in armed services or war plants.

Although jobs not matching skills is one reason for unemployment, chief factor is wage rate. Analysis of wage rates of all job openings by USES indicates that two-thirds of them pay less than 65¢ an hour and one-fourth less than 50¢. Majority of openings on 40-hour week jobs, but even on 45-hour basis, weekly pay is less than $30 for two-thirds of jobs. As veteran weekly unemployment allowance is $20 and most displaced war workers can qualify for $15 - with no income taxes or other deductions, workers are in no hurry to accept jobs.

Employment outlook for next four months very uncertain, due to strikes and material shortages. Projected employment increase above March, exclusive of construction gains, is estimated at 11,000. Of that increase, 9,400 is in manufacturing, mainly textiles, iron and steel, apparel, and electrical machinery. Projected increase expected to be

largely wishful thinking as material shortages and reluctance of workers to accept jobs at low wages and in unpleasant situations make realization of any substantial increase extremely unlikely.

Areas Summarized

Memphis-Shelby County area - Construction employment gains offset manufacturing losses, giving 1,000 net gain January to March. Projected 1,000 increase in manufacturing jobs by June doubtful of realization. Housing acute.

Hamilton County area - Static February and March. Anticipated 1,200 increase in manufacturing employment by mid-summer; large labor surplus, 22% women. Housing extremely serious.

Knox-Blount Counties area - Total employment above last July level but manufacturing employment 7% below. Gains mainly in trades and services, now 38% of total employment. Textile and aluminum employment rising; Rohm & Haas' return to operation will increase chemical job opportunities; CEW will add some in its atomic power laboratory expansion. Unemployment up 29% since January, but 25% of total are "job shopping" veterans. Clerical, brick masons, and experienced textile workers badly needed. Critical housing shortage limits outside recruitment of workers.

Davidson County area - Static; any large absorption of surplus in next two months unlikely. Housing critical.

A 3-page digest on the State employment situation covering the following areas will be furnished to "Newsletter" readers on request to the editor: West Tennessee - Dyersburg, Jackson, Milan, Huntingdon, Paris, Lenoir City, Selmer areas; Middle Tennessee - Cookeville, Livingston, McMinnville, Tullahoma, Winchester, Pulaski, Lewisburg, Gallatin, Murfreesboro, Dickson, Clarksville, Columbia, Shelbyville, Lebanon, Lawrenceburg, and Savannah areas; East Tennessee - Harriman-Rockwood, Lafollette, Loudon, Maryville, Oak Ridge, Cleveland-Athens areas.

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DO YOU KNOW THAT -

Tennessee was at one time the Nation's leading producer of cocoons for use in the State's silk manufacture. This was in 1850, when cocoon output totaled 1,923 pounds. Prior to that, in 1842, the Tennessee legislature had passed an act authorizing incorporation of the Tennessee Manufacturing Silk Company & Agricultural School, with capital stock of $20,000, and the same legislature "offered a bounty of 10¢ a pound on cocoons and 50¢ a pound on reeled silk". As a result, a silk manufactory was set up in Nashville and, later, one was planned at Port Royal. By 1850, the silk fad had vanished (see in this issue "Tennessee Industry 150 Years Ago").

SALES AND MANUFACTURING OPPORTUNITIES

Lumber Mill: Hardwood flooring mill reported available for purchase. Located in small town on mainline railroad. Area heavily timbered.

Wood Products: Box manufacturing plant and furniture plant for sale. Both are well-located operating plants, with established reputations.

Wood Products: Completely equipped wood-working plant, all new equipment of latest design, has surplus capacity available for outside production on contract basis.

* * *

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS AND SITES AVAILABLE

Springfield: Manufacturing space of 80 x 80 feet available on first floor and basement (total 12,800 sq. ft.) of brick warehouse, 80 x 265 ft. Available space separated by 17-inch firewall from remainder of building. Main floor, 3-inch pine but owner will cover

with hardwood flooring, now on hand; basement, concrete floor. Ceiling heights, 11 ft. on first floor; 10 ft., basement. Four rows of supporting columns, 4 to a row, evenly spaced on first floor. Lighted presently by skylight but materials available for remodeling, to include side window lighting. Plant within one-half block of L. & N. R.R. Alley driveway at side.

Owners will rent at $250 per month, including any reasonable remodeling of front and interior.

Shellmound: Over 1000 acres along Tennessee River, sheltered by Cumberland Mountains from which is obtainable high-grade steam and coking coals and high-calcium limestone (96.92% $CaCO_3$). Coke available from Chattanooga - 30-mile R.R. haul; sulphuric acid, from Copperhill, Tenn. - about 100 mile haul. TVA power lines cross site, which is adjacent to mainline of N. C. & St. L. Railway and served by good secondary road connecting to U. S. Highway 41-64 only 4 miles to northeast. Spring water, 20,800 g.p.m., flows from nearby Nickajack Cave.

Site offers exceptional possibilities for large-scale chemical manufacture. Detailed report on area available.

* * *

INQUIRIES ON INDUSTRIAL LOCATIONS

The Industrial Development Division will be glad to hear from any city or town in regard to buildings, plant sites, or developed plans that may possibly meet the needs of any of the industries listed below, or listed in previous issues of the "Newsletter". In corresponding about any of the listings, please mention both number and classification.

128. Tool & Machine Builder: Eastern tool & machine builder, specializing in automatic rubber processing equipment, is considering Tennessee for a new plant location. Initially will employ 150 men, largely at skilled wages.

Desires town of about 5,000 population. Will require about 50,000 sq. ft. in one-story building, with truss-type roof and concrete floor; 25-ft. ceiling clearance over distance of 100 feet for operation of 5-ton crane. Maximum span width in craneway, 50 ft. R.R. siding essential; also proximity to foundry capable of casting large pieces. Good rail transportation necessary.

Will negotiate on rental lease, with purchase option, or amortization-plus interest basis.

129. Chemical Specialties: Associates of inquiry No. 128 are interested in establishing a small chemical specialties plant, employing 15 to 20 men, in same town in which the above-projected tool plant may be located.

* * *

TENNESSEE INDUSTRY 150 YEARS AGO

By Eleanor Keeble, Research Assistant

In this year of the Sesquicentennial celebration of Tennessee's statehood, it is interesting to look back on the earlier days of commercial enterprise and industrialization in the State. Probably the first commerce to be carried on in Tennessee was the fur trade between the English and French and the Indians. By 1755, the fur trade between Tennessee and the English colonies alone amounted to approximately a million dollars each year.

The early Tennessee communities were practically self-sufficing units where food and domestic manufacture of textiles met most of the needs of the people. Other necessities were obtained from itinerant merchants and caravans. These were succeeded, first, by trading posts and, later, by the general store, which stocked a curious assortment of goods - "padlocks, saddle-bags, screw augers, files, chisels, hammers, steel traps, brass clocks, ink stands, ribbons, blacksmith vices, Bibles, candlesticks, Watt's Psalms

and Hymns, several books upon Divinity, an assortment of stills, best rum, wine, brandy, and whiskey".

Milling of grain furnished the State with its first established industry - the earliest grist mill probably being one in Carter County, built in 1775. The most peculiar water-driven mill was that built in Davidson County around 1782, in which cows' horns were used as the buckets on the water wheel. Out of the milling industry grew one of the most amusing cases ever carried to the Supreme Court - Richard Kirby of White County sued John J. Lee, a miller, for grinding corn out of turn, for which the fine was three dollars.

One of the little known phases of Tennessee agricultural history is the silk culture craze. One abortive attempt was made in 1791 and another in the middle 1800's. In 1840, 1,217 pounds of cocoons were produced in the State, which then ranked 15th in the Nation in silk production. The fad hit its peak in 1843, when Governor "Lean" Jimmy Jones wore a suit of Tennessee-made silk to his second inaugural ceremony. By 1850, the silk "boom" had begun to fade, and cotton and wool were destined to lead the march of Tennessee textile industries. These date back to 1791 when John Hague of Manchester advertised in the Knoxville Gazette that his spinning mill on the Cumberland was "in order for carding, spinning and weaving".

In Tennessee documents occur interesting bits of legislation occasioned by the scarcity of salt. In the 1790's, special laws were enacted to assist persons "to bore for salt water". The General Assembly also permitted lotteries for financing the building of salt works, and in 1796 the first patent granted a Tennessean was for "a device for manufacturing salt".

As early as 1785, small East Tennessee forges and bloomeries were turning out bar iron, nails, and tools, and by 1795, an iron works had been established west of Nashville. Tennessee iron, by 1830, was much in demand for the manufacture of steam boilers and, in 1833, judges of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia stated that Tennessee iron was fully comparable with the chain cable iron of England, then producing the world's finest iron.

The first newspaper in the State, the Knoxville Gazette, began operation at Rogersville in 1791. The first bank in the State was established at Nashville in 1807. The coal fields of Cumberland Mountains were first worked in 1814, near the present site of Rockwood. An insurance company was incorporated as early as 1826.

By 1850, Tennessee's ten leading industries were flour and meal, iron, lumber, leather, steam railroad and agricultural machinery, cotton and wool textiles, printing, coal, copper, and spirits. Tennessee was well on its way toward the well-rounded, stable economy that today makes this State one of the leaders of the South.

* * *

DATA ON HIGH ALUMINA CLAY OF WEST STATE RELEASED

The State Division of Geology report on High Alumina Clays of West Tennessee has been made available for public inspection at the Division's office in Nashville. The report, to be published in the near future, contains the results of prospecting for sedimentary kaolins in Carroll County and adjoining areas during 1941 by the Tennessee Valley Authority, with the cooperation of the State Division of Geology. Included in the report are detailed drilling logs, chemical analyses, and similar data.

These kaolins were investigated as a possible source of raw material suitable for use in TVA's "Walthall" process for extraction of alumina from clay. As a part of a series of wartime projects to assure this country of adequate sources of alumina, censorship

restrictions prevented release of information on these Carroll County investigations during the war period.

Authors of the report include Mr. H. S. Rankin, Dr. Benjamin Gildersleeve, and Mr. C. L. Bailey of the TVA and Dr. Geo. I. Whitlatch, formerly Associate Geologist of the State Division of Geology.

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PLANS FOR NEW JACKSON PLANT REVEALED

The House of Novy, Inc., Chicago, has been identified as the manufacturer which will locate in Jackson, occupying the new $100,000 factory building now being built there by the Jackson Industrial Foundation (see December Newsletter). As announced in the Jackson Sun, the plant will produce five style lines of ladies sportswear each year, ten weeks to each line. The lines will include childrens skirts and slacks, slack suits, play suits, and junior miss dresses. Most of the lines will be woolens, with some rayon and high-quality cottons.

The plant, a 30,000 sq. ft. one-story brick structure of most modern design, is expected to be completed in September. Plans call for doubling the size when materials are available. Between 250 and 300 persons are to be employed in the new plant which, on completion, will be purchased by the House of Novy.

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LOCAL SURVEYS INDICATE LABOR POTENTIALS

Results of local surveys to determine the number of workers willing to accept industrial employment have been received recently by this Division from Lexington and Halls in West Tennessee and Springfield in Middle Tennessee. In each instance, some form of actual registration by individuals was used.

In Lexington, available workers totaled 2428, almost evenly divided between males and females. Over 50% of the total were between the ages of 18 and 42 years. More than 100 persons above age 60 were registered.

Halls, a town of 1200, registered a total of 2079 potential workers within a radius of 10 miles. Approximately half of the registrants were men. Of the 1081 women registered, 590 were between the ages of 18 and 35 years. The survey was especially valuable in revealing that 68 experienced power sewing machine operators are available in or near the town.

Of a total of 789 unemployed registrants in Springfield, over 65% were women within 18-35 years age group. More than half of the 252 male registrants were under 18 years of age.

This Division is becoming more and more convinced that the smaller community's best asset in solicitation of new industry is detailed knowledge of its local labor supply. Other towns in the State that assemble such data are urged to file them with our Division, in order that they will be available to industries seeking our assistance in selection of new plant locations.

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NEW WOOD PRODUCTS INDUSTRY FOR GREENEVILLE

The Greene County Foundation Fund, launched a few months ago at Greeneville, already is getting results. Through the Foundation, the Greeneville Wood Working Products Company has been signed up for operation in that city. The new industry, which is expected to start production about June 1 in temporary quarters in a local tobacco warehouse, initially will manufacture collapsible hogsheads and, later, egg crates and fruit baskets. Charles Green of Garden City, Long Island, N. Y., and associates will operate the new Greeneville industry. Mr. Green, according to the Greeneville Weekly-News Bulletin, has contracts to run the new plant at capacity for five years.

Another manufacturer who has been negotiating with the Foundation, on recommendation by this Division, is expected to soon announce location of another new plant in Greeneville.

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PRODUCTION LINE NEWS AND NOTES

Obion Plans Industrial Development Association

Plans were being made in Obion, during early May, to organize an Obion Industrial Association, Inc., for the purpose of financing construction of a 25,000 sq. ft. addition to the local work shirt plant of Salant & Salant. A total of $55,000 is to be raised by sale of stock in the Association, according to reports. Rental of the new structure to Salant & Salant is expected to return the Association's investment over a period of years.

The present Obion plant of Salant & Salant now occupies about 10,000 sq. ft., and monthly payrolls are about $17,000. The new unit is expected to more than double the present payroll figure.

Johnson City C of C Reports Industrial Activities

The Johnson City Chamber of Commerce has issued an attractive report of its 27th Annual Meeting, held in the John Sevier Hotel on April 22.

The New Industries Committee, through Chairman Carl A. Jones, Jr., reported that a charter for a Johnson City Improvement Corporation has been prepared for use whenever the need for such organization arises. Two new industries established during the year were the O. B. Andrews Company and National Merchandise Manufacturing Co., paper box and apparel manufacturers respectively.

Manufacturers Directories Available

Newly revised directories of manufacturers for Memphis and Nashville were released in May. Requests for copies should be addressed to the Chambers of Commerce of those cities.

"Plastics Manufacturing Opportunities of Tennessee"

The March-April issue of Southern Plastics Magazine carried the first installment of a feature article on "Plastics Manufacturing Opportunities of Tennessee", authored by your editor. The concluding installment appears in the May issue. In the article are described, in non-technical manner, the various types of plastics adaptable to manufacture from Tennessee raw materials, with accompanying information on the State's present extensive plastics industry. A limited supply of reprints of this article will be available for free distribution, and Newsletter readers should write us at once to reserve copies.

Southern Plastics Magazine is a new trade publication recently established in Atlanta to serve the growing Southern plastics manufacturing and marketing interests. The magazine is well edited and illustrated and gives good coverage to news and developments on plastics within the South. Garland B. Porter is editor and publisher.

"Highlights In The History Of Tennessee"

In commemoration of the Tennessee Sesquicentennial being celebrated this month, the State Department of Conservation has issued a beautiful color folder in which is reproduced the majestic Dean Cornwell murals on Tennessee history that adorn the lobby of the State Office Building in Nashville. Accompanying the reproductions is a descriptive historical text on the discovery and development of Tennessee, as depicted by the murals, along with a key to identification of the mural figures.

Industrial Survey of Memphis Revised

A revision of the General Industrial Survey of Memphis has been completed by the Memphis Chamber of Commerce. The publication contains data on current wage rates, taxes, utility costs, and business statistics of value to expanding local concerns as well as to out-of-town prospects for locating in Memphis.

Hog Breeders Directory Released

A new edition of the Purebred Swine Breeders' Directory has been released by the University of Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service. Listed are the names and addresses of the State's active breeders, with the number of herd sows also listed for most breeders. Additional information includes addresses of secretaries of state associations, national record associations, methods of ear marking, record forms, etc.

Williamson County Jaycees Organized

Charter meeting of the Williamson County Junior Chamber of Commerce was held in Franklin on May 9. Presentation of the charter was made by Dr. J. W. Lawrence of Lebanon, state president of the organization. C. E. McGlocklin is president of the Williamson County Chamber; Tom Pinkerton is secretary.

Shelbyville Sponsors Manufacturers Exhibit

An exhibit of the products of Shelbyville manufacturers is on display in the windows of the local Tennessee Gas Company office. A total of 33 manufacturers have contributed to the display and practically every product made in the city is represented.

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NON-WOVEN COTTON CLOTH PERFECTED AT CHATTANOOGA MILL

Henry H. Frede & Co., Chattanooga, has developed a process for producing cotton fabrics without the usual spinning or weaving operation.

The process, according to announcement in Southern Textile News, entails the use of plastics for locking the interlaced cotton fibers together. Six different types of plastics, some new, are used. Developed after two years research in cooperation with the University of Chattanooga Industrial Research Institute, the process is reported to give a diaper cloth at a cost equal to the cost of laundering ordinary diapers. Not only can diapers be manufactured by the process but also dental towels, surgical napkins, curtain materials, and similar products.

These unwoven cotton fabrics are one of the challenging new developments in the cotton products field and appear to offer a definite threat to paper manufacturers in the disposable towel, napkin, and handkerchief markets.

In addition to the above Tennessee development, at least two other manufacturers, Chicopee Manufacturing Corporation and Kendall Mills, are making similar unwoven cloth at their mills in Milltown, N. J., and Walpole, Mass., respectively. Kendall Mills fabric, known as "Webril", is made by combining long staple cotton fibers and cellulose acetate fibers, the latter acting as the binder. When these are passed under heated rollers, the cotton-plastic fiber sheet emerges as a cloth bound together by the plastic which was softened by the heat. Chicopee's product, called "Masslinn", is made differently, the cotton first being formed into sheets, then superimposed upon this is a plastic adhesive binder, applied in wavy lines at right angles to the direction of the cotton fibers.

* * *

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

Industrial Economist: Available for employment in Chamber of Commerce or similar industrial development work, mature man currently employed by U. S. Government in executive position. Experienced in problems of small business, railroad transportation, and numerous other phases of industrial and territorial development; five years in public relations work for major railroad system; capable of economic research and writing of finished reports. Work has been mainly in Southern areas.

* * *

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSIONS & CONTRACTIONS

Southern Spinning Co., Nashville, is the new corporate name of the partnership formerly operating under the firm style of Ingram Spinning Mills. The incorporation was effective

April 1. There is no change in operations of the mills, which produce merino and special yarns.

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The CPA district office at Memphis has recommended immediate approval by Washington for construction of International Harvester Company's $8½-million new plant at Memphis. Officials of the company estimate that nearly a year will be required for its construction and, when completed, over 3,000 persons will be employed.

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The building materials supply at Martin has been expanded recently by the establishment of the Martin Concrete Products Company, producer of building blocks, and Vowell Bros. sawmill. The latter expects to later add a planing mill.

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Monsanto Chemical Company in late April purchased the mineral rights to 40 acres of phosphate land in the Second District of Maury County.

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Oakes Chair Co., Columbia, is planning to expand its operations about the first of 1947, by opening a furniture manufacturing unit in the local "Ironall Factories Company" building, recently purchased by the chair company. The type of furniture to be made or number of workers to be employed have not been determined.

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Modernization and expansion of Crane Company's Chattanooga plant is expected to be completed by late summer, according to a Wall Street Journal report of remarks made by President John H. Collier at the annual stockholders meeting in late April. Production of housing plumbing should "considerably exceed prewar volume" upon completion of expansion at the Chattanooga unit.

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The City Council of Paris has approved a six-months trial installation of parking meters; the City of Clinton recently completed a meter installation.

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National Plastics, Inc., Knoxville proprietary molders specializing in the manufacture of plastic molded articles for use in textile machinery, is building an addition to its plant. The company has been producing certain patented items for a number of years and has a number of other new ones in process of development. Due to increasing demand for their products, National Plastics is having to expand its capacity to maintain the stock necessary to give its customers prompt service.

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The Tullahoma & Manchester Coach Company has been granted a permit by the Tennessee Railroad & Public Utilities Commission for operation of municipal bus services within Manchester and Tullahoma and between those two points.

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A new six-story apartment hotel of 150 hotel rooms and 40 apartments is being planned for construction in Knoxville. Reported estimate of cost, $500,000. The name "Melrose Manor" has been proposed for the new structure.

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J. B. Ragland of C. B. Ragland Co., Nashville wholesale grocers, is reported to have purchased controlling interest in Wilson-Quick Co., long-established Nashville pharmaceutical and surgical supply house.

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The Southern Crayon Company, long operated in Nashville as a partnership, is reported planning to move its plant to Lewisburg. A new building, now under construction by the Linton Pencil Company as a part of its expansion program at Lewisburg, will be leased to the crayon company. Products of the company include lumber, art, and wax school crayons and chalks.

Clifton J. and Keith E. Comey, who have previously operated the crayon company as a partnership, and Nat K. Rainey, an official of the Linton Pencil Co., are listed as incorporators of the Southern Crayon Company in articles of incorporation recently filed with the Secretary of State.

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The A. and B. Dunbrik Company, Chattanooga, has been granted a State charter to manufacture concrete brick. Plant facilities for the new company's operations are under construction and production is expected to start by mid-June. Initial capacity will be 30,000 brick in a two-shift day. The brick, manufactured with patented equipment, are of regular clay brick size and can be produced in various colors. A 15-day curing period is required.

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A new radio station, WBEJ, is expected to start operation at Elizabethton about June 1.

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The Nashville Gas & Heating Company, by a recent Tennessee Supreme Court ruling, has been upheld in its right to distribute natural gas through the Nashville system. The ruling apparently clears the last legal obstacle toward bringing natural gas to the city through the Tennessee Natural Gas Lines' feeder line, now under construction from its take-off on the Tennessee Gas & Transmission Company's trunk line near Ashland City (Nov. & Feb. Newsletter). The new gas supply is expected to be available to the city system before the end of the summer, according to Wade Thompson, TNGL president.

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Loomis Frozen Food Company, Sweetwater, has started construction of a 402-locker plant, including meat preparation space. Full operation of the plant is expected by Fall.

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The Chickasaw Ordnance Works, Millington, was declared surplus by the War Assets Administration in late April. The plant, consisting of 226 buildings with a total of over 1-million sq. ft. of floor space and situated on a 5,531 acre tract, was operated during the war by the duPont interests in the production of smokeless powder.

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The Virginia two percent gross receipts tax formerly imposed on Tennessee motor carriers operating interstate through and in that state has been waived, retroactive to January 1, 1946.

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Two new chenille bedspread manufacturers recently located in Cleveland are: Dunham Crafts; employing 12 persons, and Price Chenille Products Co., employing 15 to 25 persons. The latter operates in a new plant building.

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Lexington Manufacturing Company has been granted a State charter for the manufacture and sale of women's apparel. The plant will be in the former gymnasium building, now being remodeled for the company's use. Brassieres will be the initial product.

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American Plating Works, Inc., Memphis, is a new locally owned concern equipped to do commercial plating of chrome, cadmium, copper, and nickel. Operations were begun in early April.

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General Cigar Co., Inc., according to recent Wall Street Journal report, is seeking new plant sites, owing to high labor costs in the northern New Jersey area where three of the company's plants are located. Local Chambers of Commerce may be interested.

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The Memphis harbor development project, known as the Tyler plan, which was mentioned here in March, received approval in April by the Chief of Army Engineers and has been sent to the Congressional Flood Control Committee for legislative action.

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Purchase of the capital stock of the Chattanooga Gas Company by the Southern Natural Gas Company is listed among the latter company's refunding plans recently reported in the Wall Street Journal. Application for permission to acquire the Tennessee utility's stock has been pending before the SEC since last fall.

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Texas Company, Memphis, has received a permit for construction of a $64,000 office building.

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Nashville, during April, issued building permits for residences for 92 families, a figure six times that for the same month of 1945. Estimated value of this housing is over $327,000.

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GOVERNMENT EXPANDING AID TO SMALL BUSINESSES

The U. S. Department of Commerce, under its new Office of Small Business established late in February, is setting up 50 new field offices throughout the country to advise small businessmen on their problems and to assist in reducing failures of small enterprises. Combining a considerable part of the functions and personnel of the Smaller War Plants Corporation and of the Division of Small Business, which were merged, the Office of Small Business program is intended to render aid to the small businessman similar to the aid county agents or extension services render to the farmer.

Another government aid to small business is the RFC "blanket participation plan" (see Newsletter for October) under which private banks can lend up to $350,000 on small enterprises, with RFC insuring 75% of the loan against loss. Eligible banks are reported to be signing up rapidly for this plan.

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COSTS OF CONTROLLED CONDITIONING OF INDUSTRIAL PLANTS VARY WIDELY

Helpful information on the question of whether new plants should have "controlled conditions, including the careful control of light, air, temperature, humidity, etc., is given in a recently published study by the Austin Company, well-known construction engineers. According to data cited from this study in Factory, annual operating costs and fixed charges per square foot range from 93¢ to $1.30 in "controlled conditions" plants against 71¢ to $1.08 in conventional plants. Construction costs for conditioned plants range from 16% to 20% higher than for conventional plants. The maxima and minima of these costs are based on low and high concentrations of machinery and employees in typical plants, "high" being 2500 employees in 306,000 sq. ft. and "low", 25,000 in 1,585,000 sq. ft.

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Crop dusting by airplane is being sponsored as a joint project by the University of Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service and Tennessee Bureau of Aeronautics to demonstrate the use of this technique in insect control.

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effect all of the advantages of flexibility found in small companies but would benefit from the greater financial strength and expert technical assistance of the parent company. Because of stock interests, both TAI and stockholders of member companies would receive in the form of increased dividends any benefits from improved operations derived through the parent organization's services.

The advantages to be obtained by small industries from affiliation with an organization like Tennessee Associated Industries, Inc., are too numerous for review here, but they are more completely indicated in the Tennessee Planner article. As shown there, the TAI idea is not the result of abstract thinking but a combination of elements of successful operations by existing private organizations, both profit and non-profit. Either as a consultant management service or as a development corporation, Tennessee Associated Industries, Inc. offers a direct approach to the problem of assisting the development and expansion of small industries in this State and elsewhere in the South. The idea has sufficient profit-incentives to warrant further study and investigation of its possibilities in relation to the Tennessee situation.

* * *

THANKS, NEWSLETTER READERS!

Response to our request of the past two months that Newsletter readers renew their "subscriptions" has been overwhelming. Of a mailing list of about 1200, renewal slips totaling 603 have been received already and are still coming in each mail.

The many readers who have taken time to express their appreciation of the "Newsletter" by either letter or note directly on renewal slips gives your editor a much deeper sense of responsibility. We appreciate your comments and shall try to keep the Newsletter up to your expectations.

We had hoped to reproduce this month an exceptionally fine letter on the value of the "Newsletter", received from a prominent Tennessee manufacturer, but his permission to use the letter has not yet been obtained. Nevertheless, we have selected several excerpts from other letters and know you will excuse our vanity in reproducing them below:.

"Your Newsletter is splendid. As a result of reading it, I plan to visit you soon." - Minn. sales executive.

"A news service that cannot be valued to those that want to keep up with conditions in this State.... am willing, if you do accept fees for this service, to support such fine, dependable and informative service". - President, Tennessee corp.

"Your Newsletter.... will be.... helpful to people who are interested in locating industry in your State". - National retail chain-store executive.

"Well written and informative story of Tennessee.... enjoyed by myself and passed among others of our organization". - Executive, out-of-state television laboratories.

"Believe you are doing a great thing for Tennessee and for Industry as a whole". - Tennessee realtor.

"One of the finest ideas that has crossed our desk". - Tenn. C. of C.

"As for your 'Newsletter', it just can't be beat". - Tenn. C. of C.

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TENNESSEE
Industrial Planning
NEWSLETTER
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
TENNESSEE STATE PLANNING COMMISSION
432 SIXTH AVENUE NORTH, NASHVILLE 3

Vol. 2, No. 3 Geo. I. Whitlatch, Editor July 1, 1946

WILL THEY "COME AND GET IT"?

By Geo. T. Trundle, Jr., President
The Trundle Engineering Co., Cleveland, O.

If, during a soap shortage, you had a self-serve counter loaded with soap, would they "come and get it"? Of course they would. They'd stand in line for blocks. But suppose the soap shortage was over. What then? It would have to be extra good soap, or priced extra low, to maintain a self-serve trade. The fact is, you'd probably have to start giving some service. You'd probably have to start doing some selling. You might have to start deliveries to customers' homes. You'd be back again in a competitive market. That's what a good many businessmen - both in retailing and manufacturing - don't yet seem to understand.

Some people close to the final consumer realize that "the war is over". When we see the first robins and the first pussy willows, we say, "Spring's coming". What are we seeing today? Here are a few things observed by our own office staff:

A laundry advertises that it will pick up and handle shoes for repair. A waitress asks, "Would you like more butter?" A garage advertises, "Cars washed for 50 cents". Grocery deliveries are getting better. Gasoline service station attendants are more careful about cleaning windshields.

These are signs of the coming season of extreme competition, just as surely as the robin and the pussy willow are signs of spring. They show up first in the retail service field, because that is where the actual contact with the buying public takes place. But there are plenty of retailers, plenty of people engaged in service industries, who don't yet see the handwriting on the wall. The time is coming when somebody is going to wake up too late.

Today is a period of confusion and frustration. Even though the war is ended, our nation's production facilities are moving at only "half-steam ahead". This won't last forever. When the throttle is turned to "full-steam", the present economy of scarcity may be transformed almost overnight into an economy of abundance and extreme competition. In preparation for that transformation, retailers and service businesses would do well to utilize today's "come and get it" war hang-over to develop and perfect the sales and service techniques which they may desperately need tomorrow.

Of course, it's tough for the manufacturer to realize that, competitively speaking, "Spring is just around the corner", because, in most cases, the manufacturer is still operating in a season of scarcity. He doesn't realize how swiftly, one of these days, the climate of scarcity is going to change to a climate of abundance.

Once we get a hot day in the middle of May, is there any further market for winter hats that season? Of course there isn't. And yet, men don't buy straw hats until June. It is the fact that they know June is just ahead that makes them stop buying winter hats in May.

That's what is going to happen, I think, throughout the whole merchandising field. The minute people know that a fair supply of things like automobiles, radios, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners and washing machines is "just around the corner",

they are going to stop scrambling to see who can be the first to buy. Instead, they are going to hold off. They are going to say, "Let's wait a little bit. We've waited a long time - we can wait a little longer. Let's see who's got the best product, at the best price". And once they have waited that little longer, events, in my opinion, will certainly prove the wisdom of that delay.

Once the ball starts rolling, I think we are going to have poured out on the market the most incredible supply of merchandise that this world has ever seen. Everything points to it. Practically all postwar plans are geared to production levels far above those of prewar. Hundreds of companies are going to attempt to break into established fields. What companies are going to succeed and what companies are going to fail in this competitive scramble? The answer will depend, of course, to a great extent, upon design, quality, price, etc. But that's not what I am discussing today.

Assuming that design, quality and price are about even - which will, on the whole, probably be the case - it is my guess that success will go to the company that has taken advantage of the current period to organize and perfect its distributing and servicing organization - and failure will be the lot of the company that assumes that because there is a shortage today, people will "come and get it" tomorrow.

Merchandise is sold by PEOPLE. People don't develop allegiance overnight. They don't acquire sudden loyalties in a day. They don't develop faith in a product, and enthusiasm for its performance, as the result of a single letter or telephone call. A distributing organization that is going to function properly has to be built just as carefully as a production organization. While the type of activity may be far different, the human equation remains the same. That is why every manufacturing concern looking forward to what I firmly believe will be a hectic competitive situation tomorrow, will do well to concentrate upon the painstaking building of a distributing and servicing organization today. Then, once materials start to flow, once the wheels of production start to turn - the sales end of the business will be ready to absorb and dispose of the growing quantities of production.

War does strange things. In manufacturing, war has proved that many things we believed, before, were impossible are now perfectly possible of attainment. But war has also developed to a high point the art of alibis. Why didn't we do the job? Well, we couldn't get materials; we couldn't get labor; we couldn't get priorities; we couldn't get transportation.

But one of these days, all of these alibis are going out the window. And the company that says it didn't see much object in building up its sales organization because it couldn't get materials, or labor, or transportation, may find itself suddenly swamped by the competition of companies who realized that in spite of all difficulties existing today, sales and distribution organizations had to be perfected on behalf of tomorrow.

(Reproduced by permission from "Trundle Talks, No. 86".)

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DO YOU KNOW THAT -

The State of Tennessee revenues for the first 11 months of the 1945-46 fiscal year hit a total in excess of $61-million, an increase of more than $11-million over the same period of last year.

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INQUIRIES ON INDUSTRIAL LOCATIONS

The Industrial Development Division will be glad to hear from any city or town in regard to buildings, plant sites, or developed plans that may possibly meet the needs of any of the industries listed below, or listed in previous issues of the "Newsletter". In corresponding about any of the listings, please mention both number and classification.

Light-Leather Tannery: Established manufacturer, operating 8 plants and having D & B rating of AAI, wants to locate in community willing to finance 50,000 sq. ft. plant on rental lease or amortization basis. Will employ 100-150 persons (50% male), under a cooperative profit-sharing plan in which all workers and management will participate. Wage scale ranges to over $1.00 per hour.

Plant building to be single story, brick or concrete and steel, concrete floors, sprinkler protected, on site of 5 acres or more, served by 3-car rail siding, access to good highway facilities essential. Water requirements, minimum of 60,000 gal. daily - water must be uniform quality and low mineral content. Ample sewage facilities also prerequisite.

This company began Southern location survey last year, then found it necessary to suspend investigations because of equipment shortages.

This Division commonly fails to receive replies from inquiring concerns after initial information is furnished on potential locations. In other cases, we are afforded an opportunity to follow-up and to render additional assistance or to keep informed on developments. Below are reviewed a number of previous listings with brief notes on present status of inquirer's interest, insofar as known or indicated to us.

Inquiry No.	Issue	
87	April	- interest in State still being maintained.
103	May	- company still seeking location.
104	"	- location selected from among those recommended by this Division - probably closed deal.
113	"	- investigations suspended but expects to renew survey of Tennessee situation in 60 to 90 days.
119	"	- contacted several towns recommended by this Division; no decision on location reported yet.
120	"	- location selected in Missouri.
121	"	- company representative has surveyed several towns recommended by this Division; no decision on location yet.
124	"	- cancel.
128-129	June	- representatives expect to visit State in near future.

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BUILDINGS AND CONGENIAL SURROUNDINGS AS ASSETS IN INDUSTRIALIZATION

Factory Management & Maintenance (McGraw-Hill Pub. Co., N. Y.) in April issued a special 156-page section devoted to the subject of "Industrial Plant Buildings". Numerous interesting and valuable observations are made in one of the articles on "Industry Now Has Wider Choice in Plant Location", written by Charles P. Wood of Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., New York. With the cordial permission of Factory's

editor, we quote several paragraphs of Mr. Wood's article that are significantly applicable to the problems of locating new industries in Tennessee:

> "Local financing of industrial buildings on reasonable terms of lease with option to buy has attracted industries to some places when other inducements have failed. The existence of vacant buildings available at reasonable cost is equally attractive to industries that can use their capital to better advantage than by investing it in buildings. Most of the vacant buildings at desirable locations have been taken up since the cost of building has increased so far beyond pre-war expectations.....
>
> "The importance of labor is recognized in all location studies, and much attention is devoted to questions of housing and provisions for education and amusement, which will insure a satisfied working population. Sometimes the same consideration should be given to keeping management contented.... Little is heard about the inducements offered to good managers, superintendents, and foremen to move to another part of the country, where neither they nor their families can find congenial surroundings. Still less is heard about how many times these men pack up and return to the places where they and their families want to live.
>
> "Some of the most desirable locations for economical manufacturing go begging, either because they lack local residents who have the ability and initiative to start an enterprise, or because they have not built up an atmosphere in which this type of individual finds congenial associations..... The automobile industry grew up in Detroit because of local resources in labor and management."

This special section of Factory also features current trends in plant design and construction with excellently illustrated descriptions of new industrial plants built by Carboloy Company in Detroit, Fisk Tire Division of U. S. Rubber Company, in Chicopee Falls, Mass., Naval Ordnance Plant, in Indianapolis, Reynolds Spring Company, in New Jersey, and other large installations. The Tennessee plant of Aluminum Company of America at Alcoa is pictured as an example of logical location of an industry requiring "plentiful.... low cost hydro-electric power, with economical transportation....."

* * *

NEW POTTERY STARTS OPERATIONS AT JONESBORO

Production was begun early in June at the new plant of Cherokee China Company, Jonesboro. Artwares and novelties, both plain white and decorated, are being made by the company, which is headed by G. F. Brandt, president. F. P. Brandt is vice-president and plant superintendent. Initial employment is 30 workers, but it is expected to soon increase this to 60 or more.

This new pottery represents an example of purely local industrial development. The site and plant building were financed by the Jonesboro Improvement Corporation, through stock subscriptions by local citizens. Construction was supervised by D. W. Armentrant, a citizen of Jonesboro who for many years was chief construction engineer for a Pittsburgh, Pa., firm. On completion of the plant, it was leased to Mr. Brandt who was general manager for 13 years of Southern Potteries, Inc., at nearby Erwin. Prior to that Mr. Brandt was connected with the Homer Laughlin China Co., Newell, W. Va.

* * *

SGT. YORK MAKES OIL STRIKE IN FENTRESS COUNTY

Sgt. Alvin C. York of World War I fame, in mid-June, brought in a producing oil well in new territory being prospected in the Upper Cumberland district. This discovery well, which had initial production of 13 barrels per hour, is in Pickett County, near the Fentress County line. Production was reached at a depth of 732 feet. York has a lease block of some 9,000 acres in those two counties and is drilling a second well some 400 feet from the first test.

The oil from the York well is a high gravity type, testing around 40° Baume. Interest in the new strike is high, and oil men from a number of other states are reported to be checking on the territory. The Upper Cumberland district has long been a producer of oil and is the major source of the State's annual production which normally amounts to 20,000 to 50,000 barrels.

* * *

MORE NEW INDUSTRIES FOR GREENEVILLE

Approval of plans for bringing a large furniture manufacturing plant to Greeneville was announced in early June by the Greene County Industrial Foundation. Name of the company and other details are not yet available.

The new Greeneville Wood Working Products Co., announced here last month, is reported proceeding satisfactorily with its plans and expects to start operation soon.

A third industry, with which this Division is working, has tentatively selected Greeneville for a new plant location and may be announced by mid-summer.

* * *

SALES AND MANUFACTURING OPPORTUNITIES

Electric Light Sockets: Company seeks source of supply.

Hardwood Flooring: Will purchase in quantity good-grade flooring.

Aluminum or Magnesium Products: Industrial engineer, specialist in light-metals products, wants to contact any experienced metal-working manufacturers interested in developing new products or woodworking industries which want to convert to manufacture of light-metal products.

Home Furnishings & Textiles: Manufacturer's representative with national coverage wants quality furniture lines, household goods, textiles - complete coverage to buyers either commission or distributorship basis; New York and California showrooms. Interested Tennessee manufacturers should address: Robert Metrick Co., Inc., 220 Fifth Ave., New York City 1.

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The wide response received on last month's listing of a Tennessee woodworking plant with available surplus capacity indicated the effectiveness of the "Newsletter's" coverage. Several inquiries also were received on the hardwood mill listed for sale - incidentally, it is off the market now, having been leased. Inquiries are still coming on listings in the April and May issues. We even got a call on the Industrial Economist listed last month.

So, if you have any similar listings to make on your needs, let the Newsletter have them. It doesn't cost anything, and you might be surprised at the results.

* * *

TENNESSEE CENTRAL RAILROAD SOLD

Sale of the Tennessee Central Railway Company to Eastern interests was announced on June 20 by the railroad's board of directors. J. L. Armstrong & Co., Philadelphia investment banking firm, heads the group of capitalists which has acquired control of the road. Purchase price was not disclosed.

Hugh W. Stanley T. C. president since 1922, has been elevated to chairmanship of the board of directors, succeeding Paul M. Davis who resigned the post at the time of road's sale. C. E. Huntley, Philadelphia financier and authority on railroad statistics and finance, was elected to the presidency of the T. C.

The Tennessee Central Railway operates 288.8 miles of lines between Hopkinsville, Ky., and Harriman, Tenn., including several branch lines. The road derives the major part of its revenues from haulage of coal, serving both Tennessee and West Kentucky mines. The T. C. connects at Harriman with the Southern Railway to Knoxville.

* * *

INDUSTRIAL PLANTS AND SITES AVAILABLE

West Tennessee

Memphis: Newly completed, modern, fireproof building of 17,500 sq. ft., in business district, suitable for distributing or manufacturing industries; spur track and truck dock. Available on 10-year lease.

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Three iron-clad, foundry-type buildings, concrete floors, 22-foot ceilings, totaling 60,000 sq. ft., plus 6500 sq. ft. modern office building; inter and intra building rail spurs; two miles from business district, inside corporate limits. For sale only.

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Three-story building (reinforced concrete, brick walls), total 28,000 sq. ft., with office and sales room on first floor. Steam heat, first two floors; 1-ton elevator. In good condition. Available for lease in late Fall.

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Brick factory building, 27,000 sq. ft., sprinklered, concrete floors, 16-ft. ceilings wired; access to rail trackage. In industrial area, one mile from business section. Condition of building good. Available for immediate possession, on lease basis.

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Building, 6,000 sq. ft., with trackage on 2½-acre site. In industrial area, 3 miles from business section. For sale only.

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Twenty-nine acre tract, connecting to railway, waterway, and highway; ample water, electric, natural gas, and sewerage facilities. Owner will build for suitable tenant. Industrial section, inside corporate limits, 5 miles from business section. Site offered for sale.

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East Tennessee

Whitwell: One-story, modern brick mill, built for hosiery manufacture; workroom 60 x 120 ft. (7,200 sq. ft.) with small office, first-aid room, and engine room, 16 x 44 ft., plus basement; floor, hardwood - free of any supporting columns; ceiling height, 13 ft. Equipped with steam heat, sprinkler system, lighting, electric refrigeration for drinking water. Independent water supply from well, with electric pump and 25,000 gal stand tank. Six-room superintendent's residence. Mill site includes about 4 acres.

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Athens: Concrete block building of 20,000 sq. ft. Owner will enlarge or remodel to suit tenant.

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Special

Plant For Sale in City of 10,000 Population

Factory building of brick, steel and wood, one and two stories, totaling 20,550 sq. ft. Two-story section, 40 x 110 ft., with 12 ft. 10 in. ceilings and 8 steel I-beams down center of floor, plus full basement with 6 ft. 10 in. ceiling and dirt floor (can readily excavate to give 9 ft. ceiling height); second floor, 10 ft. 2 in. ceiling, 8 wood posts down center of floor; 8½ x 10½ ft. elevator operates in this section from basement up. Single story section, 49 x 150 ft., steel truss roof support giving unobstructed working space with 10 ft. 2 in. ceiling. All floors hardwood, steel window sash, sprinkler and heating systems serving entire building, which is in excellent condition. Access to plant from three streets.

Vacant ground on each side of plant for expansion. Two-story brick residence on property, with minor repairs, could be used by factory superintendent.

This property is not being placed on open market but can be purchased directly from owner. Available by January 1947.

* * *

PUTNAM COUNTY PROMOTES STRAWBERRY CROP EXPANSION

Putnam County is promoting the expansion of strawberry growing. At a recent meeting in the Thomas community, N. L. Bagwell of the Bagwell Preserving Co., Nashville, assured local growers of a market for all berries grown and proposed to build a packing shed at Baxter to serve as a shipping point. More than 30 farmers agreed to expand their berry production to 100 acres or more by next spring. Other communities represented at the meeting are also reported by the Putnam County Herald to have expressed interest in expanding their acreages.

* * *

MANAGEMENT CORPORATION IDEA GOES OVER

The management service-sales promotion idea for small businesses reviewed in last month's "Newsletter" has received a very cordial reception. Requests for the June issue of the "Tennessee Planner" carrying the full-length write-up of this idea, have come from a large number of sources, both within and without the State. At least three different groups of businessmen in the State are actively considering our plan; two of these groups, we learn, had already begun planning similar organizations prior to appearance of our article.

As one outstanding Tennessee business authority comments: "I have read with great interest your excellent article 'Management Service Corporations'..... and it is by far the best expression of the needs of the small businessman in the South I have ever seen...."

Copies of the June "Planner" are still available, and we shall be glad to send one on request to anyone interested in reading the details of our management service idea.

* * *

ADVISORY SERVICE OFFERED ON FEEDING INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

Food was a tool to production in wartime, therefore food is a tool to production in reconversion time. On-the-job feeding in industrial plants is fast becoming an established practice. Many industries are finding that an adequate feeding program makes a positive contribution by improving the health and morale of the workers, decreasing both absenteeism and accidents, thus increasing efficiency, production, and labor relations as well. Approximately 2½ million workers were obtaining meals on the job before the war, compared with 9 million today.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture provides, at no cost to management, a technical advisory service to assist in setting up an adequate feeding program, or if one is

now conducted, to render assistance in improving it. The services available to management include:

Facilities:	Layouts, plans, and equipment lists; assistance in installing new facilities or redesigning existing facilities.
Management:	Efficient operation; menu planning and food purchasing; job analysis and training of new personnel.
Acceptance by workers:	Food selection programs among workers for better health and efficiency and to popularize the food service.

Assistance has been rendered in this State to the following industries: Memphis - American Finishing Co., Chicago and Southern Airlines, Continental Can Co., Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Fisher-Memphis Aircraft Division, Ford Motor Co., Pidgeon Thomas Iron Co., Q. O. Chemical Co., and Sefton Fibre Can Co. Nashville - Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corp., and O'Bryan Bros. Bemis - Bemis Bag Co. Bristol - Hecht's Bakery. Cordova - National Fireworks, Inc. Knoxville - Rohm & Haas Co. Milan - Wolf Creek Ordnance Plant.

Various posters and related booklets, a monthly publication for food service operators which includes large quantity recipes, suggested menus, etc., and interesting nutrition briefs for house organs are available upon request. Address Mr. Carl Fry, State Director, Production & Marketing Adm., U. S. Dept. Agriculture, 152 Fourth Avenue N., Nashville 3, Tenn.

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PRODUCTION LINE NEWS AND NOTES

Paris Inaugurates Publicity Program

Your editor, in mid-June, was honored by being the first to appear before the Paris Young Business Men's Club in its series of guest speakers on the future development of Paris and Henry County. Charles Neese, newly elected president of the club, outlined a program of advertising and publicity to be sponsored by the organization for the purpose of advancing the city and county as a recreation center and as a location for new industries. Among the natural assets expected to contribute much to development of the Paris area is the nearby new TVA lake, formed by Kentucky Dam.

Dr. J. C. Carlin Establishes Industrial Consultant Service

Dr. J. C. Carlin, formerly district manager for the Smaller War Plants Corporation at Nashville, has established the industrial consulting firm of J. C. Carlin & Associates. The new organization will specialize in chemical and pharmaceutical research, industrial engineering, production and marketing problems, and business advice. Offices are at 1603 Church St., Nashville.

"Business Magazine Of The South"

Southern States Industry & Business is a new "Business Magazine of the South" which made its debut with the May issue. Published monthly at Dalton, Ga., by the Carl Knoedler Publications, Inc., the initial issue features articles on southern research trends by Dr. W. A. Lazier, director of the Southern Research Institute, Birmingham, Ala.; on economic problems of the South by Thomas R. Preston, president of Hamilton National Bank, Chattanooga; on training for business leadership by Dr. W. H. Stead of Vanderbilt University; and on C.I.O. union policies in the South by Van A. Bittner, director of C.I.O's organising committee. J. L. Stover is editor. Subscription rate, $2.00 per year.

TVA Lands Placed On Sale

The first of surplus Norris reservoir lands were placed on sale in June by the TVA. Included in the sale were tracts suitable for small homes or farms, private clubs and cabins, and commercial recreation developments, as tourist courts and resort hotels. Information on such land sales can be obtained by writing to I. R. Wilson, TVA Land Division, Arnstein Building, Knoxville.

West State Fair Dates Set

The 35th West Tennessee District Fair will be held at Jackson between Sept. 9 and 14 inclusive, according to announcement by Abner Taylor, Fair secretary. The Fair was discontinued during the war.

T. T. & D. Association Holds Nashville & Memphis Meetings

The Tennessee Tourist & Development Association, formerly the Southern Highlands Association, during June held meetings at Nashville and Memphis for the purpose of advancing the Association's program for Statewide unity of action in bettering Tennessee's industrial, agricultural, and recreational resources and facilities. The recent meetings, held under the auspices of the Memphis and Nashville Chambers of Commerce, are part of a series planned to be held throughout the State to acquaint all interested local groups with the Associations objectives, outlined in our March "Newsletter".

Chattanooga C of C Initiates "Welcome Breakfasts"

The Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce, on June 4, held the first of a series of "Welcome Breakfasts" designed to welcome prominent newcomers to the city and to make them feel at home. Some 25 newcomers in executive positions who had come to Chattanooga since January 1 were invited to this first breakfast. Future breakfasts are to be held as the situation warrants it.

Jackson & Madison County Plan Development Program

The Greater Jackson & Madison County Association in June were mapping out a long-range program for furthering the agricultural and industrial expansion of that area. Among the proposals of the Association's directors is the launching soon of a widespread advertising campaign to publicize the area's advantages for business and industry.

Mr. Everett Rogers has recently been appointed executive secretary of the Association, succeeding Mr. J. R. MacEachron, who formerly held that post. Mr. Rogers was to attend the Chamber of Commerce School of the Southeastern Institute at Chapel Hill, N. C., between June 23-29.

U T Offers Course in Small Business Operation

The University of Tennessee's School of Business Administration has initiated a new course of study covering the problems of establishing and operating small businesses. The course, labeled "The Small Business Enterprise", will be under the direction of Dr. Ellwood O. Dille who planned the same type of course for the U. S. Department of Commerce which that agency is now urging all universities to offer as a part of their curriculum.

* * *

JOHNSON COUNTY CANNING FIRM ORGANIZES

The Johnson County Canning Company, Inc., currently being organized at Mountain City, expects to begin operations about October 1. The new plant, to employ about 30 workers, will pack mushrooms for eight months of the year, and beans during the remaining four months. J. C. Muse is president of the new company which is being capitalized at $50,000.

Several Johnson County persons who have been engaged in growing of mushrooms in the East are expected to return to the Mountain City area to engage in this crop, according

to the Kingsport Times. Mushrooms will add a new cash crop to the county's agricultural markets.

* * *

TECHNICAL ADVISORY SERVICES AND OTHER BUSINESS AIDS

The small manufacturer can obtain a wealth of technologic information from the Technical Advisory Service of the U. S. Department of Commerce. Each regional office of the U. S. D. C. has a technical consultant who will be glad to discuss personally the specific problems of small business. Write or visit your regional or district offices in Atlanta and Memphis, respectively.

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Tennessee County Basic Data Sheets, bound into a volume covering all 95 counties of the State, are available now through the Farm Journal, Inc., Market Research Dept., Washington Square, Philadelphia 5, Penna. On each county sheet are presented some 80 business and economic facts, under the broad headings of: Physical (area, etc.), population, housing, manufacturing, agricultural, trade, and miscellaneous.

Originally prepared by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Division of Small Business, these basic data sheets are being made available for distribution for every parish, county, and independent city in the United States, through the cooperation of the Farm Journal, Inc. The cost for the Tennessee or other State set is $1.00 per copy; a complete set covering all 48 states (3072 counties) costs $25.00.

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Manufacturers, venture capital, and others seeking products for new lines of production may obtain profitable ideas from Public Domain, issued weekly by the Scientific Development Corporation, 616 W. 49th St., New York 19. According to trade notices, this new publication reviews each week "an average of 1000 patents due to expire within four weeks", patents that are now available for exploitation without royalties or other restrictions. All listed patents are indexed by industries and each is accompanied by drawings and typical claims. Subscription price is $45 annually; special ten-week trial, $10.

* * *

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSIONS AND CONTRACTIONS

Eastern Airlines has inaugurated a new daily direct service between New Orleans and Louisville, via Nashville.

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The Middle Tennessee Broadcasting Co., Columbia, expects to have its new radio station on the air by this Fall. R. M. McKay, Jr., will be station manager.

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The Tennessee Gas Company, Murfreesboro, in late May was granted permission by the State Railroad & Public Utilities Commission to reduce by 16% its gas rates in that city, and in Shelbyville, Columbia, and Maryville which also are served by this company. Authority to change the heating value of the gas to the standard 1300 B.t.u. also was granted.

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Gartex Corporation, recently issued a State charter, is reported planning to build a new $400,000 textile mill in Knoxville. Threads, yarns, and fabrics will be manufactured, according to Southern Textile News.

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The Willard Storage Battery Company is planning to locate a $600,000 plant at Memphis. Output will be 1200 units daily. About 100 persons will be employed.

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United Hosiery Mills Corporation, Chattanooga, has moved its sales offices from the plant in East Chattanooga to the Chattanooga Bank Building. Other offices remain at the plant.

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Knoxville Fertilizer Co., Bristol, is reported planning a new $400,000 plant.

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The J. C. LaRue Canning Co., Hohenwald, is reported by the Nashville Banner to be enlarging its plant by the addition of eleven large retorts, new tomato and sweet potato lines, pea hullers, and several new "dry lines". The "dry line" capacity will be increased from 50,000 to 250,000 cans daily, making this one of the major canneries of the State and of the entire South.

Pennsylvania-Central Airlines in early June inaugurated service to Knoxville with four engine, 59 passenger Capitaliners, with daily fast flights to Birmingham, Pittsburgh, and New York. PCA, incidentally, expects to gradually merger their present name of PCA - The Capital Airline" into the more streamlined version of "Capital Airlines".

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The Adams Warehouse Co., Greeneville, is expected to begin work about July 1 on their large new tobacco warehouse.

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Suburban Bus Company, Inc., Nashville, has inaugurated regular daily service between that city and Portland, via Gallatin and Goodlettsville.

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The Bristol Door & Lumber Co., founded in 1885, was sold on June 13 to Wm. F. Chatlas for a reported price of $575,000. The mill enploys 175. J. H. McCrary, manager of the Bristol company, resigned to become vice-president and general manager of Sells Lumber & Mfg. Co., at Johnson City.

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Employees of Magnet Mills, Clinton, have started a 25-year club. Among the approximate 1000 workers, over 390 of them have been employed at the mills for 10 years or longer.

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Negotiations for purchase of "Line G" of the Wolf Creek Ordnance Plant at Milan by the U. S. Rubber Company are underway, according to a Washington dated news dispatch in the Nashville Banner of June 24.

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The Norge Division of Borg-Warner, which recently acquired the "Air Products" plant at Chattanooga (see April Newsletter), has let to J. W. B. Lindsey & Company a contract for extensive remodeling and alteration of the property. Norge Division, which initially will make compressors, expects to start production by August 1. Future operations may be expanded to include complete assembly of heating and refrigerating units.

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Ground for a new frozen food locker plant has been broken at Manchester but construction awaits the necessary priorities. J. L. Huffman and John Wiltshire are backing the venture.

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Columbia Mill & Elevator Company in early June ceased operations for the first time since the mill was established in 1889 because of exhaustion of wheat supplies.

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Construction has begun at Clinton Engineer Works, Oak Ridge, on the $2,500,000 experimental plant designed to harness atomic power for industrial purposes. The plant, being built under contract by the Monsanto Chemical Company, is expected to be ready for operation by January 1, according to reported statements of War Department officials.

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The Knoxville City Planning Commission has approved the proposed U. S. Navy Reserve Unit Training dock and base to be located along the north bank of Fort Loudon Lake in the downtown area. Final approval of the project is yet to be made in Washington.

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Pearson Hardwood Flooring Co., Oneida, has leased its mill to the Tibbals Flooring Co., Columbus, O., which will dress lumber in transit and also produce prefabricated houses at Oneida.

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"The Parisian", newspaper published in Paris for over 50 years, has been sold by John R. Rison, Jr., owner and publisher for 26 years, to James H. McKee of Gulfport, Miss. Mr. McKee, who is Southern sales manager for the Zenith Radio Corp., has placed his new paper under the management of Roger Thomas, recently of the West Point (Miss.) Daily Times Leader.

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Rockwood Mills has donated several acres of land to the City of Rockwood for development of a city park. Funds for the park development are reported to have already been appropriated.

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Fire, in early June, destroyed the mill of the Tennessee Handle Company, Cookeville. A. G. Maxwell, Sr., was owner of the mill, which employed around 100 workers.

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The Q. O. Chemical Co. plant at Memphis, built during the war at a cost of $5 million for the production of furfural, is among 10 of the nation's wartime synthetic rubber production facilities that have been recommended for sale by the War Assets Administration.

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Area A of the Holston Ordnance Works at Kingsport has been declared surplus by the War Assets Administration.

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General Shoe Corp., Nashville, is shown in a recent Wall Street Journal report to have experienced a sharp increase in earnings and net profits up to April 30, end of the first half of its fiscal year. Per share common stock earnings of $2.04 in this first six months period exceeded those of the entire fiscal year 1944-45 by 33¢ per share. The company reports record-breaking demands for its shoes.

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A modern 200-room hotel is reported being planned for early construction in Maryville. John A. Johnson, one of the principal construction contractors of the Oak Ridge atomic project and a major stockholder of the White Star Lines, is planning the hotel which will be well located to accommodate tourists to the nearby Smoky Mountain area.

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Wayne Knitting Mills, Ft. Wayne, Ind., according to Moody's Industrials, has acquired the entire common stock of Humboldt Full-Fashioned Hosiery Mills, Inc., to which was recently granted a State charter for the manufacture of all kinds of hosiery. The charter authorized 10,000 shares of stock at $100 per share; initial capital $1,000. The plans for this new $750,000 Humboldt mill were described in the May Newsletter.

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Southland Preserving Co., Chattanooga, was purchased in mid-June by Howard T. McPhail and associates from H. E. Collins and Frank C. Hamilton. Reported purchase price $250,000.

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Bush Canning Co., pioneer Tennessee canning concern at Dandridge, recently made its first out-of-state expansion by purchase of the Blytheville (Ark.) Canning Co. The Dandridge plant of Bush Canning Company was established in 1907. Stokley Brothers, another pioneer canning concern, originally had an interest in the "Bush" plant, but this interest was acquired by the Bush family in 1916. A large "Bush" cannery also is operated at Clinton.

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Quality Foods, Inc., Greeneville, has received a State charter for wholesale grocery operations, with initial capital of $250,000 and authorized capitalization of $1,000,000. C. B. Austin, Tom N. Austin, O. R. Lowry, C. H. Lyerly, and C. B. Burns are listed as incorporators.

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Bond-Woolf & Co., Alcoa, has sold all its properties to Veach-May-Wilson, Inc., a newly organized company of which James R. May of Memphis - vice-president and treasurer of Hardwood Corp. of America - is a member. The sale includes the land, planing mill, flooring plant, and other property at Alcoa and timber holdings in North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee. The principal business of the Alcoa mill is railroad cross-ties. Purchase price was not revealed.

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McMinnville Broadcasting Company has been issued a State charter for operation of a radio station. Incorporators are Sam J. and Ollie H. Albritton, and Joe B. Colbart.

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Bryan University, Dayton, has received CPA approval for a $200,000 construction program that will permit completion of the school's administration building.

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Knoxville Iron Works, according to the Knoxville Journal, is considering plans to manufacture nails. Between 6,000 and 10,000 kegs of nails monthly would be produced under the proposed operation. The Knoxville Iron Works is a subsidiary of a company that operates nail-producing units in Canada and Chicago and, in 1940, plans were made to set up a nail unit in Knoxville.

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Nickajack Cave, well-known caverns at Shellmound - near Chattanooga, recently has been extensively improved and is being operated by Nickajack Lacaverns, Inc. Tours of the caverns are made in non-sinkable boats over the extensive underground lakes. The caverns are readily reached by car from U. S. Highway 41 between Chattanooga and Nashville.

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The Tennessee Window Shade Co., Nashville, has been purchased by E. B. Berry. Location of the company has been moved to 908 Eighth Ave., South.

* * *

COL. PALMER TO HEAD COMMUNITY SERVICES COUNCIL

In its annual meeting, held in Nashville on June 20, the State Community Services Council elected as chairman Col. E. W. Palmer, president of the Kingsport Press. Col. Palmer, who also is a member of the State Planning Commission of which the Council is a division, succeeds Will R. Manier, Jr., who has been chairman since the organization's inception in 1942.

The Council is an outgrowth of the Tennessee War Services Council which, throughout the war, sponsored war drives and served as the key agency in civilian defense measures.

At the June meeting, the Council formulated its program for the coming year. Among the actions taken was a resolution to cooperate with the Tennessee Tourist & Development Association in its Statewide program of economic and social development (mentioned elsewhere in this issue of the Newsletter).

* * *

PLEASE: REPORT NEW INDUSTRIES AND PLANT SPACE

The "Newsletter" will appreciate cooperation from Tennessee towns and cities in making available to us information on all new local developments. If you have a new industry announced for the community - concrete block plant, creamery, textile mill, or what not - send us newspaper clipping on it or use form below. Similarly, we shall be grateful for cooperation in making known to us any vacant buildings that can be used for industrial purposes. Let us have the dope, so we can list them in the "Newsletter". That might bring you the industry you want.

Fill out and return to: Industrial Div., TSPC, 432-6th Ave., N., Nashville 3.

New Industry

Company Name_____

Town_____

Products to be made_____

_____

Initial employees, no._____ Operations started or to start about (date)_____

Officials of new company_____

pres., _____ manager.

Vacant Building

Town_____

Size ___ ft. x ___ ft. Construction: brick ( ) wood ( ) Iron clad ( ) concrete block ( )

Ceiling Height _____ Type floors_____

Heating system _____ Sprinkled?_____

R.R. or truck facilities _____

Rent or sell _____

Owner of building _____

S. A. PARA
State Legislative Representative
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen

A. M. LAMPLEY
Legislative Chairman
Brotherhood of Locomotive
Firemen and Enginemen

TENNESSEE LABOR BULLETIN

T. O. DENHAM
Legislative Representative
Tenn. State Council of Truck
Drivers Unions, A. F. L.

PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER
Legislative Representative
Tennessee State Industrial
Union Council, C. I. O.

ISSUED BY THE JOINT LABOR LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE
608 Warner Building — Phone 6-5996 — Nashville 3, Tennessee

20

VOL. 2. NO. 3 JULY, 1946 $2.50 PER YEAR

SHOE'S ON OTHER FOOT

If some one—some one man—told union members who they had to elect as officers of their union, there would be a quick rebellion. The some one—the one man—very promptly would be told where to go. The union members would insist upon electing their own union officers, without dictation from any individual.

But some one—some one man—has been telling the same union members and other citizens of Tennessee for years who they could and couldn't elect to public office in Tennessee and to Congress. That dictatorship has been permitted to exist for many years. Just how long it will be tolerated is up to the laboring people. This dictatorship will exist just so long as the people accept it.

Dictatorship was ended in Europe and Asia on the battle field. We can end it in Tennessee at the ballot box.

The same principle applies in both instances. During the war the side with the most men and best weapons won the war. In Tennessee the side with the most votes and the best political ammunition will win.

The best political ammunition is the need of the most people. The needs of the most people are not being served by our political dictatorship. The needs of those same most people will be served better if those people unite against selfish political dictatorship.

But the political bosses cannot be overthrown if the people who need better public servants don't qualify to vote and THEN VOTE FOR THE RIGHT CANDIDATES.

SENATOR STEWART AND OPA

Using his radio comment and the press, Senator (Me Too) Tom Stewart,

WHY YOU SHOULD VOTE!

The nation is in the throes of an unpredictable inflationary period—because many of you did not vote for the right kind of congressmen two years ago.

A great crisis confronted the nation when the OPA went out of existence June 30th. This crisis affects every wage earner—every man, woman and child in America, because, unless proper steps are taken by Congress immediately, it means that cost of living will skyrocket. Already in the brief time OPA price control has been out, prices have shot up, and are being increased in many cases, if not all cases, by those merchants who are advertising in the newspapers they will not raise prices.

President Truman courageously and rightfully vetoed the OPA bill sent to him by Congress. "To sign this bill would mean legalized inflation," the President said in his veto message. "Not to sign it may mean inflation also. But we shouldn't fool the people. If we are going to have inflation, let's have the courage to say so."

Apparently the Congress which is representing the American citizens lacks the courage of the President. It permitted the delaying tactics of Pappy O'Daniels, the Texas Democratic biscuit passer, and Republicans Taft and Wherry, more considerate of profits to business than a full dinner pail to the worker, to hold up any corrective legislation.

The country very quickly realized that without OPA prices would zoom. Prices of meats have shot up more than 100 per cent. Other food prices have also climbed the price ladder. The people have been aroused as they have never been aroused before.

The time to show the proper resentment is at the polls on August 1, when all the Tennessee Congressmen and one of the Tennessee senators who betrayed the working people in permitting death of OPA come up for renomination.

Instances like the disgraceful maneuvers which resulted in the present inflation (yes, we have it now) even though this inflation may be temporary and could be remedied with a quick OPA bill, should convince every citizen that he or she has a moral obligation to vote every election day—and vote for those office holders who are mindful of the needs of all the people, and not the servant of only a selfish few.

The OPA chicanery in Congress should convince all of us that big business is out to get control of Congress at this year's election. Labor's gains of the past 12 years hang in the balance. The vote of every citizen is important. To vote you must qualify. That means paying your poll tax and registering. An unqualified voter is as helpless as a life termer in Alcatraz.

Your bread and butter, your freedom, your future—are being decided by men elected to public office in Washington, in your community.

parrot for Senator McKellar in the Senate, is now brazenly and openly criticizing President Truman for vetoing the OPA Bill that he and Senator McKellar helped to skeletonize. Senator Stewart has long been a bitter critic of OPA while posing as a friend of little business and labor.

Senator Stewart boasted that he offered a resolution in the Senate a year ago that would have reduced OPA to the sorry level that it was when vetoed by President Truman. Senator Stewart has thereby recorded himself as favoring uncontrolled inflation and its dire consequences, long before now. However, he admits that rents are getting out of hand and believes that rent controls should be reinstated. Does he think that meat at $1.00 per pound, butter at 80c per pound, etc., is a situation to be considered well under control?

The Senator says that the people are about evenly divided on the question of whether or not an effective OPA should be reinstated. We hazard the guess that in 1948 when he comes before the people again for reelection, his calculations will undergo drastic revisions.

LEST WE FORGET

Following adjournment of the 74th Tennessee General Assembly, the legislative representatives of seven major Tennessee labor organizations issued a joint legislative report, this in April, 1945.

On page four of this report, the seven legislative representatives had this to say about Jim Nance McCord:

"An examination of Governor McCord's record as a Congressman in Washington, and then a comparison of his Congressional record with the sorry spectacle revealed by his record in the State Capitol, forces us to the opinion that the gentleman from Lewisburg sought and now holds the office of Governor merely to enjoy the flattery of the title. We suggest that labor is under no conceivable obligation to give Jim Nance McCord any political or moral support in the future."

Among others, one of the seven representatives whose signature appears on this report is Robert Mitchell of the Order of Railway Conductors, now supporting McCord for reelection. Insiders credit this flip-flop to McCord's

You may not have helped to elect those congressmen to kick the OPA around, but you will be responsible for the continuation of those men in office if you don't qualify and vote on August 1.

Members of organized labor have a solemn responsibility—for their own welfare and the welfare of their countrymen—to be citizens, active citizens, voting citizens. Members of organized labor who fail to do his or her duty on election day ignores his greatest heritage. Voting is an obligation no less binding morally than the obligation to shoulder arms against a foe invading the homeland. What right has one to criticize weak public officials and bad laws if he never votes?

Do not fail your country and your fellowmen!

Pay your poll tax and register while there is still time—before July 12.

Vote in the coming primary—August 1.

Elect friends of the people to office.

WHY NOT A CONGRESS TO GET ON THE JOB?

A Congress wanting workers to "stay on the job" must themselves **get on the job.** This being a campaign year, Representatives and Senators up for reelection are now wanting to adjourn. They want to come home to carry on their personal political campaigns. They want to tell their constituents what a great battle they have waged against "Communism". But they have not been fighting Communism; instead, through bad action and inaction, they have been perpetuating the economic injustices which breed Communism and threaten our American way of life.

The American People should tell these Congressmen to get off the job and stay off—they should replace them with men and/or women who are willing to stay on the job until it is done. The American people should elect men and women to Congress who are willing to put the people's interest first—who would stay on the job until—

1. They have recreated a strong OPA capable of restraining inflation.
2. Pass the Murray-Wagner-Dingell Bill to provide for better distribution of medical care—a bill which will extend the lives of 10 million Americans.
3. Until they pass a long-range housing program to provide homes for the millions of homeless Americans at prices working people can afford to pay.
4. Pass the bill to abolish the poll tax, giving 10 million citizens in seven states a free vote—a right to choose the public servants who make and administer the laws under which they and their children must live.
5. Until they pass without riders or crippling provisions a bill to raise the minimum wage to 65c—legislation that would benefit 10 million workers in America.
6. Pass all legislation necessary to insure adequate housing, medical care, and educational facilities for 13 million veterans.

When the American People elect a Congress that will do these things there will be no worries about labor staying on the job—the causes for strikes and labor unrest will have gone a long way toward elimination.

NARROW SQUEAK FOR LABOR

Organized labor had a narrow escape in June when Congress passed the vicious Case bill, designed by its sponsors to hamstring the worker.

It took a presidential veto to stop the mad rush of the anti-labor element in Congress. But has it been stopped?

There are other anti-labor bills pending in Congress. One of them,

Labor Commissioner, W. E. Jacobs, Sr., long time ORC member and political opportunist.

Jacobs dutifully goes about the state singing McCord's praises, in spite of the fact that the Tennessee Department of Labor has been practically annihilated under McCord's administration.

A DEMAGOGUE!

Theodore Bilbo, who has been called the worst demagogue in the United States Senate, has been re-elected in Mississippi over three opponents, principally because Mississippi is a poll tax state, and more citizens remained away from the polls than voted.

Bilbo received less than 100,000 votes to win the Democratic nomination without going to a runoff, and Democratic nomination is equivalent to election.

Mississippi has a population in excess of 2,000,000. Bilbo therefore was elected by less than 5 per cent of the citizenry.

That usually happens in a poll tax state.

Until the poll tax is removed in Mississippi, Tennessee and other southern states, we will have senators and congressmen who are elected by small minorities of the citizens.

But to get rid of the poll tax, we have to pay the poll tax to elect those officials who will help eliminate this objectionable voting tax.

LOOK UNDER THE SKIN OF UNION-BAITERS

JOSEPHUS DANIELS—Secretary of the Navy under President Wilson during World War I, and in later years under Roosevelt was Ambassador to Mexico. In later years he has touched elbows with the high and mighty, but he has never lost touch with the plain folks.

Just a short time ago in one of his leading editorials in the "News and Observer" of Raleigh, N. C., a daily newspaper of generous circulation, he had this to say:

"If you look under the skin of those who, while professing to love labor, are most blatant in denouncing all union leaders, you will find they are hostile to the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively.

" 'THEY ARE GOOD TO LABOR,' 'THEY HELP LABOR,' WITH A 'GOD ALMIGHTY' complex, while doing all in their power against labor organization, no matter by which organization.

"That is at the bottom of the denunciations of President Truman and the hate of Franklin Roosevelt. Neither of these Presidents was controlled by labor.

the Hobbs measure, has been passed, and despite the united protests of all organized labor, has been signed by the President. It is now a law.

Enactment of the Hobbs bill may be a forerunner of other bills designed to slow up progress of labor. All organized labor should watch Congress very closely, and start barrages of letters of protest to your congressmen whenever an anti-labor bill is up for consideration.

An indication of how the reactionaries are working in Congress is shown in the successful sneak attack on the Wagner Act recently in the House.

By a vote of 202 to 134 a rider was attached to the National Labor Relations Board appropriation prohibiting the Board from using funds for any cases involving over a million food processing workers who are entitled under the law to protection of the Wagner Act.

This "rider" would remove from agricultural labor the protection guaranteed to other workers by the Wagner Act.

POLITICAL RECOMMENDATIONS OF JOINT LABOR LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

The State Legislative Board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen has unanimously endorsed Col. Gordon Browning.

"Col. Browning's record as Governor in 1937-38, while far from perfect, at least showed substantial accomplishments, and, as a citizen, he has shown himself to be a man who believes in doing a job and does it.

"Certainly the same cannot be said for Governor McCord, whose policy of do-nothing subservience to one man is enough to cause all Tennessee citizens who hope for progress to scratch his name on the ballot August 1st. There will be no progress in Tennessee—only progressive reaction and continued disintegration of popular government—as long as people like Jim McCord occupy the Governor's chair.

"We like good solid men who have the courage to fight for what they believe is right. Gordon Browning has proved himself to be such a man. He served Tennessee and fought for the interests of the people as a public official. He served our country in both world wars, and even now is serving the cause of democracy in the American Army of Occupation in Europe.

"Labor owes Browning nothing for any special favors during his one term as Governor, because he certainly gave labor no special consideration. But labor seeks no special consideration. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen asks only for justice under democratic government.

"We believe Gordon Browning is a man of honesty, fairness, integrity, unselfishness and ability. Therefore, we have endorsed his candidacy for Governor and urgently recommend that all members of the Brotherhood, their families and friends use their influence in behalf of Col. Browning's candidacy."

Likewise, the Teamster's State Council of Truck Drivers, A. F. of L., and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen have endorsed the candidacy of Col. Browning for Governor and the candidacy of E. W. (Ned) Carmack for the U. S. Senate.

AN EDITORIAL

(The Nashville Tennessean)

The endorsement of Lt.-Col. Gordon Browning for Governor by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen of Tennessee is not without a special significance. Senator McKellar of the Crump Coalition, has claimed the support of the national office of this

"Those who fight against the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively are engaged in a losing battle. It has come in all enlightened industries and it is coming in all industries—enlightened or unenlightened.

"The sooner management recognizes this truth and accepts it and joins with labor in just collective bargaining the better it will be for all concerned."

WOMEN NEED UNIONS JUST AS MUCH AS MEN

Labor Department Leaflet Stresses Benefits of Membership In Workers' Organizations

Women have just as great a stake as men in strong unions. The point was driven home by the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor in a recent leaflet for distribution to feminine workers.

Membership of women in unions has increased by leaps and bounds, the Bureau said. It urged women to participate actively in union affairs for their own welfare and that of all workers.

"Among the benefits which women have derived through unions," the Bureau added, "are better jobs with higher wages, equal pay for the job, shorter hours, vacations with pay and other benefits." It's to the interest of organized workers to keep this work going for the benefit of future protection of all.

A WARNING THAT MAY YET HOLD GOOD

Something to Remember

President Dan Tobin of the Teamsters International Union, who is also head of the labor division of the Democratic Party, recently uttered some fine words of wisdom:

"President Truman should say in unequivocal language to those reactionary, labor - hating Democrats: 'What are you trying to do, wreck the Democratic Party, throw it out of office for the next 12 or 20 years, as happened after the first World War?'"

Tobin warned the Democrats may lose control of Congress next year and Truman defeated in 1948 because of "labor-hating Democrats." Obviously he was referring to southern Democrats whose hatred of labor has caused them to team up with reactionary Republicans to beat various progressive legislative measures in Congress.

Remember! It happened after the first World War. The Republicans came back, and the Democrats were restored to majority status in Congress and the White House only because of labor's vote. Labor will not keep on supporting any party or administration which permits the workers to be knifed in the back.

Brotherhood. The decision of the Tennessee group shows not only a salutary independence, but, on the ground, superior judgment.

The Brotherhood gives its reasons for siding with Browning against McCord, also of the Crump coalition.

We like good solid men who have the courage to fight for what they believe is right. . . Labor owes Browning nothing in return for any special favors during his term as Governor, because he certainly gave labor no special consideration. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen asks only for justice—under democratic government.

This is a clean statement in the best tradition of labor statesmanship. Any citizen, still in single possession of his own vote, could subscribe to it with fervor.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION TO ALL VETS

The Veterans for Browning Committee, of Huntington, Carroll County, has entered a formal protest with Frank Hobbs, chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, on his "effort to have the coalition candidates' names placed first on the ballot."

In a registered letter signed by Edwin Williams, chairman, and H. B. Scarbourough, vice-chairman, of the Committee, the veterans warned Hobbs that they intended to see that Tennessee election laws are enforced in Carroll County.

"This is to offer protest of the Veterans of Carroll County, home of Lt.-Col. Gordon Browning, on your effort to have the law violated by placing coalition candidates' names first on the ballot" . . . the letter continued: "This is to inform you that his friends in Carroll County are going to see that the Tennessee election laws are enforced in Carroll County".

"We are calling on the Veterans from Carter County, too, and including Shelby County, to rise up in their might and demand that the Veterans on our ticket—Col. Browning and E. W. (Ned) Carmack —get what's coming to them". . . The law specifically states that the names of candidates "shall be put on the ballot in alphabetical order". . . "As it happens, Browning's name will come before McCord's and that of Carmack before McKellar" . . .

"We insist that you so instruct election officials over the state, and if you refuse to do so, it is time for all Veterans to get ready to fight again."

Amen! The thousands of members of organized labor in Tennessee who are veterans should take heed from their comrades in Huntington.

To vote in the primary, poll tax must be paid up to and inclusive of the day of election.

JOINT LABOR LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE
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Vol. 2, No. 4 Geo. I. Whitlatch, Editor August 1, 1946

OPPORTUNITIES IN CONCESSIONIZED DEPARTMENT STORES

By the Editors of Forbes Magazine of Business
(Reproduced by special permission)

If you were a veteran with only a few hundred dollars to invest in a small business, would you be glad of an opportunity to obtain a counter of your own in a department store on a concession basis? You would not have to face the major problem of attracting people into the store, for they'd already be there. Your capital could be devoted largely to the purchase of a stock of suitable merchandise.

There have been large department stores composed almost entirely of departments owned by independent concessionaires, notably Goldblatt's, in Chicago. Today, most department stores own and operate all departments themselves, although in some instances departments are rented out on a concession plan. This is especially true of book departments. But although available concessions in existing stores are rare, there is a definite opportunity today for new department stores organized entirely on the concession system.

The parking problem in shopping areas, where virtually all big department stores are located, is the crux of this situation. The great success of drive-in stores of all kinds, at the edge of a city, in easy reach of big populations, indicates the solution. The drive-in shopping centers are now, for the most part, limited to the types of businesses usually found in neighborhood shopping centers - food stores, drug stores, dry cleaning stores, barber shops, theaters, ice cream stores, restaurants, bowling alleys, etc. To do its major shopping, the public must still take advantage of the department store. A fairly large store, located in a typical, thriving drive-in business area, could do a substantial business.

A concession-system department store may be started by any enterprising business man, his investment consisting chiefly of a suitable building, with a large parking lot, and a fund for initial advertising. Each concessionaire may be required to supply his own counter, shelving and equipment, of a standard design - to create an over-all harmony of decoration. Each concessionaire will pay rent for the space he occupies, and this will constitute the chief if not exclusive revenue of the store owner.

Let's consider a concrete example. Here is a one-story building, the size of a large garage, perhaps 80' x 150', or a total of 12,000 square feet of floor space, 70% of which may be utilized for retail concessions, the balance being needed for aisle space and other purposes. The rental space is 8,400 square feet. How much space does a small department require? If it consists of a display counter, and some shelves behind the counter, 100 square feet is ordinarily sufficient. This allows for a 10-foot counter and shelves of equal length. On this basis, there would be room in the store for some 80-odd concessions. At $25 a month rent, 80 departments would bring the store owner a gross of $2,000 a month.

The average department, in terms of merchandise, would of necessity be broken down. Take housewares, for example: One department would not offer all the goods normally sold in this section, but would specialize in certain items. One concessionaire would handle nothing but cooking pots; another, chinaware; a third, miscellaneous utensils; and so on. Various concession opportunities would include candy, soft drinks, women's hats, dresses, house aprons, blankets, towels, table linen, stationery, greeting cards, toys,

radios, gloves, fountain pens, lamps, and every other item normally to be found in a large store. Those concessionaires requiring more than 100 square feet would simply pay prorata for additional space needed. But the minimum spaces should be available to veterans with minimum capital.

Advertising can be paid for on a co-operative basis. The owner of the store can organize a co-operative credit system, for charge accounts, each concessionaire responsible for his own accounts, but having the benefit of a main credit department to send bills and receive payments.

The prospective originator of such a concessionized department store should line up his concessionaires before actually erecting the building. The method, here, would be to obtain an option for a suitable piece of land, plus an architect's sketch of the proposed building, and a floor plan. Local advertising could secure the veterans who would want to participate in the venture, and who would rent space immediately, signing a lease and paying a deposit to bind the bargain. The advertisement would, of course, describe the project and list the concessions available. Not until 70% or more of the concession space had been contracted for would it be necessary to go ahead with the project, exercising the option and beginning the building. The concession contract would, of course, specify the design of the counter and shelving, and clearly outline the responsibilities and obligations of each party. Each concessionaire, for example, might be required to agree to contribute not less than $5 a month for advertising.

The store's basement would necessarily be divided into individual stock rooms, the concessionaire being required to supply his own shelving and lock. The building should afford at least one elevator, or manual hoist, to facilitate moving heavy merchandise from floor to basement. A rear delivery entrance for receiving merchandise should be included.

The concessions need not necessarily be made available only to veterans, but a store with all departments owned by veterans would be likely to have the public's enthusiastic co-operation from the start.

The advantage of this system to the veteran with very limited capital should be obvious, for his overhead expenses would be minimized, his opportunity to make good increased. A store with as many as 80 departments, not unlike a municipal market, is a natural attraction to shoppers. Add the novelty of the idea, the solution of the motorist's shopping problem, the unavoidable publicity, and you have the means of attracting large numbers of people.

It should be understood, however, that this is essentially a project for a man who has had the experience necessary for the successful operation of a retail store. Anyone who lacks such experience himself would be well advised to employ a competent manager, or to go into business with someone with the required background. Capital, moreover, should be as ample as possible. Entering the business with too small an investment may doom it to failure from the start.

Care should also be exercised in the granting of concessions; a veteran or anyone else who wants to go into retailing, on however small a scale, is likely to succeed only if he has had experience, and knows where to buy his merchandise at the best prices, what to buy and when to buy, in addition to many other factors of experience involved. A man totally lacking in such knowledge will probably come to grief.

There are thousands of veterans who have behind them a good deal of experience in retailing, but who lack sufficient capital to start entire stores of their own. The concession plan can provide them with opportunities within their scope.

* * *

INQUIRIES ON INDUSTRIAL LOCATIONS

The Industrial Development Division will be glad to hear from any city or town in regard to buildings, plant sites, or developed plans that may possibly meet the needs of the industry listed below, or of any listed in previous issues of the "Newsletter". In corresponding about any of the listings, please mention both number and classification.

136. Slide Fasteners: Manufacturer desires 20,000 sq. ft. brick or concrete building, with land available for expansion. Single story preferred. Rail spur advantageous but not essential. Initial employment 50, 70% female.

* * *

NASHVILLE GETS NATURAL GAS AND RATE CUT

Tennessee Natural Gas Lines Inc., in June completed its new feeder line into Nashville and, on the 28th, natural gas was introduced into the municipal system for the first time in the city s history. Currently, a mixture of artificial and natural gases is being fed into the city mains, but complete change over to natural gas is expected by early Fall.

Reduction by approximately 25% of the Nashville Gas & Heating Company s rate schedule has been approved by the Tennessee Railroad & Public Utilities Commission, effective on the first billing date after introduction of natural gas into the city system. Reduction affects industrial and commercial rates, as well as residential rates.

Wade Thompson, president of Tennessee Natural Gas Lines, Inc., reports that his company's engineers are now surveying prospective routes for extension of natural gas lines to serve other Middle Tennessee areas and the East Tennessee region between Knoxville and Chattanooga. Applications for these extensions are expected to be filed soon with State and Federal utility authorities.

* * *

SALES AND PURCHASE OPPORTUNITIES

Manufacturers Representatives: World wide sales representation offered to Tennessee manufacturers, both large and small, on textiles, hosiery, foods, chemicals, hardware, pottery, jewelry, electrical products, toys, leather and rubber goods, and numerous other products. Contact the Diamond Sales & Engineering Company, 500 Rowlands Bldg. Columbus 15, Ohio.

Hosiery Loopers: Supplies of both white and colored hosiery looper clips for rug manufacture are sought by midwestern concern offering steady sale outlet.

Handicrafts: Cooperative organization of small handicraft shops in Cumberland Mountain area of Tennessee wants to make sales arrangement on gifts, toys and novelties through wholesale outlets, with drop shipments directly to customer and invoice to wholesaler on shipment. Can supply various styles of book racks, corner shelves, pipe racks, ink wells, desk name plates, wall plaques, recipe boxes, and similar items made of cedar, walnut, and other native woods.

Coal Mine: The Government owned coal mine near New River, Tenn., operated during the war by the Brimstone Coal Corp., is being offered for sale or lease through the War Assets Administration. The mine has an annual capacity of about 300,000 tons. Included in the sale is some 1400 acres of coal lands with estimated reserves of 24 million tons. Address inquiries on details or offers of proposals to W. A. A., Industrial Div. of Real Property, Room 4050, RR. Retirement Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

Electrical Appliances: Distributor of electrical appliances seeks several outstanding jobbers for electric iron retailing around $10.00.

* * *

DUPONT RENEWS INTEREST IN CHATTANOOGA PLANT

Renewal of interest by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., in the construction at Chattanooga of a proposed $25-million nylon plant was indicated in July by the placement with Ingalls Iron Works, Birmingham, of an order for 300 tons of structural steel. A tentative order for 2300 tons of additional steel also was given, subject to cancellation. The proposed plant, according to a company official as reported in Moody's Industrials, is "just an idea", dependent on availability of construction materials and numerous other factors; no final decision has been made by the executive committee and no construction plans have been drawn.

The duPont company, early in 1944, purchased a 600 acre site near Chattanooga for the proposed plant.

* * *

INDUSTRIAL PLANTS AND SITES AVAILABLE

For Sale East Tennessee

Two brick and stone buildings convertible into industrial building totaling 50,000 sq. ft., on 5 acre site. Less than mile from railroad, with existing spur grade to site (ties and rails removed). Adjoining 8,000-acre tract for sale separately, including 2 large homes, 9 small houses, 10 room hotel, 100,000 gal. concrete reservoir, 40-million gallon lake, warehouse and commissary buildings, 10 wells, 65,000 cords pulpwood, coal and building stone. TVA power line on property.

* * *

TENNESSEE VALLEY MARKET STUDY TO BE RELEASED

Release of a marketing study on 12 communities in the Tennessee Valley region is anticipated by mid August. Prepared as a cooperative project by the State planning agencies of Tennessee, North Carolina and Georgia and the Tennessee Valley Authority, Commerce Department, the study presents data on population, housing, income, retail sales, and auto ownership for Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville in Tennessee, and 8 other cities of Kentucky, Georgia, Alabama, and North Carolina. The data are tabulated by zones of 50, 100, 150, and 300 mile radii of each community, with accompanying maps.

Probable charge for this study will not exceed 50¢, and the "Newsletter" will accept tentative orders now, with payment on delivery.

* * *

DAYTON EXPERIENCING INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION

Purchase last year by Wesley Gardner of Nashville of large holdings of the old Dayton Coal & Iron Company properties near Dayton is resulting in a definite "boom" for that area.

A brick building on the property was remodeled and leased for hosiery manufacture, giving employment to some 75 persons. A sawmill has been established for sawing of timber from Mr. Gardner's holdings on Cumberland Mountain, and a planing mill is under erection to supply lumber for construction of new homes in the Dayton area. A crusher plant also has been established to process slag from old furnace dumps for use as concrete aggregate, part of which will supply the needs of a new concrete block plant planned by Mr. Gardner for early operation at Dayton. The opening of a quarry and rock-crushing plant and of a washing and screening plant to recover coke from old coke-oven dumps are among other new developments being planned.

* * *

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN TENNESSEE TO JUNE 1ST

(Summarized from June issues of U.S.E.S. and T.D.E.S. "Labor Market Letters")

Employment trends in the State are summarized here for only a few selected areas, outside of the major cities; much data on basic conditions have necessarily been omitted. In other areas listed below, conditions have not changed materially since our last summary in May issue in short, those areas mainly continued to have moderate to large labor surpluses employment remained essentially static during April and May, and prospects for new industries with increased job opportunities were either nil or not definitely assured, up to early June Such areas include: East Tennessee - Bristol, Johnson City, Lafollette, Newport and Rogersville; Middle Tennessee - Clarksville, Shelbyville, Dickson, Gallatin, Lawrenceburg, Lebanon, Murfreesboro, Pulaski, Savannah, Livingston, Sparta, Tullahoma, and Winchester; West Tennessee - Paris and Union City.

For copies of "Labor Market Letters", write Tennessee Department of Employment Security, Nashville or your local U.S.E.S. office.

Middle Tennessee

Lewisburg area: Current labor surplus, with slight increase since V-J Day. Local stove plant has tripled space and expected to begin production July 15, reaching new peak employment early next year; will need to import key workers but most jobs will be filled by local workers trained by company under G. I. program. One of pencil plants also expanding.

Columbia area: Slight employment increase in last two months but overall unemployment increased. Total of less than 1,000 new jobs during next four months. In Maury County, some seasonal expansion in food processing and expansion of apparel plant but job opportunities negligible. Shoe plant construction at Centerville progressing, despite material delays. Expansion of shoe plant at Hohenwald, Lewis County, nearly complete; 100 extra workers needed in next four months.

Winchester area: Current unemployment high but many are displaced war workers drawn from local farms who are unwilling to accept present local wages. Projected new garment plant for Winchester delayed by building restrictions; company operating in two existing buildings probably will increase employment in next four months.

Cookeville area: Eleven establishments contacted showed increase of 150, mainly for Center Hill Dam construction. Practically no labor demand in Jackson County. Cookeville steadily developing commercially; some prospects for industrial expansion; construction underway on 300 houses and three TPI dormitories. Area as a whole, unemployment continues at high level.

East Tennessee

Elizabethton area: Large labor surplus, despite two large rayon plants at Elizabethton, Carter County; employment essentially static and not expected to increase next two months, except in construction. Early resumption of work on TVA Watauga and Holston dams will afford immediately 300 jobs; eventually 1300 or more.

Greeneville area: Currently, surplus of 4,000 veterans of which 3,000 wish to return to farms. Two or three projected new industries may soon take up part of surplus.

Morristown area: Employment almost stable during past two months except for seasonal increases in food processing with peaks between June and August; also some increase in mining, due to return of strikers. Little change expected for next two months, except in seasonal plants. Construction on new industrial plants being curtailed by material shortages. Expect all labor needs to be met from local surplus.

Athens area: Increasing surplus; projected demands for next two months little changed. In Meigs County, void of industries, situation critical. Farm implement factory under

construction at Athens McMinn County; number employees and starting date not known. Foundry for Etowah rumored company to lease old L. & N. RR. shops.

Cleveland area: Industrialized area in which employment gradually increased during and since war and expected to continue. Expansion demand, estimated at 1200, is in manufacturing and is diversified; due to several old establishments and some new ones expanding. Known supply from U.S.E.S. claim record file is 1614, representing probably 75% of total.

Loudon area: Slight upward trend in employment, mainly in iron and steel and textiles, offsetting certain non-manufacturing losses Present employment level considered normal. New industries, including lumber food processing, and iron and steel, are in construction stage; will create demand estimated at about 255 male workers. Construction also expected to increase demand sharply, when materials available. Unemployment increasing slightly, but unskilled workers in demand.

Maryville area: Employment trend continues upward in this highly industrialized area but unemployment increasing. Increases forecast in aluminum industry at Alcoa; in textile industry, if new equipment becomes available. No difficulty in meeting expected seasonal increases in food processing but shortage of experienced textile operators. Qualitative factors are preventing absorption of available labor surplus.

Rockwood area: Total employment up about 4% to end of May, with numerically largest increase being in manufacturing By August, 12% increase anticipated in manufacturing employment; trade, 5%. Unemployment still excessive; known foreseeable demand will absorb only small fraction of total.

Harriman area: Unemployment continues excessive, although return of coal mine strikers indicates probable slight upward trend in next few months. However, outlook gloomy for full absorption of surplus, largely veterans and displaced CEW workers.

West Tennessee

Dyersburg area: Essentially no change past two months, except for seasonal increase in food processing industries. Considerable labor surplus but large part already absorbed into agricultural activities; much of remainder can and will be so utilized, unless drawn away by industrial employment.

Jackson area: Large labor surplus, mainly male, continues. Surplus will remain acute because current limited industrial expansion is in plants using mainly female labor. Little expansion by old plants but several new plants scattered over area should increase jobs by 1,000 in next few months. The new Brownsville glove plant, has begun limited operations, as has small ladies sportswear plant in Jackson. Garment plants projected for Somerville and Lexington not yet in operation.

Milan area: As noted elsewhere in this issue, new U. S. Rubber Company operations at Milan will eventually employ several hundred workers. This, with apparel and other textile plants planned for Huntingdon, Trezevant, and Humboldt, should absorb over 1,000 workers.

Selmer area: As noted here in May, construction underway on new industrial plants at Selmer, Bolivar, and Adamsville, giving potential demand for several hundred but, currently, there is a labor surplus.

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TVA ISSUES RIVER TRANSPORTATION STUDY

A study on River Shipment of Iron and Steel Articles From and To Points in the Southeast, Via the Tennessee River was issued in June by the TVA Commerce Department, River Transportation Division. Because of the navigation improvements on Tennessee River through the TVA developments, the report seeks to demonstrate the economy of

water transportation for movements of iron and steel products in and out of the Southeast. Analyses and comparisons of rail-barge transportation costs are made with those of alternative transportation methods between actual shipping points and existing markets, the findings being illustrated by 9 charts and maps and 11 tables.

Salient findings of the report are that: (1) manufactured iron and steel articles made at mid-west and eastern centers on the Inland Waterway system can move to points in the Southeast, via Tennessee River, at transportation savings averaging $2.45 per ton and (2) pig iron, cast iron pipe and scrap iron can move from Tennessee River ports to points on the Illinois Mississippi, and Ohio rivers at savings up to $3.21, $4.68, and $2.18 per ton, and averaging $1.53, $1.37 and $1.32 per ton respectively.

The report was prepared by W. J. Sheehan and J. F. Boyd of the TVA River Transportation Division.

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PRODUCTION LINE NEWS AND NOTES

Walking Horse Show Planned For Shelbyville

The Tennessee Walking Horse National Celebration's Eighth Annual Show will be held at Shelbyville, Sept. 4-7, inclusive. The Shelbyville Lion's Club is sponsoring publication of the Official Souvenir Program.

Manchester Organizes Industrial Corporation

The business men of Manchester, at a meeting in late June, organized the Manchester Industrial Corporation, electing as temporary officers Mr. Henry Short as president and Mr. Geo. Pope as secretary. As indicated here in our May issue, the corporation will obtain, through a public stock offering, a $100,000 fund for providing sites and other facilities for new industries desiring to locate in Manchester. Pledges of about $30,000 had been received by mid-July, according to the Manchester Times.

Cookeville Initiates Move For New Industry

Cookeville in early July was reported negotiating with a garment manufacturer for location of a plant in that city. The company, said to be a sports apparel concern operating several units in Tennessee, will require a plant of about 13,000 sq. ft. and would expect to employ between 75 and 100 workers.

At a meeting of local business men, more than half of the $25,000 required for construction of the plant was subscribed and a temporary organization, headed by Benton Terry, was set up to administer the building fund. It has been suggested that a permanent organization be formed under the name of Cookeville Industrial Development Association.

Nationwide Motor Vehicle Standards Proposed

A schedule of standards for maximum dimensions, weights, and speeds of motor trucks and busses has been proposed by the American Association of State Highway Officials, with recommendation for nationwide adoption. Among maxima suggested are: width, 96 inches; height, 16 feet; overall length, single truck, 35 feet - single bus, 40 feet; any combination of vehicles (not over 2 units), 60-foot length; truck speed, 45 m.p.h.; load per axle, 18,000 lbs. Details of the proposal were published in Engineering News Record for May, 1946, and a pamphlet on the subject can be obtained from the Association offices, 1220 National Press Bldg., Washington 4, D. C.

TVA Annual Report Available

The Tennessee Valley Authority has issued its annual report, covering the fiscal year of 1945, under the title of Unified Valley Development.

U. S. Dept. Commerce Opens Chattanooga Office

The newly established Chattanooga district office of the U. S. Department of Commerce will serve Middle and East Tennessee, rendering assistance to small business through marketing analyses, technical advices, and similar services. Al B. Clarke of Chattanooga is manager of the new office, at 924 James Bldg.

"Economics of the Cotton Textile Industry"

A comprehensive 207-page study of all phases of the cotton textile industry was issued under the above title by the National Industrial Conference Board (New York) for presentation before the recent annual meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association. The study, prepared by Dr. Jules Bachman of New York University and M. R. Gainsbrugh, Chief Economist of the Conference Board, is the first of a series of industry base books to be published by the NICB. The second, on the petroleum industry, is nearing completion.

"deadline" Makes Debut

deadline is a new monthly publication of the National Council of Industrial Editors. As stated editorially in the initial May issue, deadline seeks to provide a service for gathering from every available source any and all information of value to house publication editors and to distribute the net results to every known house publication editor in the United States and Canada. The first issue, 36 pages, carries articles on Council affairs, news of local industrial editors associations, and feature stories on the role of house publications in industrial management problems.

Dairy Industry Featured in New Color Film

Scheduled for release late last month was a full color, sound movie on "Dairying in Tennessee", which traces the State's development of this important agricultural industry. Starting with the "old red cow" brought in by pioneer families, the film presents historical scenes illustrating the early efforts in marketing, butterfat testing, keeping of herd records, and similar events through to the State's present-day $87-million dairy industry. The growth of dairy processing plants, herd management, and scientific breeding are also featured in the film. Stressed throughout the film is the importance of a sound, practical farm management plan to successful dairying.

The film, which runs about 20 minutes, was produced under the direction of the Extension Service of the University of Tennessee College of Agriculture, in cooperation with the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Shooting was done by Sam P. Orleans & Associates of Knoxville. Distribution will be through the U. T. film library.

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DO YOU KNOW THAT -

The Tennessee wing of the Civil Air Patrol, Nashville, is now equipped to take aerial photographs of industrial plant locations and other industrial views. Large-scale photos of proposed industrial plant sites can be furnished for detail engineering studies of large projects. Existing industries are finding aerial photos to be of value in studying plant lay-outs for improved operating efficiency.

For further information on the CAP photo service, contact Paul W. Turner, 401 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Nashville 3.

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BUSINESS SERVICES, PUBLICATIONS AND OTHER AIDS

The Nashville office of RFC has issued a booklet on "RFC Aids To Small Business". Three principal services offered by RFC to small Tennessee businesses are: consultant or advisory assistance on engineering and construction, purchase and installation of equipment, cost accounting, and similar technical problems; acting as small businesses' representative in the purchase of government surplus property; and lending to business enterprises, either through local banking facilities or directly in the event banking credit is not available. During March, April, and May, 1946, the RFC Nashville office reported a total of 86 loans to small business, aggregating $4,840,000. Copies may be obtained from Lee Davis, Acting State Manager in the RFC s Nashville office

To assist communities, states, and regions in making factual analysis of their industrial advantages, the Office of Small Business of the U S. Department of Commerce has issued a guide to definite procedures in determining an area s characteristics in relation to 14 basic factors of industrial plant location. The bulletin, entitled Basic Industrial Location Factors, was prepared by Frederic W. Olmstead, Area Development Division.

Arrangement of the bulletin is such as to prevent "yes" and "no" replies to the series of questions, and this should tend to encourage local groups to make factual examination of their area s situation. As is pointed out, "Most industries will finally locate where the economic factors are most favorable.... If (an) area s presentation of its advantages is factual, concise, and clearly expressed, the area will find that interested industry will give it more favorable consideration than would be shown toward other localities which have not demonstrated their merit by a similarly prepared evaluation of their advantages"

The bulletin contains a comprehensive listing of industries, which is keyed to a quick reference chart of the basic factors influencing the location of each type of industry. Copies are available from the Office of Small Business, Area Development Div., U. S. Dept. Commerce, Washington 25 D C.

Communities which desire new industries but are unable to locally finance construction of plant facilities may be interested in the following plan offered by an out of State corporation, designated here as the "X Corporation":

The plant site selected by the interested party will be purchased by the "X Corporation" at the former's specified price. Corporation then will engage the services of a leading firm of architects and engineers to handle design and construction of required plant facilities and will pay entire construction cost on basis approved by interested party. All such services will be conditioned on execution, by interested party, of a net lease of approximately 25 years period, with option to tenant for an additional 25-year renewal, at a net rental averaging less than 6% per annum on total land and construction costs over the first 25-year period. The rental, during the original term of lease, can be scaled either upward or downward.

A similar plan is offered by "X Corporation" on already constructed industrial facilities, with funds available for loan on such properties at rates as low as 3% per annum over periods up to 25 years. Interested parties should contact "Newsletter" Editor for further information.

A second edition of the OPA Handbook of Basic Economic Data, issued in May, contains about 900 series of data classified under the following groupings: Prices - retail, wholesale and farm; Labor Force, Total Employment, and Unemployment; Industrial Activity; Agricultural Activity; Business Activity; National Product and Income; Federal Fiscal Activity; and Social Security Activity.

* * *

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSIONS AND CONTRACTIONS

Mastercraft Products, Inc., Detroit manufacturer of plastic bathroom accessories, has selected Johnson City for location of a branch plant, expected to begin operations by the end of July. As announced by the local Chamber of Commerce, initial operations will be in a part of the Deakins-Moore Company building. The company is reported planning eventual transfer of all its Michigan production to Johnson City, with expansion into other lines of plastic products. Approximately 15 persons are to be employed at the start of operations

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Volunteer Hosiery Mills, Inc., Nashville, has been granted a State charter to engage in the manufacture and dyeing of hosiery, knit goods, and other textiles. Authorized capitalization is $250,000.

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Eastern Airlines has inaugurated two new daily flights: north from Nashville to Louisville and south from Nashville to Atlanta. Flights leave Nashville at 8:55 a.m. (DST) and 1:30 a.m., respectively.

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Dr. Pepper Bottling Co., Nashville, has been granted a city permit for erection of a new $65,000 bottling plant.

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Publix Shirt Corporation is the new name recently adopted by S. Liebovitz & Sons, Inc., New York shirt manufacturers. The corporation operates a large unit at Knoxville.

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The Empire Pencil Co., Shelbyville, and its subsidiary unit - Empire Graphite Co., were purchased early in July by Henry Hassenfield of Providence, R. I., who also operates the Hassenfield Pencil Co., Pawtucket, R. I. The Empire Pencil Company's plant was established at Shelbyville in 1934 by Col. Frank Beck. Later, in 1937, the three local pencil companies established the graphite plant which was subsequently purchased by Col. Beck. The amount involved in the recent sale was not disclosed.

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Non-scheduled air transport service has been started at Knoxville by Tom Kesterson, formerly chief pilot for the TVA. A twin-engine Douglas DC-3, with 3-ton cargo or 27-passenger capacity, is being used. Major flights have included round trips to Louisville for the Kentucky Derby and to Indianapolis for the Speedway races, full passenger loads being carried each trip.

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The "Katch-N-Karry" roach trap manufactured by Glassman Mfg. Co., Jackson, is designed to provide fishermen with live bait and to furnish a means of carrying them, all in a single unit. In addition, the trap can be used as a seat. Price is reasonable; dealers should contact company direct.

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P & S Chair Co., Madison, which started operations on May 1 in a new $27,000 plant, currently is employing 32 workers. A. D. Perry is president; Fred Huff, plant manager.

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Wellwood Development Corp., Chattanooga, is reported planning to build 115 new homes in that city, at an estimated cost of $1,200,000.

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Southern Athletic Co., Knoxville, is reported by Southern Textile News to be starting erection of a modern, air-conditioned, 3-story plant of 50,000 sq. ft. The new plant will enable the company to increase its output of boys' suits from the current 2,000 per week to 7,000 and to increase employment to 600, according to Herman D. Wynn, president. Completion of the new plant is expected in 105 working days; the old plant will be torn down.

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Franchise for a telephone service in the Daisy and Soddy communities has been granted by the State R.R. & P. U. Commission to H. W. Vaughn and associates. Rate schedule for the 300 subscribers also was approved

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Local bus service which started a few weeks ago in Shelbyville is proving so successful as to warrant addition of two new busses to expand its service in the city.

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Sale of the first post-war consignment of Japanese raw silk to U. S. manufacturers is reported to have included purchases by the Se-Ling Hosiery Mills, Inc., Nashville, and the Miller-Smith Hosiery Mills of Chattanooga. A total of 5,130 bales, valued at $6,700,000, was sold through an RFC subsidiary.

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Plans for the large new textile mill at Humboldt (See July "Newsletter") have been prepared by Lockwood-Green Engineers, Inc., New York City, according to Southern Textile News. Estimated cost, including equipment, is reported at $2,000,000.

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The City of Murfreesboro has approved a contract with the Duncan Meter Company for a six-month trial installation of about 350 parking meters. Cost of the meters is reported at $75 each, plus shipping and installation charges.

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Kingsport and both Bristol, Tenn., and Bristol, Va., in late June, returned to their normal Eastern Standard time, after only a few weeks trial of daylight savings time.

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Bomar Field, new municipal airport of Shelbyville, was unofficially opened in late June, although the formal opening may be delayed until Fall. Two 2150-foot runways are completed and a third, 1700 feet long, is under construction. Robert E. Bomar is manager of the new airport.

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C. D. Harper, President of the Homebuilders Supply Co. of Hartsville and Cornelius S. Creeden of Hartsville & Hollywood, Calif., have purchased Burritt College, 98 yr. old institution at Spencer, to be opened Sept. 16 as Burritt Preparatory School for Boys. Dr. James Monroe Smith, former president of Louisiana State University, will head the faculty.

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Tennessee Knitting Mills, Columbia, celebrated its 15th anniversary in July by announcing plans for a 2200 sq. ft. expansion of its present plant. Air-conditioning of the plant, installation of a cafeteria, and other modernization of the plant also are planned. The new addition will be built as soon as Government regulations will permit, according to J. S. Gordon, Brookline, Mass., president of the company who visited the plant during its anniversary celebration.

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FOREST PROJECT SET UP FOR CHATTANOOGA AREA

A forest management project embracing a 17,000-acre tract in the Horseshoe section of Walden's Ridge, near Chattanooga, has been set up by Carter Patten, Chattanooga business man. With the cooperation and advice of both the TVA and State Forestry divisions, the tract will be used to demonstrate the value of intelligent management of forest areas in restoring land to profitable timber production. The area selected for the project has been essentially denuded of merchantable timber and, in addition, has been repeatedly burned over. Within the 30-year period set up for this demonstration project, it is anticipated that harvesting of timber can be started within 10 years and that in 20 years the tract will be on a profitable self-sustaining basis.

Among other plans of Mr. Patten for the tract are the development of a dude ranch and, possibly, a game management project. Mr. E. H. Parsons, Jr., is manager of the timber tract.

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PLEASE! REPORT NEW INDUSTRIES AND PLANT SPACE

The "Newsletter" will appreciate cooperation from Tennessee towns and cities in making available to us information on all new local developments. If you have a new industry announced for the community - concrete block plant, creamery, textile mill, or what not - send us newspaper clipping on it or use form below. Similarly, we shall be grateful for cooperation in making known to us any vacant buildings that can be used for industrial purposes. Let us have the dope, so we can list them in the "Newsletter". That might bring you the industry you want.

Fill out and return to: Industrial Div., TSPC, 432 6th Ave., N., Nashville 3.

New Industry

Company Name_____

Town_____

Products to be made_____

_____

Initial employees, no.____ Operations started or to start about (date)_____

Officials of new company_____

pres., _____ manager.

Vacant Building

Town_____

Size ____ft. x ____ft. Construction:

brick ( ) wood ( ) iron clad ( )
concrete block ( )

Ceiling Height _____ Type floors_____

Heating system_____ Sprinkled?_____

R.R. or truck facilities_____

Rent or sell_____

Owner of building_____

TENNESSEE
Industrial Planning
NEWSLETTER
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
TENNESSEE STATE PLANNING COMMISSION
432 SIXTH AVENUE NORTH, NASHVILLE 3

Vol. 2, No. 6 Geo. I. Whitlatch, Editor October 1, 1946

CURRENT INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION EXCEEDING 1945 RATE

By the Editor

Industrial expansion in Tennessee currently is well ahead of the substantial growth experienced in 1945. During the first 8 months of 1946, according to this Division's records, approximately $64,000,000 has been spent or committed for investment in a total of 205 new industrial plants and existing industrial facilities. Expansion in jobs through these new developments is estimated at 19,500 workers. Of the 205 total projects, 142 are new industries. Similar estimates made at the end of 1945 indicated a total of only $50-million investment in some 227 projects for the entire year, with new employment estimated at 15,000. At the present rate, Tennessee's industrial growth in 1946 could possibly approach $100-million, although this is improbable because of increased CPA limitations on non-housing construction during the past few months, plus general scarcity of construction materials.

The total of 205 new industrial plants and expansions on which the present estimates are based admittedly is incomplete, because records have been kept mainly of new developments exceeding at least $25,000 investment. Consequently, several hundred small new industries involving investments of a few thousand dollars, as concrete block plants and sawmills, possibly are omitted from the present data. Our figures are believed to be conservative, because projects merely in the planning stage have been excluded. A large percentage of the total 205 projects represents either new industries already established or under construction; on the remainder, some form of specific committment has been announced. This is indicated by the fact that less than 20% of the investment costs and less than a third of the employment figures represent our own estimates.

Excluded from the present estimate of Tennessee industrial expansion is some $7-million worth of war-built Government-owned facilities which have been purchased this year for operation by private interests. Of the nine plants purchased thus far, we estimate that approximately 3,000 jobs have been retained for Tennessee workers in the Knoxville, Chattanooga, Memphis, Milan, and Rockwood areas in which the plants are located.

The two most significant facts revealed by analysis of current industrial expansion in the State are (1) the continuing trend toward decentralization and (2) the wide variety of new industries being established here. The decentralization trend is indicated by the fact that, of the 142 new industries located here in the first 8 months of this year, only 51 of them went to the four metropolitan areas of the State. The remaining 91 industries were scattered throughout the State in a total of 60 towns and cities, most of which have populations under 5,000.

Of the 51 new industries locating in the State's four major cities, 23 were in Memphis which leads the State in new industries. Chattanooga, by virtue of the recently announced $20-million duPont nylon plant for that city, leads in total investments for new industries. Nashville leads in expansions of existing industries, with a total of 11, and is in second place for new industries with a total of 13.

Dyersburg and Morristown, each with 5 new industries, appear to have top-ranking industrial expansion among the cities of their population class. Of the small cities, Sweetwater is in a class to itself with 6 new industries, all of which are either in

operation or currently under construction. Other cities and towns with two or more new industries and/or expansions include: Bristol, Johnson City, Tullahoma, Columbia, Greeneville, Maryville, McEwen, Humboldt, Lewisburg, Dayton, Athens, Cleveland, Centerville, and Union City. Outstanding of the location in small cities and towns of new industries exceeding $1-million investment are the International Shoe Company's tannery at Bolivar and Wayne Knitting Mills hosiery mill at Humboldt. A third multi-million-dollar plant, included in our estimates, probably will be announced in the near future for early construction near another small city in the State.

Regionally viewed, current industrial expansions are very well balanced with respect to the three grand divisions of the State. Of the 142 new industries, 53 are in East Tennessee; 43 in Middle Tennessee; and 46 in West Tennessee. Of the 63 expansions, 24 are in East Tennessee; 26 in Middle Tennessee; and 12 in West Tennessee.

The new industries established or locating in Tennessee this year will manufacture or produce some 46 different items. Hosiery and other wearing apparel are best represented among the newcomers, there being 17 new garment plants and 10 new hosiery mills. Other categories and number of new industries of each are as follows: gloves (2); furniture (10); chemicals (2); paper boxes, cans, etc. (3); enamel products (2), boats (2); frozen foods (5); concrete block and other building materials (6); agricultural equipment (3); machinery and other metal products (3); dairy products (7); stoves, auto parts, and other foundry products (3); stone, coal, and other mineral products (5); shoes (3); chenille products (3); plastics and their products (3); meats (2); textiles and other cotton products (4); rugs and mats (2); and one each of airplane equipment, paint, ink, office machines, brooms, venetian blinds, bakery products, hats, industrial gases, fertilizer, auto batteries, pottery, vegetable oils, and food products. In addition, our records show 3 bottling plants, 4 laundry and diaper services, 11 storage warehouses, silos, etc., a new natural gas pipeline, and nine radio stations.

This Division is proud of Tennessee's current industrial progress and is glad that its staff has been able to extend some service to at least 10% of the total new industries located in the State during the past 8 months.

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ADDITIONAL NEWSPAPER EXCHANGES ACKNOWLEDGED

Since last month, we have had the pleasure of receiving issues of five additional State newspapers -

Johnson County News (Mt. City)
Pulaski Citizen
Tri-City Reporter (Dyer)
Tennessee Valley Appeal (Adamsville)
Carthage Courier

Thanks to you editors for your kindness in placing the Commission on your mailing list.

* * *

"BAY-BEE SHOE" PLANT TO OPEN IN SHARON

Bay-Bee Shoe Company of Union City is expanding its operations with a new factory to be established at Sharon. The Sharon Young Men's Business Club in late August completed arrangements to furnish the company factory facilities through remodeling of a local building, formerly used as a hardware store.

The new unit will be ready for operation within 30 days after completion of remodeling and at least 100 persons could be employed, according to the Weakley County Press report.

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INQUIRIES ON INDUSTRIAL LOCATIONS

The Industrial Development Division will be glad to hear from any city or town in regard to buildings, plant sites, or developed plans that may possibly meet the needs of any industry listed below, or of any listed in previous issues of the "Newsletter". In corresponding about any of the listings, please mention both number and classification.

144. Electronic Devices: Small Eastern manufacturer contemplates moving to South. Prefers small town with 6,000-8,000 sq. ft. building available for lease or purchase. Good schools and suitable homes for six engineers essential. Will employ 40-50 skilled male workers. Preliminary inquiry.

145. Ladies' Gloves: Nationally known manufacturer desires clean, well-lighted building of 3,500 sq. ft. for early occupancy. Prefers small town with available supply of unemployed trained power sewing machine operators. Preliminary inquiry.

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DO YOU KNOW THAT -

Tennessee's output of mineral products in 1943 exceeded $65-million, according to latest U. S. Bureau of Mines data. In that year, the State ranked 25th nationally in value of mineral output, and 6th among the Southern states, being exceeded only by those having larger petroleum and/or coal developments.

Tennessee, in 1943, led the Nation in the production of primary aluminum and pyrites. In value of outputs of barite and phosphate, the State ranked 2d; in output of quartz silica, 3d place; and in outputs of sulphuric acid and ferro alloys, 4th place.

In the period of 1911-1943, Tennessee produced a grand total of more than $1-billion worth of mineral products.

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ULTRA MODERN MOTEL PLANNED FOR ROCKWOOD

"Pine Crest Motel" is the name of a 12-unit, ultra-modern tourist motel being planned for early construction near Rockwood, immediately south of the junction of U. S. Highways 27 and 70. Designed by Barber & McMurray, well-known Knoxville architects, the motel will be of Crab Orchard sandstone exterior and finished on the interior in knotty pine, with "Armstrong" mastic tile floors, according to the Rockwood Times. All units will have individual tile baths and electric-space heating.

Mr. Richard Behrens, a Detroit industrial engineer who maintains a summer home near Rockwood, will be the builder of these new tourist facilities. Foreseeing the need for such development to cater to Tennessee's ever-increasing tourist trade, the Behrens purchased the motel site in 1943. Planned to cater to the higher-class of tourist traveler, the proposed motel is expected to provide year-round accommodations for visitors to the nearby TVA lakes, Cumberland Mountains, and other scenic recreational attractions. In commenting on his location at Rockwood, Mr. Behrens is reported as saying that "we have found Southern hospitality all that is claimed for it, and since actually living here, we feel Rockwood is an ideal place in which to locate".

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GREENEVILLE OBTAINS ELASTIC PRODUCTS CONCERN

The Geo. C. Moore Co., Westerly, R. I., manufacturer of elastic webbing, has completed negotiations with the Greene County Foundation for location in Greeneville of a new branch plant. Construction will begin soon on the plant building which initially will contain 35,000 sq. ft. and, later, possibly be expanded to 60,000 sq. ft. About 400 workers are expected to be employed eventually.

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COMMUNITY INDUSTRIAL PLANNING OUTLINED IN NEW REPORT

"There is some product that you do not now make in your town that can be produced there better than in any other place in the world." This point of view is the keynote of a forthcoming new report on U. S. REGIONAL INDUSTRY, latest in the series by Graham W. Parker and O. R. Strackbein, New York engineers and economists. A feature of the report is the case it makes for independent business men of a community to start or support a campaign of planned industrial development in their area.

Suggesting that a definite program be sponsored, either by the Chamber of Commerce or other civic group (in one town, simply a group of three: a banker, a preacher, and a veteran), the report stresses the following points:

1. An independent and objective appraisal of the community's competitive advantages from the industrial viewpoint. "This is best done by outside experts, uninfluenced by local history, and it puts all the facts on the table, absolutely honestly and without prejudice. Avoid the ostrich attitude".

2. Careful study of the written report based on the survey results. "This report, short and to the point, should include: a digest of facts on the community's labor, transportation, power costs, and similar economic data; selection from these facts of elements giving community chief competitive advantages over other towns and regions; and, finally, recommendations as to new industries that should be established and suggested procedures for such developments".

3. Action on recommendations made in survey report. "Decide just what should be done and fix responsibility on individuals for each part of the recommended program. There must be the will to do. Each man must take up one idea, prospect, or situation and give it all his efforts until that one job is put over. Then start out on the next. Don't scatter your efforts".

4. Setting of definite goals. "Borrow an idea from successful sales management and set a definite 'sales quota' - a goal in measurable figures (total new plant value or total payroll or number of employees) to be achieved by the campaign. Also, set a time schedule for each step, with regular follow-up meetings (once a month isn't enough) until the goal is reached".

With this approach, one small midwestern town is reported to have recently lined up three new plants, all from outside sources. In a western state, a single county has brought in 29 new plants in the last two years; of these, six are branch plants of national manufacturers and most of the remainder are local enterprises producing items not previously made in the region. At least two towns in different states have made good use of local clay resources for establishing potteries. One of the towns engaged a well known industrial designer to create a special and distinctive line of pottery that uses the local clays to fullest advantage, thus giving the community a fine new plant with a product of exceptional merchandising value. This is one of a number of examples cited by Messrs. Parker and Strackbein, showing how a wide-awake community can make good use of certain changes in modern design and technical factors. Numerous other examples bring out the comparative advantages as between branch plants and locally-financed and operated establishments.

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"PUNCH LUNCH" IDEA TRIED AT MEMPHIS

Memphis interests, according to Business Week, are testing out a new device - similar to the selectors on jukeboxes - through which restaurant patrons can order their meals by simply punching a series of buttons numbered to correspond with items on the menu. The selected items are thus registered directly in the kitchen, dispensing with the need for waiters to wait for patrons' orders. The new device is being tried in a local restaurant, and plans are said to be underway to manufacture it when materials become available.

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O. & W. RAILROAD SOLD TO VIRGINIA INTERESTS

The Oneida & Western Railroad, 38-mile long shortline operating between Oneida and Jamestown, Tenn., was purchased in mid-September by the Jewell Ridge Coal Company of Tazewell, Va. Crown-Healey Co., Chicago, from whom the road was purchased, has announced that an application for abandonment of the line now pending before the I.C.C. would be withdrawn (see Sept. Newsletter). The new owners of the O. & W. RR. have extensive coal mining operations in Virginia and are reported planning to investigate the possibilities of limited mining operations in the O. & W. RR. territory.

Sale of the O. & W. Railroad is the second transfer of railroad properties in the State this year, the Tennessee Central Railroad having been sold to Eastern interests in June (see July Newsletter).

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SALES & PURCHASE OPPORTUNITIES

Lumber, Coal, Material & Supply Business: For sale as a going business, this property consisting of large tract of land and all physical assets of present company, located in the heart of a metropolitan area. Ample railroad trackage. Property is adaptable to development for purposes of wholesale distribution or light manufacturing, in addition to the main business. Details on request.

Mining Properties: A Tennessee operator has the following mining properties for sale or lease in North Carolina:

Scrap mica - 40 acres; 15 acres proved by borings, shafts, tunnels, and open cuts. More than 1,000 tons of high-grade scrap has been mined by open cuts. During operations, which were discontinued in 1941 due to death of partner, mine produced 1 ton of finished product per hour. Held under long-term lease and will sub-lease, sell, or take active part in operation.

Feldspar - 9 to 15-year leases held on three developed mines which, with little work, are capable of producing 20 to 50 tons daily of first quality spar.

Inspections by mining engineers or geologists for any interested parties are invited.

Manufacturers' Representative: Manufacturers' Agents, Inc., 2400 - 16th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., offers all the facilities of a Government sales department to Tennessee manufacturers of any type of product procured by the government for direct consumption or resale. Dwight Webb, Jr., for many years a resident of Nashville, Tenn., is executive vice-president and general manager of Manufacturers' Agents, Inc. Interested manufacturers should contact Mr. Webb directly.

Tire Sealing Compound: Several East and Middle Tennessee counties are open for dealers to handle sales of a semi-plastic puncture-sealing compound for use in automobile and truck tires. For further information, write C. D. Friss & Co., 800 Exchange Bldg., Nashville 3.

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OIL - GAS CHART RELEASED

Oil and gas potentialities of the "Knox" strata in Tennessee are indicated in the Tennessee Division of Geology's Oil and Gas Investigation Preliminary Chart No. 4, released late in August.

Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Geological Survey, the chart describes the subsurface and structure of the pre-Trenton Ordovician and Upper Cambrian rocks of Central Tennessee. In northeastern Central Tennessee, significant shows of oil have

been encountered in these rocks, and further exploration of their petroleum possibilities should be definitely aided by the present chart.

Ray Bentall and Jack B. Collins are compilers of the chart, which consists of two 56 x 36-inch sheets. The structure and stratigraphy of the area are described, with accompanying maps, graphic logs, and pertinent data of drill tests. Copies of the chart can be obtained from the Tennessee Division of Geology, G-5 State Office Bldg., Nashville, at 50¢ each.

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CONSULTANT INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING SERVICES

Southern manufacturers in need of technical assistance on product design, modern packaging, color engineering, and similar problems can obtain consultant services on these from H. M. Lupton, 307 E. 8th St., Chattanooga, Tenn. Mr. Lupton is an Industrial Designer of 25 years experience in industry and a member of a number of professional organizations with the highest ethical standards.

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A complete consultant service on product creation, development, styling, plant engineering, and packaging is offered industry by Barnes & Reinecke, Industrial Designers and Engineers, of Chicago. Employing a staff of 181 specialists, this company is prepared to create or develop new products to fit manufacturing and sales needs, carrying the work from drafting board through all necessary engineering stages to plant layout and construction, and, where essential, the building of special production machinery. Other services include technical aid on material and production controls, job evaluation, and similar operating problems. Among Barnes & Reinecke's 1155 industrial clients are listed most of America's major corporations. Main offices of the company are at 230 E. Ohio St., Chicago; the Tennessee territory is served by Mr. J. E. Rush, 489 Arcade Bldg., St. Louis 1, Mo.

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Danielson Associates, Inc., is a new consulting and management engineering firm established at Memphis on August 1 by Brig. Gen. W. A. Danielson, U. S. A. Retired. General Danielson is widely known as an engineer and, until his recent retirement, was commanding officer of the Memphis Supply Depot. The firm's offices are in the Exchange Building.

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BASEBALL MANUFACTURER ADDS TO TULLAHOMA OPERATIONS

Lannom Manufacturing Company of Grinnell, Iowa, has announced plans to move to Tullahoma its plant for the manufacture of wool baseball yarn. A unit of the company now operating at Shelbyville in the production of knit linings for baseball gloves will be consolidated with the new Tullahoma plant. At present the company operates a baseball unit at Tullahoma, and finished glove units at Lynchburg, Tenn., Grinnell, Iowa, and Gloversville, N. Y.

The new Tullahoma plant is expected to give employment to over 50 persons and should create a new market for Tennessee wool-growers. The Grinnell, Iowa, unit is reported to have purchased 150,000 lbs. of wool in the first 6 months of this year.

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OIL - GAS EXPLORATION UNDERWAY IN WHITE COUNTY

A land-leasing program is underway in White County by Ohio interests, preparatory to drill exploration of that area for oil and gas, according to the Sparta Expositor. C. L. Williams and O. E. Nichols, geologists, of Lakewood, Ohio, are reported as sponsors of the investigations, with W. F. Mitchell of Sparta associated as leasing agent. By mid-September, leasing was said to be progressing satisfactorily and drilling of tests anticipated within 60 days.

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EMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN STATE UP TO AUGUST

General Situation

Employment in Tennessee followed the national upward trend during June and July. Manufacturing employment reached 240,700, highest level since September, 1945. Industries showing the greatest increases are food, lumber, and finished lumber products. Manufacturing employment is expected to increase 10,000 during next four months, with 75% of anticipated increase in apparel, textiles, leather, iron and steel. Unemployment increased almost 4,000 from May to July but peak is thought to have been reached.

Memphis Area: Total employment up slightly since May 1946, with increases mainly in lumber, finished lumber products, textiles and apparel. Majority of employment gain since September 1945 has been in construction and trade; manufacturing employment almost static since then. Future trend expected to be slightly upward, but no significant demand by any one industry anticipated. About half of total current openings are for unskilled labor. Peak of labor surplus near; possible decrease in next 60 days.

West Tennessee (outside of Memphis Area): Large labor surpluses continue; the several new plants locating in region will employ mainly women while most of unemployed are men. Material shortages are delaying construction or start of operations of several of the new plants, including tannery at Bolivar, shoe plant in McNairy County, and rubber products plant at Paris. Milan and Dyersburg areas, although each has had some 800-900 increases in employment over past few months, will experience planned industrial and end-of-season lay-offs totaling about 2500 workers by November. New small garment plant at Troy will not dent labor surplus in Union City area, where prospects for industrial employment are poor; similar situation exists in Paris area. Entire region needs more male-employing industries.

Nashville Residual Area: Surpluses continue at most points, and prospects for substantial increases in new job opportunities appear poor for Columbia, Dickson, Lebanon, Murfreesboro, Pulaski, and Shelbyville areas. Clarksville area has made some small but consistent gains in food, apparel, and construction industries. Gallatin expects some expansion by local tobacco company and two planned textile plants. Dickson recently has gotten a small furniture plant, but this is insufficient to offset increasing surpluses. New garment plant under construction at Lawrenceburg, but area needs more male-employing industries. Lewisburg is progressing well as local plants get new additions into operation, but there is an artificial labor shortage due to war workers' reluctance to accept available jobs. New shoe and button plants under construction at Savannah.

Knoxville Residual Area: Although large labor surpluses still exist, employment over area generally has been on uptrend over past 60 days. Total of 43,405 in non-agricultural work. Harriman area has increased employment 5% in past two months, mainly in textiles, machinery manufacture, and coal mining. Uptrend in LaFollette area, and material increase expected by October; coal mining is employing 48% of 4800 workers in area; job opportunities limited to mining, sawmilling, logging, and construction. Loudon area has failed to maintain uptrend indicated in June, owing to slowdown in textile and metal industries employment; unemployed, mainly men, outnumber job opportunities 4 to 1. Maryville area continues uptrend, and no downtrend anticipated before October 1; unemployment has decreased since May. Rockwood area, since May, has had increases in practically every industry; construction, lumber, and textiles best job opportunities.

Johnson City Area: Employment between May and July remained static over much of area, and demand to October is forecast as "light". In Bristol and Elizabethton areas, TVA construction, expansions of Elizabethton chemical plants, and new Monroe Calculating Machine Company plant at Bristol should ultimately increase employment, although not materially before October. Johnson City, with little expansion, has labor surplus, low demand, and much quality maladjustment between supply and demand. In Kingsport area, increase of about 340 between May and July with similar increase forecast in next four months, mainly for women; active demand for 650 workers in textiles, construction, clerical, and rough

labor; material shortages impeding expansion work of local industries. Peak agricultural employment in Greeneville area but slight temporary decline industrially, due to slowdown in tobacco processing; next few months' demand, mainly for women, will total 650 for seasonal work. Current seasonal peak employment at Newport in food industries will decline to end of year. Essentially static situations at Morristown and Newport; materials shortages at former city are delaying new industrial expansions.

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EXTENSION OF NATURAL GAS SERVICE PLANNED

Tennessee Natural Gas Lines, Inc., signed a contract in mid-September with the Tennessee Gas & Transmission Company to obtain from the latter's trunkline across the State "all the natural gas needed" for supplying a proposed new network of lines to serve 22 counties of southeastern Tennessee. The new line would tap T G & T's main in Perry County, extend eastward through Wayne, Lawrence, Giles, Lincoln, Franklin, Marion, Hamilton, Bradley, McMinn, Loudon, and Blount counties, and terminate in Knox County. More than 30 cities and towns, including Chattanooga and Knoxville, would be served by the proposed new line.

The project must receive approval of the Federal Power Commission before construction of the new line can begin, and T N G L is now engaged in making the necessary surveys preparatory to filing its application before the Commission.

Southern Natural Gas Company, Birmingham, is reported in news accounts to be planning extensions of its lines to serve the Chattanooga area, and Wade Thompson, T. N. G. L. president, has declared that such loss of the Chattanooga market would render his company's project economically infeasible and would cause cancellation of their present plans.

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TENNESSEE SCHOOLS RECEIVE INDUSTRY SUPPORT IN RESEARCH

Only 11 fellowships or other grants for industrial-supported research out of a total of 1800 are listed for Tennessee educational institutions in a nationwide survey covering 302 industrial companies published in Chemical & Engineering News for September 10. The State schools listed are Vanderbilt University and University of Tennessee, with 5 grants each, and University of Chattanooga, with one grant. These 11 grants represent the support of four industrial organizations, only two of which have manufacturing operations here.

Of equal interest in this listing of research activities is the fact that 17 companies which have production units in Tennessee are supporting university research. Of this total, only one company of the four contributing to research in the State's schools is strictly a Tennessee corporation, and half of its annual research fund of $19,500 is distributed to out-of-State institutions.

The citing here of these data is not intended as a reflection on Tennessee schools, because the South as a whole makes a poor showing in this distribution of research funds by American industry. We hope, however, that the significance of the above figures will be obvious to the Tennessee industrialist, the Tennessee educator, and to Tennesseans in general. All of us should more fully appreciate the relationship between research by industry and support of technical training in educational institutions in respect to their combined effect on the future progress of the State. Research alone, it is true, no more assures the success of an industry than do fine research laboratories guarantee distinguished academic achievements, yet it is singularly true that most progressive industries and the leading American universities are distinctly research-minded. To those that have the welfare of Tennessee at heart, there can be no mistaking the interdependence of industry and education in maintaining the State's future economic and social progress.

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PRODUCTION LINE NEWS AND NOTES

TVA Opens New Forestry Office

The TVA Department of Forestry has opened a permanent district office in Bristol. Upper East Tennessee counties are included in the district. The office, in charge of Paul H. Lane, is in the Tenn.-Va. Electric System Building.

"Things Of Science"

Things of Science is a novel and valuable kind of "Book-of-the-Month" project being sponsored by Science Service, a non-profit organization for the popularization of science. Under the "Things Of Science" plan, subscribers each month receive a small blue box which contains small samples of newly developed materials used in industry. These may be a series of pieces of crude natural and synthetic rubbers with other samples of finished products or, again, a series of various crude and finished oil products. Each series is accompanied by an exhibit card and descriptive text. Subscription price is $4 per year.

RFC Subsidiary To Purchase Vets Loans

Veterans' home loans which are guaranteed by the Veterans Administration now have an established market through the RFC Mortgage Company. Such loans will be purchased only from the original lenders at par, plus accrued interest.

Dept. Of Commerce Issues New Business Publication

The Office of Small Business, U. S. Department of Commerce, in June released "One Hundred Questions To Be Considered In Establishing A Small Manufacturing Business". Copies may be obtained from Department of Commerce, 924 James Building, Chattanooga, or from other of Department's Field Offices.

Dairy Film Continues To Evoke Comment

Sam P. Orleans Associates reports that their new color film on "Dairying In Tennessee", made for the U. T. Agricultural Extension Service (mentioned here last month), is creating a very fine impression wherever it is shown. Orders for prints of the film include such well-known organizations as "Kraft Cheese", "Pet Milk", "Illinois Central", and "International Harvester".

ROTC Air Course To Be Established At UT

Pilot training and airport management are to be included in the University of Tennessee curriculum, in accordance with recent selection of the State University by the Army Air Forces as one of 20 schools in the United States to conduct this kind of ROTC training. Instruction will be under Army personnel and faculty of the UT Airport Development Laboratory.

New Edition Of Kingsport Book Released

Kingsport, Tennessee - The Planned Industrial City is now available in a revised edition which incorporates this famous Upper East Tennessee city's wartime activities and progress. Issued first in 1937 by the Kingsport Rotary Club, the new edition retains its original purpose of concisely telling the story of the origin and growth of this unique industrial community and is much enhanced by a greater use of pictures to illustrate the city's planning methods and developments. In the preface to the new edition, Robert St. John - internationally known writer and radio commentator - is quoted as saying in a radio series on Kingsport that "it is the most ideal combination of industry and home" he had ever seen anywhere.

The new book is a product of the Kingsport Press. Copies can be obtained at $2.00 from the Kingsport Rotary Club.

Tennessee Leads South In Bank Deposits

During 1945, Tennessee moved into 18th place among the states in total bank deposits and held the topmost position in reference to the Southern states. Tennessee's bank deposits, on Dec. 31, 1945, totaled $1,956,719,000.

State Capitol History Issued

A history of the Tennessee State Capitol building and grounds has been made available by the Tennessee Petroleum Industries Committee and may be obtained free by all school children, tourists, and other visitors to Governor McCord's office.

New Electric Heating Units Being Tested In State

"Marvair" heat pump, the latest innovation in space heating equipment, is being given tests in the Chattanooga and Nashville areas. Based on the heat-exchange principles of refrigeration, the pump in winter will heat a home and cool it in the summer. A typical refrigerating unit, operating on electricity, is used; pipes from the pump extend a few hundred feet into a well in the ground to obtain the advantages of the uniformity of earth temperatures. This area's low-cost electric power is especially attractive for the marketing and use of this new type of heating equipment.

River Transportation Featured By New TVA Booklet

Cheaper Transportation via the Tennessee River is a brochure recently issued by the TVA Commerce Department which concisely describes the TVA program of improvements on the Tennessee River, the growth of river traffic, and estimates of its future, and other aspects of river transportation service. Pointing out the possibilities of savings through low-cost river transportation in reaching new and wider markets, the report indicates how the present Tennessee waterways make practical the shipment over long distances of nearly any kind or size freight. The economy of river transport is illustrated by the fact that a single towboat can push a flotilla of loaded barges with a total capacity equal to 15 to 20 railroad train loads. Another asset in river transportation cited is that shipments "move on schedule and arrive at their destination". The brochure is attractively illustrated with numerous full-page photographs and contains a number of informative charts and tables.

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EXPORT-IMPORT OFFICE TO BE ESTABLISHED AT MEMPHIS

An export-import office is being established in Memphis by Mr. Frank M. MacFall to serve the mid-South manufacturers in obtaining and maintaining foreign markets for their products and in importing goods to this country. Activities of the office initially will be limited to Latin American trade but, eventually, operations are expected to be extended to world-wide importing and exporting.

Mr. MacFall states that, during the war, he was in Cuba with the foreign agricultural division of the U. S. Government and there obtained several valuable connections in the foreign trade fields as well as knowledge of Latin American needs and conditions. His pre-war experience includes 13 years in domestic sales engineering.

The decision of Mr. MacFall to locate in Memphis was prompted "by the rapid industrial expansion in this area and by the growing interest of Southern businessmen in Latin America trade relations".

Address inquiries to P. O. Box 913, Memphis.

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NOVEL USE DEVELOPED FOR CRAB ORCHARD STONE

A new use for the famed Crab Orchard sandstone, quarried near Crossville, has been developed by a local concern. Using a patented high-strength cement, thin slabs of the stone are cemented as a veneer on the face of concrete blocks, giving a building material attractive for exterior finishing of homes and other structures. The thin slabs of stone used are those for which the Crab Orchard Stone Company, operators of the sandstone quarries 6 miles east of Crossville, have little sales demand.

Those interested in the new stone-veneer block business are F. T. and H. J. Self and N. D. and Van Walker, all of Crossville. Their plant is at Otter Creek Junction on the Tennessee Central railroad, 7 miles east of Crossville.

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INDUSTRIAL EXPANSIONS AND CONTRACTIONS

Sweetwater's new milk pasteurizing plant began operation in early September. The plant, containing 2160 sq. ft. of floor space, is built of sheet aluminum. Capacity is 150 gallons per day. Owners are Robert Kilpatrick of Newport and Steven and Robert Dickey of Sweetwater.

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Clay Products Corp., Memphis, has been issued a State charter to "manufacture and sell brick, tile, pottery, etc. Incorporators are John W. Montedonico, John W. Loch, and Chas. H. Davis.

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Wood Products Co., Newport, has leased its plant building to Tennessee Valley Furniture, Inc., which will manufacture hat racks and office chair cushions. The latter company will initially employ about 50 persons and begin operations shortly after the first of next year when the Wood Products Company expects to vacate its present plant for a new building now under construction in Newport.

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Hotel Montgomery, Clarksville, formerly owned by Zeb Brevard, was sold for $75,000 in late August to Mr. E. A. Trovillion of Paris. Trovillion, owner of 3 hotels in Paris and one in Metropolis, Ill., plans to redecorate the "Montgomery" and to install private baths with each guest room.

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The Acme White Lead & Color Works has chosen Nashville as headquarters for a new district to include Tenn., Ala., Ga., Miss., Ark., and Fla. Office of W. S. Schener, manager, of Cincinnati, Ohio, is at 1154 Broadway.

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Winthrop Chemical Co., Inc., well-known pharmaceutical manufacturer, has opened a new branch office in Memphis. Chas. J. Loverde is manager of the office.

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Wayne Knitting Mills has awarded the construction contract for its new $1,000,000 plant at Humboldt to the Daniel Construction Co., Birmingham, Ala.

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Electric-Aire, Inc., is a newly organized Chattanooga manufacturer of electric furnaces. Operations began July 1, with an initial employment of 7 workers.

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No bids were received by the War Assets Administration for purchase of the unfinished Goodyear Tennessee Company plant at Nashville. Deadline for bid proposals on the 65-acre tract and buildings, appraised at near $400,000, was September 3.

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Trailway Bus Depot, Cookeville, a subsidiary of Consolidated Bus Lines, Inc., has purchased a $39,000 site on Sixth Avenue in Nashville for erection of a large bus terminal.

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Wells-Lamont Co., Chicago work glove manufacturer now constructing a new plant at Brownsville, currently is employing 70 workers and producing over 1,000 dozen gloves weekly at their temporary training quarters in that city. Recent addition of equipment is expected to permit an increase of some 40 workers and, on completion of their new plant early next year, an eventual total of some 300 persons will be employed.

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An $887,000 heavy repair and maintenance shop will be built at Chattanooga by the Southern Railway System, according to Engineering News-Record.

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Waverly Garment Co., Waverly, is constructing a 24,000 sq. ft. addition to their local factory building. Completion of this expansion is expected about January 1 and will permit the employment of 150 additional workers, bringing the total to over 500. The plant makes work pants and shirts. H. E. Bronson is manager.

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Ruffin Amusement Co., operators of the Capitol Theater at Martin, are reported planning early construction of a larger modern movie house in that city.

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Knoxville Gas Co., subsidiary of Cities Service Power & Light Co., has been granted SEC permission for dissolution and final distribution of its remaining assets to its parent company. Knoxville Gas Company manufactured and distributed gas in that city until July 30, 1945 when the major portion of its assets were sold to the City of Knoxville for a base price of $450,000.

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U. S. Rubber Company has let a $200,000 contract for construction at Memphis of a 45,000 sq. ft. warehouse.

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The Virginia Woodworking Co., Bristol - one of the largest furniture parts manufacturers in that area - was razed by fire in mid-September, with the loss estimated at $150,000.

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General Shoe Corporation, Nashville, has established a wholesale-retail mailing branch in the suburban city of Madison. The branch will prepare and mail to dealers all sample shoes for display purposes.

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Plans for a modern laundry at Sparta have been completed by two local naval veterans, J. B. Hunter and J. R. Cooper. Equipment is on order, but definite location of the plant has not yet been decided.

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M & S Bus Line, recently granted a franchise for operation between Murfreesboro and Smithville, started service on August 26. Other communities served along the line's route include Lascassas, Milton, Auburntown, Liberty, and Dowelltown.

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Chattanooga will have direct one-plane air service to Lexington, Ky., and Cincinnati, Ohio, if the recommendation of the Civil Aeronautics Board's examiner is accepted. A recent examiner's report in the Southeastern States Air Service Case recommended that Chattanooga be placed on Delta Air Line's Chicago-Cincinnati-Miami route. Chattanooga is the only one of Tennessee's "big four" cities now without one-plane service to Cincinnati.

Knoxville now has non-stop air service to Chicago as a result of new Delta Air Line schedules. Four-engine DC-4 Skymasters make the Knoxville-Chicago hop in 2 hours, 35 minutes.

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U. S. Rubber Company, recent purchaser of "Line G" of the Wolf Creek Ordnance Works at Milan (see Sept. Newsletter), is reported by the Milan Exchange to be making good progress in renovation of the line, preparatory to start of sports footwear manufacture.

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Davis-Weil Manufacturing Co., Memphis, has been issued a State charter to manufacture and sell disinfectants, insecticides, soaps, etc. Incorporators are Ernest P. Weil, Wm. H. D. Foncs, and Max J. Borod.

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Iceland Gardens, Inc., Dayton, has been granted CPA approval for construction of a frozen-food locker plant, costing an estimated $60,000. The plant, totaling 8,900 sq. ft., will be of concrete construction and have a capacity of 560 rental lockers. Construction is expected to be completed about January 1. Jack Frazier is president of the new organization.

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Jakes Foundry Co., well-known Nashville concern, suffered a $40,000 fire in early September, causing several weeks shut-down of the foundry section. Utility of the manufacturing rooms, in which are produced industrial trucks, was not impaired.

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Etowah Foundry Service, Etowah, has completed a new addition to its foundry.

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General Shoe Corp., Nashville, has announced that its foreign operations division - General Shoe Intercontinental Co. - has purchased a controlling interest in one of the largest shoe manufacturing companies in Peru, La Febrica Nacional de Calzado "El Triunfo" of Lima. This South American firm has a daily production of about 1500 pairs of women's, men's, and children's shoes, permitting "General Shoe" to considerably expand its Pan-American markets. The new joint operations are expected to begin about October 1.

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Tafel Electric & Supply Co., Nashville, has begun construction of a two-story modern office and sales building, costing $40,000. Westinghouse Electric Corporation is expected to maintain its local offices in the new building, as the "Tafel" firm is Westinghouse's oldest independent jobber in this area. "Tafel" also operates branches in Chattanooga and Louisville, Ky.

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NEWSWEEK "PLUGS" TENNESSEE CITIES

Industrial developments in Tennessee were "spotlighted" by Newsweek in its September 16 issue in an article on "South: Real Reconstruction". Citing the adverse effects of the War Between the States (called "Civil War" by Newsweek editors) on Southern industrialization, the article states that if that event did "set the South back half a century, the second world war pushed it a long way ahead toward catching up". Industrial progress in the South, the article shows, was well started before World War II, when, by 1940, "Southern industry had increased sevenfold while that of the rest of the country quadrupled".

Reviewing the present situation, the article points out that there has been none of the postwar collapse feared by many Southerners but, rather, a definite labor shortage and continuance of incomes at near wartime levels.

The establishment of new industries, expansions through conversion of war-built industrial facilities, growth of retail trade, and other of the current economic changes in the South are well presented for 12 "typical" Southern cities. Of this total, four are the major cities of Tennessee - Knoxville, Nashville, Chattanooga, and Memphis. Other cities include Atlanta, Birmingham, New Orleans, and Louisville.

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PRESS-TIME FLASH

"AMERICAN ENKA" PROPOSES $20-MILLION PLANT FOR EAST STATE

Radio announcement was made in late September of American Enka Corporation's proposed new $20-million rayon plant to be built in Hamblen County, near Morristown. According to the report, Senators McKellar and Stewart are assisting the company in presenting application to CPA for approval of the new plant construction.

Assistance on the preliminary investigations of this project was given by the State Planning Commission.

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PLEASE! REPORT NEW INDUSTRIES AND PLANT SPACE

The "Newsletter" will appreciate cooperation from Tennessee towns and cities in making available to us information on all new local developments. If you have a new industry announced for the community - concrete block plant, creamery, textile mill, or what not - send us newspaper clipping on it or use form below. Similarly, we shall be grateful for cooperation in making known to us any vacant buildings that can be used for industrial purposes. Let us have the dope, so we can list them in the "Newsletter". That might bring you the industry you want.

Fill out and return to: Industrial Div., TSPC, 432 6th Ave., N., Nashville 3.

New Industry

Company Name_____

Town_____

Products to be made_____

_____

Initial employees, no.___ Operations started or to start about (date)_____

Officials of new company_____ pres., _____ manager.

Vacant Building

Town_____

Size ___ft. x ___ ft. Construction: brick ( ) wood ( ) iron clad ( ) concrete block ( )

Ceiling Height_____ Type floors_____

Heating system_____ Sprinkled?_____

R.R. or truck facilities_____

Rent or sell_____

Owner of building_____

TENNESSEE
Industrial Planning
NEWSLETTER

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
TENNESSEE STATE PLANNING COMMISSION
432 SIXTH AVENUE NORTH, NASHVILLE 3

Vol. 2, No. 7 Geo. I. Whitlatch, Editor November 1, 1946

"GIMME" IS A FALSE GOD

By
Eugene Whitmore
Editor, American Business
(Reproduced by special permission)

Will we be known as the generation which set back business morality an entire century?

A hundred years ago it was smart to cheat the customer. That was the age of short weight, dilution, substitution, overcharges, and misrepresentation.

Then we took over the "he profits most who serves best" idea. That idea was the greatest contribution America made to the world of business.

Now, what are we doing? We buy and sell through dummies to evade price regulations. We sell third-rate raw materials, but bill them as choice, select, or prime. Black markets thrive in many industries.

We tell our workers to hurry up; never mind being careful. Rush out the goods, and to hell with quality!

"Yep, we have cars to deliver right now. But don't ask us to take a check. Bring cash." You give at least $300 more than the list price and think you have been lucky.

With one hand we hold our pen to register at a hotel, and in the other hand is a side payment to the clerk. All America seems to have become obsessed with the idea that nothing is on the level any more, and that you need an inside track to complete any deal.

Men hold out greedy hands today, who would have used those hands to strike a man who offered side payments a few years back.

The great American policy today seems to be "get it while the getting is good". Only a short time back business policies were based on improving our reputation, on building for the future, on serving best to profit most.

America, which first gave voice to "the customer is always right". America, where the one-price system first supplanted haggling, and cheating, and over-charging, is in an orgy of greed, graft, and "gimme".

Are we going to descend to the business morals of Orientals? Will Asiatic business principles conquer America?

Or will we wake up; remember the valiant young men whose blood is still seeping into the good earth of a thousand battlefields the world over?

Will we look deep into our own hearts and ask ourselves, "Is this off-color deal worth its cost in self-respect? Is this sale of run-of-the-mill stuff at choice prices worth its damage to our reputation, and to our employees respect for us?

"Is this dummy sale to outwit OPA worth the poison it will put into the hearts and minds of our sons and daughters?"

For every month that we continue our present psychopathic orge to gouge out a little more from each deal, it may require a year to repair the damage, if it ever can be

repaired. Scar tissue doesn't heal. Stains left by blood money will not wash away.

Once more we ask, "Are we going down into history as the generation that set back business morality a century?"

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BRISTOL FIRM PLANS RECORD OUTPUT

Universal Moulded Products Co., Bristol, is planning an expansion that will make this company the nation's top manufacturer of floor-model radio cabinets. With its present 280,000 sq. ft. of floor space, "Universal" is now making for the radio division of Bendix Aircraft Corporation 15,000 cabinets monthly or about 10% of the current national total. The planned addition of 54,000 sq. ft. of working space will permit expansion of employment from the current 1,468 workers to about 1800. Payrolls last year, according to the Bristol Herald Courier totaled $3,000,000. "Universal" also is one of the nation's foremost developers of fiberglass use in large-surface-area applications, as for boats, gas and oil pipes, and aircraft. The company is owned by the Pew family of Pennsylvania which controls the "Sun Oil" and "Sun Shipbuilding & Drydock" companies.

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MORE THANKS TO STATE EDITORS

New additions to our State newspaper exchange during October included the following:

Chattanooga Times
The Parisian (Paris)

To the editors of each of these papers go our sincerest appreciation for their courtesy in placing this Commission on their mailing lists.

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CORRECTION ON UNIVERSITY RESEARCH DATA

In our October issue, the item on "Tennessee Schools Receive Industry Support In Research" credited the University of Chattanooga with only one industrial-supported research grants, based on the data of a National Research Council survey.

Dr. Raymond B. Seymour, Director of the University of Chattanooga Industrial Research Institute (see Newsletter, Oct., 1945), has called attention to the fact that their Institute currently has 32 projects under investigations sponsored by industry or associations, a record believed to be unequalled by any other institution of higher learning in the South. Further, of the Institute's 32 projects, 15 are supported by Chattanooga firms - an indication of the progressive trend of Tennessee industries in realizing the value of research.

Dr. Seymour bears out his assertion of Tennessee's growing research-consciousness with the statement that, at the Chicago annual meeting of the American Chemical Society, Tennessee with its 107 delegates led the Southern states in attendance. The U. of C. Industrial Research Institute itself actually sent more delegates than many of the states, according to Dr. Seymour.

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APOLOGY ON LABOR SUMMARY WRITE-UP

In the last "Newsletter", our item "Employment Trends in State Up to August" inadvertently failed to credit the U. S. Employment Service - Tenn. Dept. of Employment Security Labor Market Letters and Area Employment Summaries as sources of our write-up. This omission is regretted, because the editor has no intention of detracting in any fashion from the excellent service being rendered by the above agencies in their Letters and Summaries. Our readers who desire complete information on employment trends in any part of the State should request from their local U.S.E.S. office regular mailing of these bi-monthly USES-TES reports.

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INQUIRIES ON INDUSTRIAL LOCATIONS

The Industrial Development Division will be glad to hear from any city or town in regard to buildings, plant sites, or developed plans that may possibly meet the needs of any industry listed below, or listed in previous issues of the "Newsletter". In corresponding about any of the listings, please mention both number and classification.

130. Foundry: Newly organized corporation plans chain of modern foundries to manufacture farm equipment and related products. Seeks for lease or purchase an existing foundry of 20,000 sq. ft. (100 x 200 ft.) or more, 18-24 ft. ceiling, on spur track with ample storage space. Projected operations will employ several hundred.

Prefer community with ample unskilled labor supply and housing for 3 to 4 families of executive personnel.

Will especially consider any proposition to build and lease required plant on 5-year option to purchase. Would like to place $150,000 equipment loan with local banks in community selected for plant.

148. Cigars: Nationally known cigar manufacturer wants to locate two new production units in Tennessee, preferably in western part of State. Employment of several hundred in each plant; excellent wage rate for trained workers.

Plant space of approximately 25,000 and 50,000 sq. ft. required; can use multi-story buildings but must be of brick or similar tight construction to permit use of air-conditioning; ceiling heights must exceed 10 feet. RR. siding desirable.

Any town having vacant plant approximating above specifications, please advise this Division immediately.

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CPA APPROVES $20-MILLION "AMERICAN ENKA" UNIT

American Enka Corporation's new $20-million rayon yarn plant to be built at Lowland, 7 miles southeast of Morristown - preliminarily announced in last month's "Newsletter" - was approved for construction by the Civilian Production Administration in Washington on October 2. The CPA approval was for $7,430,000 representing only the estimated cost of constructing the buildings. The remainder of the projected $20-million covers costs of land, equipment, and similar items.

Present plans of the company call for eventual doubling in size of this Lowland plant. In this first unit will be built 12 buildings, covering a total area of 20 acres but spread out over the 150-acre plant site. Between 1,500 and 2,000 persons will be employed in this first unit, with a weekly payroll of about $75,000. On completion of the second unit, employment is expected to be double the above figures.

In a brief ceremony on Oct. 21, American Enka officials broke ground on the Lowland project to initiate the grading of the plant site. Actual construction is expected to begin about January 1.

The H. K. Ferguson Co., Cleveland, O., are contractors and engineers on the project.

"American Enka" officials anticipate that operations can be started in the new plant by November of 1947. The unit will produce approximately 22-million pounds of rayon yarn annually, of which the greater part will be for use in tire manufacture.

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GILES COUNTY LEASED FOR OIL/GAS PROSPECTING

Representatives of a Texas company are reported by the Pulaski Citizen to have taken oil/gas leases on some 50,000 acres in the Richland Creek and Campbellsville areas of Giles County. J. W. Holsey is named as the party in charge of the leasing crew which, in the past two months, has registered a total of 475 leases in the local Court House. Geophysical testing of the leased areas reportedly is planned for early next year, with subsequent test drilling in the event of favorable results from this geophysical work. The leasing organization is not identified but is believed to be one of the major petroleum companies.

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CHARCOAL BURNING IN PORTABLE KILNS

Charcoal is a commodity that is in especially short supply since war's end, when numerous wood distillation plants shut down. This situation, according to competent authorities, will continue until new sources of supply are developed.

The four major outlets for charcoal in the Northeast are: (1) the Connecticut Valley shade-tobacco industry, using about 7500 tons annually - commonly in briquette form; (2) the domestic market - bagged and sold through grocery stores largely to foreign-born population for cooking; (3) industrial uses - chiefly in metal-working and market appears to be increasing; and (4) activated carbon as a refining and purifying agent, as in water treatment to remove tastes and odors.

Revival of the charcoal industry in Connecticut was sponsored a few years ago by the State Department of Forestry in order to provide an outlet for surplus low-grade wood. As a result of that agency's work, a satisfactory portable-type of charcoal kiln was developed by use of cinder-concrete blocks. On a total investment of less than $1,000 for a battery of 4 of these portable kilns, the profit has been estimated at $200 per year. It is assumed that a competent manager could supervise a total of eight batteries which, on the total investment of $6,400, would yield a profit of $1,600 or a 25% return.

The present scarcity of charcoal affords an opportunity for returned service men to get into the charcoal-burning business at relatively low capital investment, with a fair return. In many parts of Tennessee, lumbering operations are producing slabs and other wood wastes that could be converted into charcoal. Both hardwoods and softwoods can be successfully coaled.

Anyone interested in the possibilities of charcoal production should consult the following publications, on which the above summary has been based: "Charcoal Production" by Edgar L. Heermance, Chemurgic Digest, May 31, 1946, pp. 188-190 (National Farm Chemurgic Council, Columbus, O.), and A Charcoal Kiln Made of Cinder-Concrete Blocks, by A. Richard Olson and Henry W. Hicock, Conn. Agric. Exp. Sta. Bull. 494 (Feb. 1946).

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BRISTOL TO ADVERTISE HUGE INDUSTRIAL WATER RESOURCE

A 4½-million gallon daily surplus of water beyond present local needs is being publicized by the City of Bristol, Tenn., as one of its chief resources and advantages for large industrial developments in that area. With 1,000,000 gallons of unfiltered water available daily from a local spring and a 3,500,000 gallon surplus from the city filtering plant on Holston River, Bristol officials believe that "the city is in a strong position to attract one or more industries.... and will exploit this opportunity to the fullest.... by placing advertisements in Eastern magazines circulating among industrial leaders", according to the Bristol Herald Courier.

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OIL TEST SCHEDULED FOR DEKALB COUNTY

Drilling of an oil/gas well in DeKalb County, near the White County Line, was scheduled to begin in mid-October on the 400-acre F. F. Burton tract, about 1½ miles east of Center Hill Dam. This test is being based on the results of investigations made in the DeKalb-White counties during the past month and a half by C. L. Williams and O. E. Nichols, geologists of Lakewood, Ohio.

Poston & Howard of Richman, Tenn., are drilling contractors. The test will be drilled to a depth of about 1,000 feet, according to the Sparta Expositor.

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INDUSTRIAL PLANTS AND SITES AVAILABLE

PLANTS

Middle Tennessee: Town of 400. One-story brick building, 120 x 180 ft. (21,600 sq. ft.) originally built for automobile accessory manufacture and, later, used for broom manufacture. Area can supply several hundred workers. Good heating system and deep well water supply; served by team track of L. & N. R.R.

Town of 1300: Concrete block building, 100 x 135 ft. (13,500 sq. ft.), with 12 ft. ceiling, concrete floor, and gas heating system; not sprinklered. Access by truck. Will rent or sell. Space available for 135 x 50 ft. addition.

East Tennessee: City of 3,500 population. Three-story brick building, total of 7,581 sq. ft. floor space, exclusive of full basement; ceiling height, 12 ft.; originally built as flour mill and has very strong wood floors. Later converted to hosiery mill, with dye room especially equipped; boiler room built separately from main building. Not sprinklered but has fire escapes; completely piped for drinking and process water; toilet facilities in conformity with State codes; locates on R.R. siding. Available for lease or purchase.

City of 7,000: One-story concrete block building, 100 x 100 ft., 15-ft. ceilings, wood floors; heated by stoves; no sprinkler protection; on R.R. Available for rent.

SITE

West Tennessee: Private development group in progressive city offers to suitable industry free 15-acre plant site, immediately outside city limits alongside N. C. & St. L. R.R. Street will be paved and guttered to property; natural gas, water, and sewer lines now within short distance of site and will be extended. Quick possession promised. Only the highest-type industry, preferably employing male labor, will be considered.

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MEMPHIS FIRM PRODUCES FLUSH MOLDING PLASTIC

Norrell, Inc., newly organized Memphis plastics manufacturers, are producing an ethylcellulose based flush molding plastic which is proving very popular for toy, novelty, and advertising display manufacture because of the simplicity and inexpensive methods required. This plastic, marketed under the trade name of "Norcell", was developed by the Kemp Plastic Company of Memphis, now merged with Norrell, Inc.

"Norcell", according to a write-up in the August issue of Southern Plastics readily melts to a free-flowing liquid which can be molded in simple open molds without application of pressure. Molds may be made of rubber, plastic, or aluminum eliminating the need for expensively machined steel molds commonly used for most other plastic fabrication. Dip molding also is practicable and is being used by Norrell, Inc., in the production of plastic whistles for the Cracker Jack Company. An output of 6,000 whistles an hour can be obtained.

Norrell, Inc., will welcome inquiries on "Norcell".

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SWEETWATER CONTINUES INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

Sweetwater, which in less than a year has obtained six new industries, last month announced its seventh industrial addition - the Gloversville Knitting Company of Gloversville, N. Y. This company has obtained space in Sweetwater for pilot-plant manufacture of knitted gloves, with initial employment of 50 workers. Operations are expected to start about December 1. It is believed locally that the company will eventually construct a plant at Sweetwater for full-scale operations.

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NEW QUICK-FREEZE IDEA SUCCESSFUL IN WEST STATE AREA

A mobile quick-freeze and storage unit, contained in two railway refrigerator freight cars, has been in successful operation on lima beans at the Ridgely Canning Company plant during the late weeks of this summer, according to the Lake County Banner. Originated and designed by Graves and John Craddock of the Ridgely canning concern, with cooperation by the TVA and the Illinois Central Railroad, this mobile unit will go south to Louisiana next spring for the opening of the strawberry season and move north during the season processing various vegetable and fruit crops en-route. One of the cars of the unit is equipped with the refrigeration coils and other equipment for processing and the other car is used for storage of the frozen product. Power is obtained from a motor truck-trailer combination on which are mounted transformers and other electrical equipment.

The Craddocks' new plant, Realfoods, Inc., under construction at Tiptonville will contain five permanent quick-freezing units, each with a daily capacity for 50,000 pounds of lima beans - equivalent to the capacity of their mobile unit. This Tiptonville plant is expected to be completed in time to process the lima bean crop of that area and to handle the Fall spinach crop. The Craddocks are reported as hoping to have 2,500 acres of lima beans and 1,000 acres of spinach grown in that West Tennessee area next year to supply their Tiptonville freezing plant and the Ridgely canning plant which is being expanded. The frozen lima bean output has been sold to Texas frozen food distributors.

(Editors Note: A representative of one of the nation's largest frozen food producers is reported to have stated that the westernmost part of West Tennessee is one of the best lima bean growing areas in the United States and warrants greater development of that crop. Asparagus is considered another highly favorable crop for that area, according to this same authority.)

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MANUFACTURING OPPORTUNITY

Radio Cabinets: Eastern manufacturer wants to place contracts with wood-working plants for short production runs of good quality console type radio cabinets, according to specifications to be furnished by company.

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CPA APPROVES CHATTANOOGA NYLON PLANT

CPA approval has been granted for construction at Chattanooga of duPont's $20-million nylon yarn plant, (see Sept. Newsletter) and, according to the Chattanooga Times, ground is expected to be broken on the site about November 1. G. E. Bubb, field project manager, and four other key men of the duPont construction division have been in Chattanooga since mid-October preparing to start the work. The main plant building, as reported, will be 748 x 324 ft. of concrete, steel, and masonry; it will be largely one-story, except for a 3-story section near one end. This main structure will house the polymer, spinning, and other manufacturing operations, plus the general offices. Completion of construction and installation of equipment is estimated at 18 months.

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DO YOU KNOW THAT:

Tennessee, in the period from 1940 to 1945, increased by more than 28% the number of cattle and calves in the State. The amount of whole milk sold in this 5-year period increased 66.8%. Since 1910, the sales of whole milk have increased 1,489%.

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EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Sales-Purchase Executive: Mature man experienced in industrial selling and purchasing seeks position with Tennessee manufacturer or jobbing concern; will consider Chamber of Commerce positions. Has had 20 years experience in selling mill supplies, heavy hardware, and other iron and steel products; 9 years as purchasing agent for large steel foundry, large construction company, and assistant manager of an ordnance plant during war; two years as executive secretary for real estate board in Southern city.

Personnel Executive: Man of 36 experienced in personnel work. Six and half years in major chemical operation in Tennessee. Personnel instruction in aircraft manufacture at Memphis, 2½ years. Personnel director, Memphis State vocational school: recruiting and training of about 10,000 workers for draftsmen, electricians, welders, Signal Corps radio operators, blueprint operators, and similar industrial jobs, requiring supervision of 150 instructors, contacts with all operating industries in Memphis area, and recruitment of labor throughout West Tennessee; also arranged inter-plant programs for foremen and supervisors. In charge of aircraft assembly jobs, 2½ years in Birmingham area. Desires industrial personnel employment; free to travel but prefers Tennessee territory. Special knowledge of West Tennessee labor.

Dealer Franchises: Great Lakes Steel Corporation, producers of the war-famous "Quonset" steel huts, have a limited number of exclusive dealer franchises available for Tennessee territories. "Quonset" all-steel buildings are now available in units of 20- and 40-foot widths that can be extended to any length by 12-foot and 20-foot extensions, respectively. Multiple unit construction also is possible. These "Quonset" units are finding use as warehouses, construction project offices and bunkhouses, farm storage buildings and stock barns, tourist cabins, summer lodges, industrial manufacturing space, and other commercial, agricultural, and industrial structures. Tennessee dealerships will be allocated on the basis of potential markets in various areas of the State. Interested parties should contact "Newsletter" editor.

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MINING RESUMED ON FAMOUS AETNA COAL SEAM

Aetna Mining Co., Inc., Chattanooga, currently is producing 650 tons of coal daily from strip-mining operations at the famous old "Aetna" properties on top of Raccoon Mountain near Whiteside. Two operating lessees, the V. P. Serodino Co., Inc., and J. W. Hendricks, are doing the strip mining at two points on the 10,000-acre holdings under lease to the Aetna Mining Co., through which the sales are handled. At the Serodino pit, five shovels are reported by the Chattanooga Times to be engaged in stripping and mining the coal seam which, at that point, is 39 to 40 inches thick, with an average 17-foot overburden of shale and soil. The coal is trucked to a railroad loading platform at Whiteside.

The Aetna Mining Company is said to be planning construction at Whiteside of a modern plant for preparing stoker coal for domestic use. Production will then be

stepped up to 1,000 tons daily.

The "Aetna" coal was mined on Raccoon Mountain for many years by the old Aetna company, using underground methods. The excellent quality of the coal was widely recognized, and shipments were made to many markets in this country, particularly to the blacksmithing trade, and to various export markets.

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PRODUCTION LINE NEWS AND NOTES

Institute of Nuclear Research Started at Oak Ridge

The Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies in mid-October received a State charter of incorporation and plans to establish a research agency for cooperating with the Manhattan District in "arranging education, research and development programs at Clinton Engineer Works" and with the universities and colleges in the Southeast in sponsoring similar programs designed to further atomic energy research and technology. The Institute is being chartered by a group of Southeastern educators and scientists, including Dr. W. G. Pollard of the University of Tennessee and Dr. Francis G. Slack of Vanderbilt University. Obtainment of the charter is said to be a step preparatory to signing a contract with the Manhattan District for use of certain facilities at Clinton Engineer Works for atomic research by the Institute.

Mid-State Cities Hear Industrial Planning Talks

Talks on the problems of promoting industrial development in Tennessee communities were given by your editor before the Murfreesboro City Council and Planning Commission on the evening of September 25, and before the annual dinner of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on September 30. At the latter meeting, Chas. Crangle of the Commission's Division of State Planning, also talked on the advantages of local community planning.

University of Chattanooga Receives Naval Research Contract

The Research Institute of the University of Chattanooga has been selected by the U. S. Navy for a program of fundamental research on plastics. This is one of the first peacetime military contracts to be awarded a Southern university.

New Magazines To Feature The South

Pace, a weekly magazine providing a "comprehensive chronicle of events in the Southern states", is being planned for initial publication in early 1947 by Southern Associates, Inc., a new Atlanta publishing firm.

Dixie Digest is a new pocket-size magazine that made its debut with the October issue. Published by Dixie Digest, Inc., New York City, the magazine features a variety of both original and digested articles on Southern people, places, customs, sports, and other popular subjects. In the first issue are included articles on Georgia's Governor Arnall, West Virginia's resources by Governor Meadows, Nashville's "Joe" Frazier of Kaiser-Frazier fame, Arkansas' Bob Burns, and radio's "Senator Claghorn".

State Competition Increases In Industrial Field

Mississippi, according to Wall Street Journal report, has announced plans for establishing an "office of information" in New York City to place that State's advantages before Eastern industries and other businesses seeking Southern locations.

Louisiana votes this month on three amendments to her constitution to adopt a public subsidy plan patterned after the Mississippi "Balance Agriculture With Industry"

program. Under the BAWI plan, use of public funds is legally authorized for purchase of plant sites and building of factories to be rented to new industries which must pass a rigorous investigation by a State board. Five-year tax exemptions also are provided under the proposed Louisiana plan.

East State Zinc Deposits Mapped

The State Division of Geology has issued a large-scale map on the geology and structure of the Mascot-Jefferson City zinc mining district. The map, on a scale of 2 inches to 1 mile, shows the various geologic formations in color, on a topographic base of 20-foot contour interval. Eighteen structure sections, a columnar section, and list of zinc mines in the district also are shown. Josiah Bridge, geologist of the U. S. Geological Survey, is author. Copies of the map can be obtained from the Division of Geology, Room G-5 State Office Bldg., Nashville, at $1.00 per copy.

Milan Compliments U. S. Rubber Company

The Milan Exchange, in its October issue, published a special "U. S. Rubber Company Section" devoted to a review of the history of that company and career sketches of various company officials engaged in setting up the new U. S. Rubber Company sports footwear unit in the recently purchased "Line G" in the Milan Ordnance Works property (see Sept. Newsletter).

Cement Association Opens New State Office

Mr. John L. Feagin, formerly connected with the War Department and Consolidated Edison, Inc., of New York, has been appointed by the Portland Cement Association as District Engineer in charge of their newly established Memphis office. He will have charge of Association activities in Arkansas and Tennessee, with headquarters in the Falls Bldg., 22 N. Front St., Memphis 3. Mr. Feagin joined the staff of the Association in 1937.

Dunlap Sets Up Industrial Development Company

The Dunlap Building & Real Estate Company has been organized at Dunlap by local interests for the purpose of constructing plant facilities for new industries locating in that East Tennessee community. President of the new organization is F. S. Barker of the Sequatchie County Bank.

RFC Branch Offices To Close

Branch offices of RFC located in Chattanooga, Memphis, and Knoxville will be closed by Nov. 15. This action is necessitated by the Congressional limitation on appropriations for the fiscal year 1947. All functions of the branch offices will be absorbed by the Nashville office.

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INDUSTRIAL EXPANSIONS AND CONTRACTIONS

Gager Lime Co., Sherwood, has been acquired through stock purchased by a new corporation formed by three officials of that company - J. M. Gager, Jr., sales manager; W. J. Mills, president; and F. M. Ferguson, vice-president. The new corporation has an authorized capital of $50,000. Plant personnel, totaling about 125 workers, will not be changed, according to a reported statement of Mr. Gager, grandson of the founder of the firm. Monthly production of the plant is about 5,000 tons of lime and 12,000 tons of crushed limestone.

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Pure Oil Co., Memphis, is planning to erect a $113,000 terminal oil dock on the Mississippi River.

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Gaither Chemical Works, Nashville producer of mineral wool, has been purchased by the Tennessee Products Corporation of Nashville for a reported price of $32,579. Equipment of the plant, valued at $42,421 also was purchased, making a total transaction of $75,000. Mineral-wool manufacture is being continued at the plant by TPC, the change in management being effected on October 1.

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Southern Cotton Oil Co., Memphis, has received a city building permit and has taken bids for a new $298,000 shortening manufacturing plant.

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Bolton Furniture Co., Inc., Arlington, was established in a new plant building in that town, on September 3. Operations, scheduled to start as soon as OPA sets prices on the firm's products, will employ 4 workers. Specialty of the company will be the manufacture of a youth chair. D. R. Pierce is president.

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Arkansas Fuel Oil Company plans to build a bulk storage terminal at Knoxville between the L. & N. R.R. and Middlebrook Pike.

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Monsanto Chemical Company's elemental phosphorus unit at Columbia last month won top honors for the 5th time in 9 years in the company's annual competition for maintenance of facilities. This "Good Housekeeping" award is judged on working conditions, safety practices, and general housekeeping.

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International Harvester Co., Memphis, plans construction of a 221,000 sq. ft. warehouse and parts building.

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Southern States Iron Roofing Co., Savannah, Ga., is erecting a new plant at Nashville.

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A new 45,000 sq. ft. brick office and warehouse for the U. S. Rubber Co., is being built at Memphis by the Union Realty Company; estimated cost $200,000.

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The Sumner County Cooperative Creamery, operated at Gallatin since 1919, plans a $50,000 expansion to permit handling of whole milk, in addition to present creamery operations. The new equipment is now on order, and the expansion is expected to be completed by early Spring, with doubling of employment.

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Abrams Packing Company, Memphis, has a $300,000 building expansion program underway.

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Martin Mfg. Co., Inc., has renewed for another 2-year period its subleasing contract with Salant & Salant, Inc., of New York for the latter's plant building at Martin. The plant was initially subleased to the Martin Mfg. Co. in November, 1944.

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Winter Garden Co., Knoxville, frozen foods processors are planning a $35,000 addition to their plant.

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Bryan Hosiery Mill, Chattanooga, has sold its Alton Park plant, including real estate, and equipment, to the Mar Mode Hosiery Mill of New York City.

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Plasti-Line, Inc., Knoxville plastic fabricators and authorized dealers for Plexiglas, recently expanded their operations by moving into a new specially designed factory building. Starting two years ago as a puzzle manufacturer, "Plasti-Line" has expanded production to include such home and commercial items as table, pin-up, and boudoir lamps, tables, and bathroom fixtures. Industrial and custom fabrications include helmets, motorcycle and motorboat windshields, and specially designed machinery parts for visual control. The company ships its products throughout the country and to Canada and Cuba. Mr. Harry W. Brooks is president of Plasti-Line, Inc.

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Tennessee Products Corp., Nashville, is building a $25,000 research and pilot-plant unit at its Chattanooga operations.

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Completion by early next February is expected for the new 170-mile power transmission line of 154,000-volt capacity being constructed by the TVA from its Kentucky Dam at Gilbertsville, Ky., to Memphis. This new line and other improvements being made by TVA will give the Memphis distribution system a dependable 160,000-kilowatt power supply. Total cost of these TVA improvements is reported to be $4,500,000.

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Contract has been awarded by the Coca Cola Bottling Co., at Lexington for a new $100,000 bottling plant. S & W Construction Co., Memphis, was successful bidder on the job.

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A new type of oil burner, using low-grade oil, has been developed by the Samuel Stamping & Enameling Co., Chattanooga. This new burner is expected to revolutionize small home and water heating.

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A new modern $25,000 theater, "The Dixie", has been completed at Byrdstown. Seating capacity is about 500.

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Southern Natural Gas Co., Birmingham, Ala., has asked the Federal Power Commission for permission to increase the capacity of its system by 50-million cubic feet daily, according to the Wall Street Journal. Among the company's plans are cited proposed extension of its system to serve Chattanooga.

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WAPO Broadcasting Co., Chattanooga, has received Federal Communications Commission approval for the construction of a 37,200-watt commercial FM station, to be located on Fairmount Road near State Highway 8.

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Star-Union Company, which is now operating a garment plant at Manchester, is reported by the Rutherford Chronicle as interested in the possibility of Murfreesboro providing 20,000 to 40,000 sq. ft. of plant space for another operating unit. The company would expect to sign a 10- to 15-year lease for any plant constructed in that city and would agree to employ one person for each 100 feet of floor space.

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Bumper Guard Mfg. Co., Memphis, is a new concern manufacturing a bumper that affords protection for the entire front of a truck or car. Featured in Business Week (July 20 issue), the guard is said to have been developed by Dick Bailey and his brother, owners of a local truck delivery service, and so successful was the new device that orders for similar guards came rolling in from other truck owners, necessitating the establishment of manufacturing facilities. Installed in a newly built plant, the company began operations on September 23, with 8 employees.

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Rohm & Haas, Knoxville, manufacturers of Plexiglas, have been granted CPA authorization for remodeling of their local plant.

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Previously announced plans of Chicago and Southern Airlines to move their executive offices from Memphis to Chicago have been abandoned, due to housing difficulties.

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"Airshipped" (air freight) service will be inaugurated by Eastern Air Lines on November 15 between Nashville and other domestic and foreign ports of the lines' system. Tariffs apply between individual airports. "Pick ups" and "delivery" ground services are expected to be made available in the near future.

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DuPont plans to begin an extensive modernization program at its Old Hickory, Tenn., rayon-cellophane plant within the next few months.

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Kingsport Press is a regular user of Capitol Airlines (PCA) Airfreight, making sizeable daily shipments of books and other printed matter from New York City to the Kingsport plant.

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Carlin-Howell Corp., Nashville, has begun production of crushed limestone at its White County plant near Doyle. The fully equipped modern crushing plant has a 250-ton daily capacity for producing concrete and road aggregate, "aglime", and chemical-grade stone. A 600-ft. spur from the N. C. & St. L. Railway permits direct loading for rail shipments, and trucks are used for local deliveries. Ten to 12 workers are being employed in these initial operations which began Sept. 1. The quarry property from which this high-grade limestone is being produced is estimated to contain a 100-million ton reserve.

J. C. Carlin is president and E. W. Howell, secretary-treasurer of the company, which is a successor to the Burgess Lime & Stone Co. Offices are at 1603 Church St., Nashville.

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Ferro Enamel Corp., Cleveland, O., has awarded contract for its new 20,000-sq. ft. manufacturing unit at Nashville; estimated cost $115,000.

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Brookside Mills, Knoxville, is reported in the Tennessee edition of CIO News as planning an expansion and conversion program that will give a complete operation from raw cotton to finished woven dresses and increase employment from current 1290 workers to about 3500, according to a Knoxville News Sentinel story.

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The City of Memphis is planning a series of three subterranean parking lots in the downtown area. The parking spaces, excavated to 3-story depth, would accommodate a minimum of 3,000 cars.

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A new furniture factory employing approximately 50 persons is in operation by J. L. Carver of Athens.

An additional new business in Athens is the Dockery Butane Service with four initial employees.

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Burkart-Schier Chemical Co., Chattanooga, has completed a new research and development laboratory, built in conjunction with the company's established service and plant control laboratories. The new unit includes offices, library, and stock room. Completed with the laboratory was a large one-story chemical storage warehouse.

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Willard Storage Battery Company has let contract for its new $600,000 plant at Memphis.

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The Newport Textile Company, operated by B. G. Brumby of Murphy, N. C., has begun production of fatigue shirts and other U. S. Army service apparel at Newport in the plant space formerly occupied by the local B. C. Hosiery Mills. The latter company has moved to new quarters in the recently completed J H C Super Market building. The Newport Textile Company will start with about 20 workers but expects to operate three shifts, using some 50 workers, as soon as sufficient workers can be trained.

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National Battery Co., Memphis, has awarded contract for its new battery plant, estimated to cost $300,000.

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Lobelville, Perry County town of 475 population, is now enjoying the benefits of natural gas, provided by the Lobelville Gas Company which has completed a two-inch service line through the town. The gas is tapped from the Tennessee Gas & Transmission Company's trunkline which passes through Lobelville.

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Tennessee textile plant expansions listed recently in Southern Textile News as being planned or underway include:

Cumberland Gap Woolen Mills, Harriman - woolen blankets - $15,000 for new equipment.

Moers Mills, Inc., Nashville - hosiery - $30,000 for new building.

Williamson Hosiery Mills, Englewood and Athens - $300,000 in new equipment.

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The City of Linden has let contract for a new $105,000 garment factory building to be built by Cowan Lumber, Planing & Material Co., Dickson.

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The Town of Huntingdon has received low bid from the L & M Construction Co., for the new plant to be built there for Publix Shirt Co.

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Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., is planning a $400,000 plant at Memphis for the manufacture of industrial and agricultural machinery. The Shelby County Board of Adjustment recently approved re-zoning the southeast corner of Dunne and Airways Avenues to permit this proposed construction.

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WCOE, Inc., is the State charter name of Nashville's newest radio station, expected to start operations before year's end.

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Monsanto Chemical Company, Columbia, is opening a new phosphate mining operation at Dark's Mill, about 5 miles north of Columbia. A total of 14 men currently are employed at this mine, which is expected to supply about half of the phosphate matrix requirements of the Columbia plant. The ore will move to the plant over the L. & N. Railroad, a loading tipple having been built for this purpose at the Dark's Mill location.

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McMinnville Broadcasting Company's 250-watt radio station has received FCC approval, and equipment is expected to be available within 60 days, although actual erection will depend on completion of the Cumberland Amusement Company's building, now under construction, in which the station will be housed.

- - - - -

Eastern Air Lines in early October inaugurated a DC-4, 56-passenger "Silverliner" service between Nashville, Chicago, and Florida ports, supplementing present DC-3 schedules and bringing Nashville within 5 hours of Miami.

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Its-A-Dilly is a newly organized Memphis firm which plans to manufacture extracts and to operate non-alcoholic beverage bottling plants. Robert E. Dilatuch is president.

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The Monroe Calculating Machine Company has received CPA approval for construction of its $1,000,000 new manufacturing unit at Bristol, Tenn.-Va. (see Sept. Newsletter), and work is expected to start soon. The 100,000 sq. ft. plant building will house all facilities for conversion of raw materials to completed machines and will employ about 750, mostly skilled workers.

- - - - -

Sweetwater Valley News, one of the State's outstanding weekly newspapers, has been sold by its owner, John W. Riley, to F. S. Lloyd of Bastrop, La., business manager of the Morehouse (La.) Enterprise. The News has been the winner of numerous publishing awards in its field.

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Memphis Knitting Mills has been granted a building permit for construction of a new $6,000 mill in that city.

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The Deegan Co., Nashville, has been granted a State incorporation charter for engaging in business as manufacturers agents and jobbers. Incorporators were Lucy E., John R., and James J. Deegan.

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Delta Air Lines, on November 1, will inaugurate the first scheduled non-stop flights between Chicago and Miami on a 6-hour schedule. Also to be added on that date is another DC-3 flight from Chicago to Savannah, Ga., via Cincinnati, Lexington, Knoxville, and Atlanta, giving a total of 8 daily flights to the South from that city.

* * *

GAMMA IOTA ALPHA
Alpha Chapter Tennessee

Sponsors

SUNDAY SCHOOL

in

College Auditorium

November 10, 1946
9:00 - 10:00 A. M.

Organ Prelude		Mrs. Marie Brooks Strange
Song	America the Beautiful	Audience
Devotions		Glenn W. Atkins
Piano Solo		James W. Stubbs
Lifting of Offering		Ushers
Introduction of Speaker		Alvin J. McNeil
Speaker		Dr. George S. Mitchell Director of Veterans Services Southern Regional Council Atlanta, Georgia
Solo		Samuel Finch
Presentation of Officers		William A. Burnett
Response		Mrs. Rachel J. Patillo

OFFICERS

President	Mr. Alvin J. McNeil
V. President	Mr. Elze E. Bogan
Exec, Secretary	Mr. Glenn W. Atkins
Cor. Secretary	Mr. Bennie Hilliard
Treasurer	Mr. James Thornton
Sgt. at arms	Mr. Wilfong Wilson

USHERS

Mr. George Breathett
Mr. John Brigham
Mr. Edgar Taylor
Mr. Robert Kirk
Mr. Charles Whitson

For Immediate Release
November 22, 1946

H. L. T
R. W.
G. S. M

RECEIVED
NOV 30 1946
Southern Regional Council

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Atlanta, Georgia

SOUTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT DECLINES DURING SEPTEMBER

For the first time since October 1945 manufacturing employment in South Carolina has declined. According to the latest employment estimates released today, manufacturing employment in South Carolina decreased by 1,100 workers between mid-August and mid-September with the level on September 15, 1946 at 182,800 workers. The current level represents a slight decline from the post-war peak of 183,900 reached on August 15, 1946. Thus, the September level is still well above the level during the latter part of the war and, except for the August peak, is the highest level attained since March 1944. The decline in the current 30-day period occurred in industries manufacturing durable goods. This group dropped more than 1,600 workers between August 15 and September 15, while the industries manufacturing "consumer" goods added 500 workers.

The largest employment reduction between mid-August and mid-September occurred in the lumber industry which had a net loss of 1,200 workers. A "slowing" of operations at sawmills and logging camps was responsible for the drop. The other major "heavy" goods industries also dropped employees in this period with the furniture industry and the miscellaneous durable group each releasing over 200 workers.

The food processing industry also contributed to the employment decline during this period with a reduction of 300 workers. The greater part of the drop was due to normal seasonal factors, with the exception of the decrease in meat packing plants which was due in part to price uncertainties prior to the lifting of price controls.

Partially offsetting these declines were increases in the textile and chemical industries which had new hirings of 500 and 400 workers respectively. The employment rise in textiles was concentrated in cotton textile mills while the rise in chemicals was divided about equally between those plants manufacturing fertilizers and those processing cottonseed oil.

The table below summarizes employment changes in manufacturing industries in South Carolina for September 1946, August 1946 and September 1945.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/

Industry Groups	Sept. 1946	Aug. 1946	Sept. 1945	Net Change From Aug.'46 To Sept.'46	Percent Change From Aug.'46 To Sept.'46	Percent Change From Sept.'45 To Sept.'46
	(In thousands of employees)					
ALL MANUFACTURING	182.8	183.9	165.4	- 1.1	- .6	+ 10.5
Durable Goods	32.0	33.6	28.0	- 1.6	-4.8	+ 14.3
Nondurable Goods	150.8	150.3	137.4	+ .5	+ .3	+ 9.8
Durable Goods						
Lumber & Timber Basic Prods.	21.0	22.2	17.2	- 1.2	-5.4	+ 22.1
Logging Camps & Sawmills	17.9	19.1	14.8	- 1.2	-6.3	+ 20.9
Furniture & Finished Lmbr.Prods.	5.8	6.0	5.1	- .2	-3.3	+ 13.7
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	2.5	2.5	2.1	--	--	+19.0
Other Durable Goods 2/	2.7	2.9	3.6	- .2	-6.9	-25.0
Nondurable Goods						
Textile Mill Products	123.4	122.9	111.7	+.5	+ .4	+10.5
Cotton Textile Mills	102.0	101.5	92.0	+.5	+ .5	+10.9
Rayon & Silk.Textile Mills	12.5	12.5	11.6	--	--	+ 7.8
Finishing,Sponging & Coating	6.9	7.0	6.5	- .1	-1.4	+ 6.2
Apparel & Other Finished Prods.	6.2	6.2	5.9	--	--	+ 5.1
Food & Kindred Prods.	7.5	7.8	7.6	- .3	-3.9	- 1.3
Paper & Allied Prods.	6.1	6.2	4.9	- .1	-1.6	+24.5
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	3.3	2.9	3.6	+ .4	+13.8	- 8.3
Other Nondurable Goods 3/	4.3	4.3	3.7	--	--	+16.2

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who were employed during the pay period ending nearest the fifteenth of the month.

2/ Includes iron and steel; electrical machinery; machinery except electrical; transportation equipment (except autos);automobiles and automotive equipment; and nonferrous metals and their products.

3/ Includes leather and leather products; tobacco manufacturers; printing and publishing and allied industries; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

TENNESSEE
Industrial Planning
NEWSLETTER

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
TENNESSEE STATE PLANNING COMMISSION
432 SIXTH AVENUE NORTH, NASHVILLE 3

Vol. 2, No. 8 Geo. I. Whitlatch, Editor December 1, 1946

B E S T W I S H E S

For

A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

From

Staff of TSPC's Industrial Development Division

* * *

"MODERN INDUSTRY LOOKS AHEAD"

(Abstracted and reproduced from October issue of Modern Industry, by permission of the editors)

Fresh gains are being made in production, in employment, and in national income;

Retail sales continue to show record increases over last year;

It is still difficult to buy and relatively easy to sell;

Yet businessmen in many fields are beginning to worry.

As security prices have nose-dived in successive waves of selling, businessmen have started to take a second look at things, to ask pointed questions.

Is the postwar boom to be nipped before it gets fairly started?

Does the stock-market drop herald an early and severe recession in business?

Should my company lower its selling hopes, cut its buying, tighten up inventories for stormy weather ahead?***

While the sharp drop in security prices cannot be ignored as a clue to coming business activity, there are reasons for discounting some of its severity.

First, there are technical conditions not present in previous market slumps. Restricted short-selling made for a thin market and resulted in a sharper-than-usual break.

Secondly, many investors have enjoyed a substantial rise in value of their holdings over the past two years and are content to take their profit and watch for a time.

Thirdly, the investor is buying or selling on the basis of profit outlook rather than business activity. The probability of another round of wage demands, plus increasing buyer resistance to prices, plus continuing production delays certainly weighs heavily against profit margins for next year.***

MI editors, after weighing many opinions and piles of statistical evidence, take the view that there will be a drop-off in business next year; but that it will not be of severe depression proportions.

Many companies will be hard hit, but the over-all impact on business activity will not be drastic or prolonged.

What's needed, and what we seem to be headed for, is a shake-out in prices as shortages are made up and artificial controls and the black marketers vanish, plus

a readjustment of wage costs - most likely to be realized through increased productivity.

Both of these adjustments - price and wage-costs - are needed to bring values down to a point where buyers can and will spend, and costs go down so producers can make a profit.***

Mindful of the risks of making specific forecasts, MI editors suggest the following as a rough time-table of business conditions during the next 12 to 18 months.

These rule-of-thumb forecasts rest on two assumptions which must be taken in any prediction of the future. First, no world war; second, no labor conflict of much greater proportions than we have already had during the coming corrective period. These are the political or semi-political influences which cannot be predicted or measured, which can only be admitted and weighed as possibilities.

Business activity will continue at high levels through 1946 and into the spring of 1947. Profits on the average will be sizeable, but will be progressively squeezed.

Labor will make another attempt to obtain a general wage increase this winter, but demands will be tempered by the growing realization that a shake-out is inevitable. Increases demanded will run closer to 8 or 10% rather than the much-discussed 15 to 20%.

Price weaknesses will be noticeable by April, 1947, particularly in farm prices, and will become more general by late summer.

Business volume will turn down in the summer. Producers of soft goods for the most part will be first to find themselves in a strong buyer's market; some hard-goods producers will be hit as well - notably radios.

Temporary suspension of some expansion and re-equipment plans will cut the market for industrial equipment.

The drop in business activity will not be as sharp as the recent drop in security prices or the coming drop in commodities. Basic demands for autos, machinery, steel, building materials will cushion the slump when it comes.

Unemployment will rise during the fall, reach its peak early in 1948.

Business will get squared away again in the spring of 1948, head towards four or five years of exceptionally good volume, with considerably more attractive margins of profit.

Labor productivity will show a sharp recovery by 1948; partly as a result of growing unemployment, but even more as a result of a smoother flow of materials, more experience on the job, the addition of better methods, the installation of new machines and equipment for production.

* * *

NEW INDUSTRY SELECTS ETOWAH LOCATION

The Jolly Manufacturing Co., makers of children's garments, will locate a new operating unit in Etowah as soon as local interests can complete a new plant building. Mr. John Adams, owner of the garment concern, has signed a lease for the new 5,000 sq. ft. concrete block building, expected to be completed about January 1. Manufacturing will start immediately on completion of the building, and some 50 to 60 persons will be employed.

This new industry was obtained for Etowah through the efforts of the local Lions Club and of Dick Ownbey who owns the plant site and is financing the plant construction in cooperation with other businessmen of Etowah.

* * *

INQUIRIES ON INDUSTRIAL LOCATIONS

The Industrial Development Division will be glad to hear from any city or town in regard to buildings, plant sites, or developed plans that may possibly meet the needs of any industry listed below, or listed in previous issues of the "Newsletter". In corresponding about any of the listings, please mention both number and classification.

152. Light Manufacturing & Assembly: Well-known manufacturer, rated over $1-million in assets, seeks minimum of 10,000 sq. ft. floor space, available immediately, for manufacture and assembly of light metal products. Will employ 300-500, 95% women. Prefers small town location.

This prospect would consider space in multi-story commercial building. Any town having vacant retail store buildings or similar structures, please contact us at once as this inquiry requires action at the earliest possible moment. Towns having 10,000 sq. ft. or more space listed with this Division have already been recommended.

* * *

NEED FOR INDUSTRIAL SPACE IN STATE BECOMES URGENT

As forecast in our September lead editorial, "Let's Get Ready For A Buyer's Market", numerous large industrial projects are only now reaching the site-location stage of investigations. This Division, in the past month, has been in touch with three projects, each involving 100,000 to 300,000 sq. ft. of floor space, that will employ between 500 and 1,000 workers. In addition, we know of or are in contact with a dozen other well-known manufacturers of leather goods, metal products, electrical appliances and equipment, rayon, textiles, building materials, and ceramics. Some of these companies are ready to go now and need up to 300,000 sq. ft. of plant space which, unfortunately, is not available. Tennessee probably will lose several of these major industrial projects because of this lack of industrial facilities.

Tennessee never has been highly industrialized and, in the present heavy development of new industries in the State, nearly all suitable factory space has been absorbed. Unless communities make definite plans now to provide plant facilities for new industries, many towns and cities will stand to lose excellent opportunities in the next year or so. Numerous forward-looking communities already have set up private industrial development corporations and have succeeded in obtaining new industries. Many more towns and cities could do this to real advantage.

Next month, the Newsletter will carry a detailed summary on industrial development corporations. In the October issue of the 6th District (Atlanta) Federal Reserve Bank's Monthly Review is an excellent report on "The Spread of Development Corporations", with special reference to those that have been established in Tennessee and Georgia. We can furnish a copy of this article on a limited number of requests.

* * *

SALES OPPORTUNITIES

Sales Representative: Manufacturer of smoking pipes and related smokers' articles seeks sales representatives for their products in Tennessee.

Export-Import Trade: The Southern States Export-Import Co., 140 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga., offers to Tennessee manufacturers a complete service for marketing their products to overseas markets and for importing any needed raw materials. The company is prepared to: develop overseas markets through personal representation, direct mail, radio, newspaper and magazine advertising; absorb all credit risks; obtain U. S. Government export permits and when required, Civilian Production Administration priorities; and, prepare all shipping documents, pack or package for export, handle customs clearances, provide warehousing at port cities, and obtain space aboard conference ships.

President of the company is Alton R. Sanders. Branch offices are in New Orleans, Miami, and Norfolk.

* * *

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH IN THE SOUTH

By Weldon A. Stein

Editor's Note: In the 8th District (St. Louis) Federal Reserve Bank's Monthly Review for November is published, under the above title, Mr. Stein's very able discussion of the South's industrial progress. In evidence of Tennessee's vigorous industrial growth, Mr. Stein cites the State's gain of 142 new industries during the first 8 months of the current year (see October Newsletter). Much of Mr. Stein's article is devoted to review of the industrial development programs being carried on in Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas, the three Southern states represented in the 8th Federal Reserve District. In this review, the Tennessee State Planning Commission's program is excellently summarized. Below are reproduced by permission selected parts of Mr. Stein's article that concern the Tennessee program.

- - -

In the southern states that lie wholly or in part within the Eighth District substantial progress has been made in recent years toward increasing the importance of industrial production relative to agricultural output. An examination of the experience of Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas is important, not only because it offers a means of appraising the trend in the remainder of the South, but also because it affords an opportunity to evaluate the operation of more or less contrasting state approaches to the problem of encouraging the development of industry in the South.***

During the war period these three states and the South as a whole benefitted considerably from the location of war production plants in the area and from an expansion of existing plants. A number of major war plants were located in Tennessee. In the Eighth District portion of the state were the ordnance plants at Milan and Millington, and aircraft and chemical plants at Memphis. In addition, thousands of workers were required for the expanded operations of the automobile and tire industries in Memphis as well as in other industries in western Tennessee where facilities were devoted primarily to war production. In the Eighth District portion of Mississippi the Gulf Ordnance Plant was an important war production enterprise. In Arkansas the war economy was boosted considerably as a result of the location of ordnance plants in the state and the tremendous increase in bauxite mining and processing.***

.... Only in Tennessee was the gain in manufacturing income relatively more important than that of agricultural income or military payments.***

The industrial development program in Tennessee is only part of a much wider-range plan for the over-all development of the state. The general program is founded on three basic assumptions. The first is that Tennessee's development will be only as great as the total development of its regions, counties, cities and communities. The second premise, which closely parallels the first, is that in the long run, best results are achieved when work at the state level is directed primarily toward assisting developmental groups at the community level and not used as a substitute for lower-level activity. Finally, Tennessee assumes that "knowledge of the state's resources, both potential and developed, is essential to progressive, sound planning for Tennessee's future economic growth and social progress".

With these assumptions as the basis for the proposed state development program, Tennessee enacted legislation in 1935, creating a State Planning Commission. At a time when the word "planning" was anathema in many parts of the country, Tennessee forthrightly accepted it as the keystone of its development program. The Commission was charged with "making a general state plan for the physical development of the state, with promoting public interest in and understanding of the problems of state planning, with cooperating with the TVA and other agencies to bring about a coordination of their plans, with creating regional planning commissions, and with furnishing assistance to regional and municipal planning commissions".

In addition to creating the State Planning Commission, legislation enacted at that time also authorized municipalities and cities to set up local planning commissions. In

1939 and 1941, amendments to the basic legislation extended the planning authority to counties and, under certain circumstances, to unincorporated communities.

The work of the Industrial Development Division of the State Planning Commission is coordinated with the over-all program for the development of the state, and in that respect the Tennessee plan varies considerably from the usual program of industrial development commissions in other areas. While Tennessee recognizes the necessity of increased industrial output as a means of raising the state's economic status, efforts are being made to avoid haphazard industrial growth.

The Industrial Development Division's program is designed to encourage the growth of industries directly related to the natural resources of the state. As noted, it assumes that the best type of industrial development can occur only when there is a complete knowledge of the advantages and resources that Tennessee has to offer, and when industries are selected on the basis of long-term growth possibilities which hold forth the greatest opportunities for the over-all development of Tennessee. The function of the Division is to assist local communities to develop their own areas and in carrying out that function, the Division often is able to aid in the physical development of a community by indicating the relationship between adequate recreational facilities, zoning requirements, etc., and a community's desirability as a potential site for the location of a new industry.

In order to assist local communities in their industrial programs the Division encourages each locality to prepare an inventory of its industrial advantages. A detailed questionnaire is completed by the local group, describing the resources, population, labor supply, transportation facilities, water supply, government, banking and commercial facilities and many other aspects of the particular community which are of importance to the management of companies contemplating construction of new plant facilities. On the basis of information included in these inventories, the Division is able to direct inquiring manufacturers to one or a group of Tennessee communities whose resources and other advantages coincide with the requirements of the prospective manufacturer. Similarly, the information reported by the communities is used as the basis for guidance by the Division in directing the activities of a community toward the type of industry best suited to the resources of the particular locality.

* * *

DO YOU KNOW THAT:

The Great Smoky Mountains National Park, during the 1946 season, topped all other national parks in the total number of visitors. The Great Smokies drew a total of 1,147,377; the attendance at Yellowstone National Park was second, totaling 814,907 visitors. The gateway to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park is through Knoxville and Gatlinburg in Tennessee.

* * *

TENNESSEE PAPER MILLS PLAN LARGE EXPANSION

The Tennessee Paper Mills, Chattanooga, received in late October CPA approval for construction of a $172,472 addition to its local plant. This addition will be built to house new paper-making equipment for expanding the company's output of paper board used in the manufacture of gypsum wallboard. An estimated two years will be required for the manufacture and installation of the new equipment, according to the Chattanooga Times.

Established in 1918, Tennessee Paper Mills produce paperboard for the manufacture of cartons, shipping cases, and gypsum board. The expansion now underway will double the company's output. In furtherance of these expansion plans, the company recently applied to the Secretary of State for a charter amendment to permit increase of capitalization from $600,000 to $1,500,000. If this capital increase is permitted, about $500,000 in new stock eventually will be issued in connection with the present expansion program, according to the Times' report.

* * *

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN STATE THROUGH SEPTEMBER

(Summarized from U.S.E.S. and Tenn. Dept. Employment Security Labor Market Letters and Area Employment Summaries)

General Situation

Employment in Tennessee is currently estimated at an all-time high, despite a 44,000 decrease in manufacturing employment between V-E Day and December 1945. Chief recent gains have been in trade, service, and utilities industries. Manufacturing employment, in spite of the moderate increase of about 17,000 since the first of the year, is now 76,000 above the April 1940 level and only 25,000 below V-E Day level. Unemployment has decreased 15% since July peak. In evidence of the State's progress, covered employment in Tennessee during March (latest comprehensive data available) showed a 35.5% increase over pre-war figures which is at a rate exceeding that of any Southern state and those of the eight most highly industrialized states of the country.

Memphis Area: Total employment estimated at 174,625, an increase of approximately 1,700 from July and 4,600 from V-E Day. Gains primarily in construction, utilities, trade and finance, insurance, and real estate. Manufacturing showed an increase of 750 from July to September. In the same period, total unemployment decreased. Total labor supply, 85% male, is predominantly unskilled and inexperienced. Known demand for next two months is about 1,200, with 1,000 of this in manufacturing.

Chattanooga & Residual Area: Total employment in Hamilton County rose to 77,300 in September, with iron-steel and construction industries showing largest gains. Labor surplus estimated at 5,000; 82% male and 50% semi-skilled; half of total demand is for unskilled. Athens and McMinnville areas: labor surpluses with industrial expansion limited due to material shortages. Cleveland area: slight employment decrease; 45% of anticipated expansion is in iron-steel industry, with 23% of current demand for unskilled workers in mining. Cookeville area: static situation; surplus of 2,100 greatly exceeds demand; little expansion planned. Livingston: lumber and logging employment shows seasonal increase; demand, met principally by women, is for unskilled and semi-skilled. Sparta: little change in past two months, except for oil and gas surveys in White County. Tullahoma: shutdown of chenille plant and partial shutdown of glove plant due to lack of materials; completion of additions to shoe and sporting goods plants will afford new job openings. Winchester: textile company expansion retarded by sewing machine shortage; employment static, labor surplus is 50% women.

Nashville Residual Area: Employment gain slight, with major increase in manufacturing. Unemployment decreased from 7,000 to 5,000. Shortages of millmen, printing pressmen, tool and die makers. Centerville: employment expansion expected on completion of plans in shoe and phosphate plants. Gallatin: two new textile plants and tobacco and creamery companies expanding. Murfreesboro: new soap and syrup plant, hosiery, and shirt plants to employ 40, 150, 150 respectively. Savannah and Waynesboro: rise in employment at completion of leather products plants. Clarksville: large male labor surplus; opportunities mainly for female apparel workers. Columbia: remains static, with no new industries or employment expansion anticipated due to material and building shortages. Dickson and Lawrenceburg: need male-employing industry to absorb growing surpluses; material shortages have caused drops in apparel manufacture in both towns. Lebanon: slight employment gain; 25% of labor surplus, predominantly male, without work experience. Lewisburg: labor scarce; new pencil plant to open in January. Pulaski: small expansion but leather, work clothes, and phosphate industries having 30% lay-offs due to material shortages; labor surplus 80% male. Springfield: tobacco and dehydration activities will increase employment during late December through March.

Knoxville Residual Area: In Knox-Blount counties, unemployment decreased from 10,800 in July to 8,700 in September. Total non-agricultural employment increased from 85,337 to 86,990. Manufacturing employment increased in spite of lay offs due to shortage of

materials. Employment expected to continue upward trend. Unemployed outnumber demand 4 to 1. Harriman: upward trend in employment continues; unemployment has decreased 12% since August. Lafollette area: slight overall increase in non-agricultural employment due to increase in mining, apparel manufacture and trade; additional increases forecast in next two months. Sweetwater: new glove plant mainly will employ females; employment shows little change; unemployment increased substantially in past 60 days. Maryville area: decrease in unemployment and a 2% increase in total non-agricultural employment in last two months; female employment has decreased 15% and women now comprise 28% of total unemployed. Rockwood: 3% net gain in employment due to increases in lumber, textiles, and quarrying; labor supply still exceeds demand although unemployment has decreased; need male-labor industries.

* * *

INDUSTRIAL PLANTS AVAILABLE

Middle Tennessee: City of 7500. Manufacturing space of 80 x 80 ft., available on first floor and basement (total 12,800 sq. ft.) of brick warehouse, 80 x 265 ft. Available space separated by 17-inch firewall from remainder of building. Main floor, 3-inch pine but owner will cover with hardwood flooring, now on hand; basement, concrete floor. Ceiling heights, 11 ft. on first floor; 10-ft. basement. Four rows of supporting columns, 4 to a row, evenly spaced on first floor. Lighted presently by skylight but materials available for remodeling, to include side window lighting. Plant within one-half block of L. & N. R.R. Alley driveway at side.

East Tennessee: City of 4,000. Incomplete building, 150 x 150 ft., of which finished basement offers 22,500 sq. ft. of space suitable for temporary industrial operations as concrete first floor forms adequate roof. Basement ceiling height, 10 ft.; concrete floor. Outside exit to ground level.

* * *

"HEYDEN CHEMICAL" STARTS NEW MEMPHIS UNIT

Heyden Chemical Corporation's recently acquired Memphis unit was placed in production on November 16. A brief switch-throwing ceremony, attended by Heyden Chemical's executive vice-president Dr. R. W. Harris, marked this initial operation of the large wartime chemical plant. Built for the Government by Southern Acid & Sulphur Co., for the manufacture of phenol and caustic soda, the plant never got into production during the war. In September of this year, Heyden Chemical Corporation purchased the plant from the War Assets Administration for $1,060,000.

Rock salt, shipped into Memphis by river from Gulf Coast areas, is used as the major raw material. Through electrolytic processes, the plant can produce chlorine, hydrogen, caustic soda, chlorbenzenes, and phenol. Present production will be limited to the first three chemicals, with later output of chlorbenzenes and phenol. Some 60 persons are employed in these initial operations.

A $500,000 expansion program has been planned for this Memphis unit but Heyden officials have not indicated when this work will begin.

(The October issue of Southern Plastics & Chemicals, Atlanta trade publication, carried a story on Heyden Chemical Corporation's new Memphis unit)

* * *

ATHENS OBTAINS RUG MANUFACTURER

Wollner-Clist, Inc., New York City rug manufacturer, in late October purchased property at Athens and, after remodeling the buildings, expects to start operations by January 1. Various kinds of woven and knitted rugs will be made and about 60 persons employed initially. Future expansions, with attendant increases in employment, are planned.

* * *

HONOR LIST PUBLISHED NEXT MONTH

The January Newsletter will carry our annual Honor List of cities and towns achieving major industrial expansions during 1946. All communities that have obtained new industries during the current year or have been selected as the site of new industrial developments will be eligible for this list.

Be sure your community is properly represented in this list. Send to the Newsletter editor, before December 20, the company names of all new industries locating in your community during 1946. Please indicate type of manufacture, starting date, and approximate employment for each of the new industrial projects. Let us have the names of any industry, regardless of size. Use the regular "new industry" form at the end of this Newsletter, if you prefer. And remember, the deadline is December 20.

* * *

OIL/GAS EXPLORATIONS CONTINUE TO EXPAND IN STATE

Drilling of a 5,000 ft. oil test has been started on a 34,000-acre tract of land leased between Hohenwald and Centerville, according to Nashville newspaper reports. This initial well location is near Aetna. Charles E. Walters, Texas oil man, announced the project.

The Salem Oil & Gas Co., Inc., of Cookeville, in mid-November received a State charter for the exploration and development of oil/gas prospects in that part of Middle Tennessee. Incorporators are reported to include both Cookeville and Nashville interests.

* * *

PRODUCTION LINE NEWS AND NOTES

Memphis C of C Host to Industrial Group

The Memphis Chamber of Commerce was host on November 18 and 19 to a group of industrial development representatives from most of the major Southern cities. The meetings were informal round-table discussions of the problems and methods of chambers of commerce in promoting their local industrial expansion. Frank K. Shaw, industrial engineer of the Atlanta C of C, and Marvin Hurley, assistant manager of the Houston C of C, were leaders of the discussions which were definitely of value in establishing closer relationships among the group in attendance. The success of this Memphis meeting led to definite plans for holding similar meetings annually, with Birmingham being selected as the host city for 1947.

Among cities represented at this Memphis meeting were: Houston, Dallas, Ft. Worth, Atlanta, Birmingham, Montgomery, New Orleans, Shreveport, Beaumont, Jacksonville, Oklahoma City, Nashville, Chattanooga, and Little Rock. Your editor was a guest during a part of the meeting.

"Rental Housing for Veterans"

"Rental Housing for Veterans" is the title of a new booklet issued by the Federal Housing Administration as a guide to planning, financing, and constructing housing projects designed for rental to veterans. Copies of the booklet are available at the Nashville FHA offices.

New U. S. Commerce Dept. Office at Nashville

The U. S. Department of Commerce has established a new district office at Nashville, located temporarily in the Stahlman Bldg. Later, the office will be moved to the Federal Bldg.

Mr. Gordon Turner, local minister, has been appointed manager of this new district office which is to serve businessmen, especially small businessmen, in the Middle Tennessee area.

New Softwood Market Reports Now Available

George Land, Memphis publisher of the weekly Hardwood Market Report, has announced publication - beginning December 1 - of similar weekly reports covering the softwood markets of the eastern half of the United States. Annual subscription rate for the new Softwood Markets is $30, with lesser rates for subsidiary subscriptions.

Those familiar with the dependable service rendered by Mr. Land in his hardwood reports over the past three years will welcome this new service. Initially, Softwood Markets will cover primarily Southern pine (both long leaf and short leaf) and Appalachian softwoods. The reports will carry such information as to permit readers "to readily determine relative values anywhere in the United States and will cover not only all standard softwood items but specials as well".

Address: Softwood Markets, P. O. Box 116, Crosstown Station, Memphis 4, Tenn.

Nashville Chamber of Commerce Names New Industrial Director

The Nashville Chamber of Commerce has announced the appointment of Jack Ballentine as industrial director. Mr. Ballentine, a native of Nashville, has been a purchasing agent and expediter with the General Shoe Corporation for the past 3 years and prior to that, was assistant field manager in the Motor Transport Division of the Nashville Office of Defense Transportation.

Dept. of Commerce Issues More Industrial Booklets

The U. S. Department of Commerce recently has issued two new booklets on: Establishing and Operating a Small Woodworking Shop; and Establishing and Operating a Trucking Business. These may be obtained at U. S. D. C. field offices in Chattanooga and Nashville at 15¢ and 20¢ per copy, respectively.

Ducktown Back in Raht's Time

A long neglected and colorful chapter of Tennessee history is finally recorded in this book recently published by the University of North Carolina Press. This excellent regional study of the famous Ducktown Copper Basin in southeast Tennessee covers the period from removal of the Cherokee Indians in 1836 to the fateful closing of the mines in 1878.

The outstanding figure in this first period of Ducktown's mining activity was Capt. Julius Eckhardt Raht who came to Ducktown in 1854 and by the Civil War had obtained superintendency of almost all the Tennessee copper kingdom. With Raht's retirement in 1878, the early era of Ducktown's mining activity was closed. Written by R. E. Barclay, official of the Tennessee Copper Co., the book's wealth of historical detail is capably and skillfully presented. It is to be hoped that Mr. Barclay will put his intimate knowledge of the industry to the task of writing up the current phase of the Ducktown Basin history, dating from the coming of the railroad in 1890 and including the smelting operations that caused the extensive deforestation and unique erosion of the district.

* * *

ECONOMIC AND VACANT PLANT DATA NOW AVAILABLE ON STATE COMMUNITIES

This Division is now in a position to furnish, in quantity, multilith copies of its Community Economic Data Sheets for the following towns: Brownsville, Carthage, Clarksville, Cleveland, Clinton, Covington, Crossville, Fayetteville, Gallatin, Greenback, Greeneville, Halls, Humboldt, Huntingdon, Jefferson City, Lancing, Lebanon, Lenoir City, Lewisburg, McKenzie, Manchester, Milan, Morristown, Paris, Rockwood, Shelbyville, Springfield, Sunbright, Sweetwater, and Wartburg. If your town's industrial committee has not received its free supply, please advise editor of Newsletter. Twenty-five copies are furnished gratis; larger quantities at cost.

Our newest publication, Summary of Economic Data on Tennessee Communities, is available and will be sent on request. This gives, by appropriate coding, such economic

data as population, railroads, truck lines, water supply, unions, labor supply, and vacant plant space, for a total of 90-odd towns that are listed with this Division as being interested in advancing their local industrial economy.

Our listings of vacant industrial buildings available for purchase or lease in 27 towns and cities of the State has been revised up to Oct. 15. A total of over 1,000,000 sq. ft. of floor space is listed. Copies of this new edition will be furnished gratis on request.

* * *

"BROWN SHOE" TO BUILD SECOND PLANT AT DYER

Brown Shoe Co., St. Louis, announced plans in late November for location at Dyer of a new sole fitting unit. The company has been operating a shoe manufacturing unit at Dyer since 1941.

Plans for this newest unit call for construction of a steel and brick structure of 12,000 sq. ft. floor space, to start as soon as CPA approval is granted. About 50 workers will be employed initially.

* * *

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSIONS AND CONTRACTIONS

Southern Gold Cheese Co., McKenzie, has completed negotiations with the Industrial Committee of that city's Chamber of Commerce for construction of a modern milk processing plant. The new unit, supplementing the company's present plant facilities, will permit daily processing of 50,000 lbs. of whole milk into butter, ice cream mix, cheese, and other dairy products. Milk routes will be established throughout Carroll County and parts of adjoining counties. The new plant, expected to be in operation by March 1, is being constructed by local capital on a 10-year amortization basis.

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Commonwealth Airlines is seeking CAB approval of projected air service to seven Tennessee cities: Knoxville, Clarksville, Columbia, Jackson, Nashville, Memphis, and Dyersburg.

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A steel cabinet manufacturer conferred in mid-November with the Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce and city officials on locating a new plant in that city, provided a 50,000 sq. ft. one-story building can be furnished on a 15-year amortization basis. As reported in the Chattanooga Times, the plant would employ 125 to 150 persons - about 10% women. The prospect, who operates a plant near Chicago, was presented to the local group through Mr. J. A. Senter, general development agent of the N. C. & St. L. Railway.

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7-Up Bottling Co., Jasper, has received a State charter and operations are expected to begin as soon as equipment can be installed in a building leased in that city. Henry C. Grover, Chattanooga, will be the owner and operator.

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The Cranwell-Lee Hosiery Mill at Pikeville is enlarging its main factory by 700 sq. ft. and is completing a new warehouse.

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The City of Winchester has contracted for a trial installation of 175 to 200 parking meters by the Miller Meter Co.

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Associated Dairies, Inc., 2232 E. 23d St., Chattanooga, has received a State charter of incorporation to operate a dairy and pasteurizing plant.

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Tennessee Valley Forest Managers, Inc., Athens, is a newly incorporated organization authorized under its State charter to make timber estimates and appraisals, forest growth and management plans, operate sawmills, and sell lumber products. W. Morris Morgan, Wm. C. McMaster, and W. D. Hitch are listed in the Chattanooga Times report as incorporators.

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Brick manufactured from gravel by a recently discovered process are being made at a Puryear plant on the Albert Bazzell farm on the outskirts of that town, according to a Nashville Banner news item. V. E. Madray and W. T. Kicheloe of Detroit are associates in the new venture.

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After a lapse of two years, Paris is re-establishing itself as a tobacco marketing center. Quarters have been leased in the city for use as a sales floor in the purchase of the 1946 crop of dark-fired tobacco in Henry and Weakley counties. The tobacco trading in Paris lapsed with the destruction by fire, two years ago, of the Ezell Tobacco Barn.

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The Sparta Laundry began operations during November in its new modern plant in that city. Owners are J. R. Cooper and J. B. Hunter.

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The Tennessee Oil Co., Dyersburg, has been purchased by the Lion Oil Company of El Dorado, Ark., according to a mid-November announcement in the Wall Street Journal. Five bulk plants, Mississippi River terminal facilities at Heloise, 22 service stations, and a number of accounts were included in the sale. The Tennessee Oil Company has been a prominent independent marketing concern serving 10 counties for the past 20 years.

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Murfreesboro's new radio station expects to go on the air by Dec. 1. Call letters are WGNS, subject to FCC approval. The station is affiliated with the Mutual Broadcasting System. Wm. Pepper is chief announcer and station manager.

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Abrams Bros. Packing Co., Memphis, expects to complete by next June or July an expansion program that will make it one of the country's most modern meat packing plants and probably the South's largest independent meat plant. Completed last year was a two-story 50 x 150-ft. modern rendering department, and recently completed were new refrigerator and beef boning-pork cutting rooms, and an offal cooler. A 100 x 50-ft. beef cooler, with capacity for 500 cattle, is now being started at the company's plant.

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Dayton Lumber Corp., Dayton, has received a State charter to operate lumber mills, deal in lumber products, and to construct and operate housing facilities and stores for employees of its plants. Incorporators are listed as Glenn W. Woodlee, Robt. M. Parham, and J. Wesley Gardner.

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Holston Ordnance Works, Kingsport, expects to begin in Dec. output of ammonium nitrate solution under the War Department's OWMR-directed program of producing fertilizer-grade ammonium nitrate for shipment to Germany and Japan. The Milan Ordnance Works in West Tennessee is one of several government plants where the solution is grained, conditioned, and bagged.

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National Battery Company's new 50,000 sq. ft. factory building at Memphis, costing $350,000, was reported in mid-November as being 50% completed.

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The Bay-bee Shoe Co., Union City, expected to have their new unit at Sharon (see October Newsletter, page 2) in operation before December 1, according to the Weakley County Press.

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Present production of the Nashville Division of Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation currently is reported to include city transit busses, frozen food cabinets, and gas and electric ranges. About 400 food cabinets and ranges are being produced daily with a labor force of 1600 workers. Outputs in 1947 are expected to increase to 100 44-passenger busses monthly and ranges and cabinets at rates of one every minute or so. Some $2-million is said to have been spent in reconversion of the plant.

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General Tire and Rubber Company has moved its Memphis branch operations into a new 20,000 sq. ft. building at 656 Huron Street.

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Seiler Bros., Inc., Sweetwater, have started operation of their new concrete block plant, which has a daily capacity of 5,000 blocks. Estimated investment in the plant is nearly $40,000.

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Construction in Shelbyville of a new 1,000-seat theater is planned for the site of the old Princess Theater. Building will start as quickly as materials become available.

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Tennessee Natural Gas Lines, Inc., of Nashville, filed before the Federal Power Commission on November 6 a petition for permission to intervene in the hearings on Southern Natural Gas Company's proposed extension of its lines to serve the Chattanooga market (see November Newsletter).

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Gloversville Knitting Company placed their new Sweetwater unit (see November Newsletter) in operation on October 28, when training of the first group of employees was started.

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The Tennessee Veneer Co., Inc., Memphis, expects to begin production about January 1 at its new plant at 337 E. Mallory Ave. About 25 persons are expected to be employed by this newly organized veneer manufacturer. M. H. Speltz is president.

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A site of about 20 acres at Martin is reported to have been purchased recently for the construction of a garment plant.

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The Nursery Furniture Manufacturers, Inc., Murfreesboro, has received its State charter of incorporation. The company, until recently, has limited its production to doll cribs and similar nursery furniture, owing to shortage of materials. Manufacture of regular size baby cribs, however, was started last month. John H. and Rosalind James and A. E. and Lucille B. Lanier were named as incorporators.

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Parks Air Transport, Inc., has received the CAB examiners' recommendation for establishment of an airline service over a route between St. Louis and Memphis, via the West Tennessee cities of Union City, Dyersburg, and Jackson. Other points in southern Illinois and Missouri would be served by this line, if approved.

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The new Dover Theater, with 350-seat capacity, was opened early in November. J. T. Scurlock and LeRoy Cherry, local veterans, launched the new modernly equipped theater.

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Kraft Foods Company, Memphis, according to The Daily News, will expend $128,000 on the erection of new distributing quarters in that city.

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The Tennessee L-P Gas & Heating Co., Hohenwald, has received a State charter of incorporation for the operation of a liquefied petroleum gas business. Initially, the company plans to serve a territory including Lewis, Hickman, Wayne, Perry, and Lawrence counties in the sale and distribution of butane and propane gases and appliances for use of such gases. W. G. Darden is president of the new company.

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Dixie Tank & Bridge Co., Memphis, is expanding its plant facilities at a reported cost of $225,000.

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American Construction Materials, Inc., Nashville, received a State charter in late October to operate a ready-mixed concrete plant and to manufacture concrete brick, blocks, and similar materials. The new organization, incorporated by W. H. Parrish, Jr., Littell Rust, and B. T. Wright, has taken a lease and option on the Ready-Mixed Concrete & Supply Co. plant on South First St., Nashville.

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J. I. Case Company has acquired a Memphis site for the erection of a 100,000 sq. ft. building to house its distribution branch for farm equipment.

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R. C. Owen Co., Inc., Gallatin manufacturer of chewing and smoking tobaccos, is making a $250,000 plant expansion. When completed, the plant will cover 12 acres and have a storage space for 4,500 hogsheads of leaf tobacco. A new re-drying unit, ready for for this year's crop, has a daily capacity of 200,000 lbs.

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Contract for a new telephone substation at Memphis has been let by Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co.; estimated cost $260,000.

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Plans for a $400,000 expansion and re-modeling of the Times Printing Co.-News Free Press Co. publishing plant at Chattanooga are under consideration; total planned investment in the program is estimated at $750,000 including new equipment.

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Frozen food locker plants at Celina and Lafayette were purchased late in October by Mr. Fred Gregory of Lafayette. The sales prices were not revealed.

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Ground breaking for the new $2,500,000 plant of the Humboldt Full-Fashioned Hosiery Mill, Inc. (see May Newsletter), was initiated on November 20, with some 200 company and civic officials participating in the ceremony. The plant, to be operated by

Wayne Knitting Mills of Ft. Wayne, Ind., will include a $1-million investment in buildings and $2½-million in equipment. Operation is expected to begin June, 1947, with eventual employment of 800 persons - 60% men. Materials for the Humboldt unit will be supplied by Wayne Knitting's Athens, Ga., plant.

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White Swan Laundry, Memphis, is planning the rebuilding of its plant at an estimated cost of $100,000.

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Plans for manufacture of metal awnings at Gallatin have been completed by J. C. Harvey and L. A. Green of that city. A plant of 10,000 sq. ft. is to be constructed on property purchased recently. Initial manufacture is expected to employ 10 to 12 workers, with eventual increase to 40 or 50.

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Wilson & Co., Murfreesboro, has been granted CPA approval for construction of a $103,503 cheese plant in that city. The new unit, to be located immediately adjacent to the company's creamery, will be a two-story concrete structure and will include office space. Increased employment is estimated at about 25 workers.

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The Borden Company has received CPA approval for construction of a $39,000 milk processing plant at Carthage and for a similar plant at Gainesboro costing $49,750.

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Lookout Oil & Refining Co., Chattanooga, plans a $49,000 storage warehouse for which CPA construction approval has been granted. Other reported plans for alterations of the company's plant indicate a total expenditure of $75,000.

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Lewis Supply Mfg. Co., Memphis, has received CPA approval for re-constructing a building recently purchased from Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. Sawmill equipment is to be manufactured at the new location. Estimated cost of the entire project, including the building, is $35,000.

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Pet Milk Co., Trenton, has been granted CPA approval for a $14,000 milk-receiving station in that city.

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Salant & Salant, Inc., New York shirt manufacturers who operate several West Tennessee plants, have leased additional manufacturing space in a building at Troy. The Troy Manufacturing Co., which has been operating in the building just leased, plans to begin immediate construction of a new factory building in that city.

* * *

PLEASE! REPORT NEW INDUSTRIES AND PLANT SPACE

New Industry	Vacant Building
Company Name_____	Town_____
Town_____	Size __ft. x ___ ft. Construction: brick ( ) wood ( ) iron clad ( ) concrete block ( )
Products to be made_____	Ceiling Height_____ Type floors_____
Initial employees, no.___ Operations started or to start about (date)____	Heating system_____ Sprinkled?_____
Officials of new company_____ pres.,_____ manager.	R.R. or truck facilities_____
	Rent or sell_____
	Owner of building_____

Fill out and return to: Industrial Div., TSPC, 432 6th Ave., N., Nashville 3.

TENNESSEE
Industrial Planning
NEWSLETTER

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
TENNESSEE STATE PLANNING COMMISSION
432 SIXTH AVENUE NORTH, NASHVILLE 3

Vol. 2, No. 9 Geo. I. Whitlatch, Editor January 1, 1947

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS IN TENNESSEE

By Robert Cassell, Asst. Industrial Economist

(Editor's Note- In last month's Newsletter brief mention was made of "The Spread of Development Corporations" by C. H. Donovan, published in the October Monthly Review of the Sixth (Atlanta) Federal Reserve District. Mr. Donovan's essay outlines the general structure of Development Corporations in Georgia and Tennessee. The following article covers the Tennessee situation in more complete detail.)

Keeping pace with the current trend among Southern communities of giving active assistance in the location of new industries, 15 Tennessee towns and cities in a population range of 400 to 25,000 have formally organized Industrial Development Corporations. Once popular during the Twenties, such corporations are once again coming into favor as an outlet for local investment capital and as a method of stimulating local industrial expansion.

Loss of population, mechanization of farming, shifting of cotton acreages to other crops, and resistance of veterans and former war workers to low income jobs are among the economic factors forcing many of the State's communities to the decision that "something must be done". For most of these towns, particularly the smaller ones, the solution seems to be a new factory which can absorb the labor surplus, utilize other natural resources of the area, and provide added "cash" to the community through payrolls. In many areas, increased industrialization is essential to offset and balance the present preponderantly agricultural economy.

Moreover, the South, which has long suffered a shortage in risk capital, is now in the money. Tennessee banks, for example, lead the South in total deposits and are in 18th place in the Nation. Industrialization here was also given much impetus by the defense-war program. Many new factories were erected and local labor learned new industrial skills. Nearly all communities in Tennessee participated in these industrial advances and, consequently, have become industrial-minded. Industrial payrolls have assumed a new importance.

Industrial Development Corporations offer a number of advantages over other forms of financing that a community can use to provide new factory facilities. First, because such corporations are private organizations, they can obtain loans from banks, insurance companies, and other financial sources to supplement their initial capital. Secondly, such corporations are not handicapped in investment of their funds, whereas use of public funds as inducements to industry is apt to encounter obstacles due to legal prohibitions. Thirdly, Industrial Development Corporations usually are composed of local businessmen who are able to examine closely the financial soundness and responsibility of prospects, as well as their policies and record. The corporation, by such thorough investigation and realization of the financial risks involved, is apt to avoid the unsound, gift-seeking type of firm with which several Tennessee communities have had most unfortunate, and costly, dealings. On the other hand, the responsible industrialist commonly regards these corporations as a positive expression of community receptiveness to and interest in the newcomer industry. In fact, several industrial prospects have indicated to this Division that an expression

of favorable community interest toward their proposed operations is a major locational factor. Thus, the corporation's activity contributes to the State's sound industrial development by attracting stable and progressive industries that are based upon community needs and local resources.

The table below summarizes those corporations on which this Division has any information; listings are alphabetical by name of the town with its 1940 population, showing the corporation name, one official and the amount of funds paid in or pledged. Several of these Development Corporations have met with substantial success in obtaining sound new industries for their localities. In most instances, part or all of their funds have already been committed. Others of the corporations either have not completed negotiations with their prospects or have not begun any negotiations.

ACTIVE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

Town (1940 Population)	Name	Official	Funds Pledged
Alamo (1,137)	Alamo Development Corporation		$40,000
Bolivar (1,314)	Bolivar Development Corporation	R. P. Shackleford, Pres.	30,000
Brownsville (4,012)	Brownsville Development Corporation	Clifford Dinwiddie, Pres.	80,000
Covington (3,513)	Covington Development Corporation	Otto Cherry, Pres.	46,000
Decaturville (433)	Peoples Industrial Development Corporation	A. F. Adair, Pres.	75,000
Dunlap (721)	Dunlap Building and Real Estate Company	F. S. Barker, Pres.	100,000
Greeneville (6,784)	Greene County Foundation	Clyde B. Austin, Pres.	200,000 (103,000 paid in)
Jackson (24,332)	The Jackson Foundation	J. Everett Rogers, Exec. Secy.	100,000 (65,000 paid in)
Lake City (1,520)	Lake City Development Corporation	C. J. Watts	75,000
Lebanon (5,950)	Lebanon Development Corporation	A. A. Adams, Jr.	No definite amount stated
Lexington (2,526)	Lexington Industrial Improvement Association, Inc.	Guy B. Amis	No definite amount stated
McMinnville (4,649)	McMinnville Development Corporation	George M. Smith	25,000
Murfreesboro (9,495)	Murfreesboro Industrial Development Corporation	W. R. Clark, Sr.	25,000
Somerville (1,570)	Somerville Building Corporation	W. B. Wilkinson, Pres.	40,000
Winchester (2,760)	Franklin County Development Corporation	C. O. Prince, Secy.	76,500

Organization of an Industrial Development Corporation usually is effected by a group of community leaders which then proceeds to collect pledges from local people, thus assuring the corporation of its capital base. If and when the corporation successfully

(Concluded on last page)

INQUIRIES ON INDUSTRIAL LOCATIONS

The Industrial Development Division will be glad to hear from any city or town in regard to buildings, plant sites, or developed plans that may possibly meet the needs of the industries listed below, or of any listed in previous issues of the "Newsletter". In corresponding about any of the listings, please mention both number and classification.

153. Women's Apparel: Location for large plant to manufacture quality tailored dresses sought by manufacturer with multi-million dollar annual sales. Plant would employ between 1500 and 3000 persons. Initial inquiry does not state required plant space but estimated at minimum of 150,000 sq. ft.

Communities with large female labor surplus and desirous of this type industry, please advise on any space available or local plans for accommodation of industry of such size.

157. Confidential Inquiry: Manufacturer of widely used commercial product seeks 50,000 to 75,000 sq. ft. of floor space, preferably on one floor - column spacing unimportant. Will employ between 300 and 450 workers, 75% female, skilled and semi-skilled. Any location considered must have housing for minimum of 25 executives and other plant personnel.

More complete information will be furnished on inquiry from interested communities.

158. Electrical Appliances: Dun & Bradstreet-rated manufacturer of electrical appliances needs, for earliest possible occupancy, steel and concrete factory building of 30,000 - 40,000 sq. ft., with concrete floors capable of withstanding power press installations. Year-round employment of minimum of 100 workers, mostly males. Best of truck and railroad shipping facilities required in location selected.

Company also specifies that community selected must have cordial interest in their plant, afford ample labor supply, and assure "good living conditions for the executives".

159. Automobile Parts: Manufacturer, rated over $1-million capital, wants 7,000 to 20,000 sq. ft. floor space for production of metal products. Employ 60 to 100 persons.

Specifies location "west of Tennessee River or between the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers" and must have best possible rail and highway transportation.

* * *

FURNITURE INDUSTRY LOCALLY DEVELOPED AT MOSCOW

The Ashford Furniture Manufacturing Company, a new locally developed factory at Moscow, is helping Fayette County balance its agricultural economy with industry. Starting in a building used during the war for manufacture of ammunition boxes, the company, is making kitchen cabinets on a rapidly increasing scale and has been forced to make several additions to provide necessary production space. The latest addition, according to the Fayette Falcon, is a 2400-foot wing that will bring total working space to 10,700 sq. ft.

Currently employing 18 workers on its modern assembly line, the plant is producing 55 cabinets daily and is expected to soon increase the output to 75 per day. Between 6,000 and 7,000 board feet of lumber, mainly from small mills in the county, is consumed weekly by the plant. Harold F. Ashford and J. R. Norton are owners.

* * *

INDUSTRIAL HONOR ROLL FOR 1946

(Editors Note: In our October issue, Tennessee's industrial gains in the first 8 months of 1946 were estimated on the basis of this Division's records. Below is a similar summary for the full 12-months period. The data admittedly are incomplete and include mainly projects involving investments over $25,000 each.)

During 1946, more than 350 new industrial projects - new industries or expansions of existing industries - were completed, in progress, or definitely planned in 99 cities and towns widely scattered over the State. Of the total 350 projects listed by this Division, 241 are new industries in 77 different communities. The combined known or calculable investment in the 350 projects exceeds $110,000,000, of which over 90% is in new industries. Job expansion through these new developments is estimated at 32,000 workers. Listed below are the Tennessee towns and cities included in our Industrial Honor Roll for 1946. Numbers immediately following town names are new industries; in parentheses, number of expansions.

Towns under 1,000			Towns of 1000-2500			Cities of 2500-5000		
Adamsville	1		Bolivar	1		Cookeville	1	
Algood	1		Carthage	1		Dickson	1	
Alpine	1		Centerville	1		Erwin		(1)
Arlington	1		Copperhill		(1)	Etowah	1	(1)
Blountville	1		Crossville	2		Fayetteville		(1)
Camden	1		Dayton	4		Gallatin	1	(2)
Christiana	1		Dresden	1	(1)	Jefferson City	1	
Gainesboro	1		Dyer	2		Lawrenceburg	1	(1)
Gardner	1		Englewood		(1)	Lenoir City	1	
Jonesboro	1		Hohenwald		(2)	Lexington	2	
Lafayette	1		Huntingdon	1		Lewisburg	1	(2)
Linden	1		Jasper	1		Loudon		(1)
Lynchburg	1		Livingston		(1)	McMinnville	1	
McEwen	2	(1)	McKenzie		(1)	Martin		(1)
Madison	1		Manchester	1		Milan	1	(1)
Moscow	1		Mountain City	1		Newport	3	(1)
Pikeville		(1)	Obion		(1)	Rockwood		(1)
Puryear	1		Portland	1		Sparta	1	(1)
Russellville	1		Ridgely	1		Sweetwater	6	
Selmer		(1)	Rogersville		(1)	Trenton	1	
Sharon	1		Savannah		(1)	Tullahoma	1	(3)
Smyrna		(1)	Sherwood		(1)	Winchester	1	
Spencer	1		Somerville	1				
Tasso	1		Tiptonville	1				
Troy	1		Waverly	1	(1)			
Waynesboro	1							
Woodbury	1							

Cities of 5000-10,000						Cities of 10,000-50,000					
Alcoa		(1)	Maryville	2		Bristol	2	(1)	*Jackson	3	(2)
Athens	3	(1)	Morristown	4		Clarksville	1	(1)	Johnson City	2	(1)
Elizabethton		(1)	Murfreesboro	3		*Cleveland	6	(1)	Kingsport	1	(2)
Greeneville	4	(1)	Old Hickory	1	(1)	Columbia	1	(2)	Oak Ridge		(1)
Harriman		(2)	Paris	1		Dyersburg	5				
Humboldt	3		Shelbyville		(1)						

*Cities over 100,000					
Chattanooga	23	(16)	Memphis	69	(18)
Knoxville	2	(9)	Nashville	34	(14)

*Data checked by local Chambers of Commerce, excepting Knoxville.

NEW COAL MINE OPENS NEAR MONTEREY

A new coal mining operation about 8 miles east of Monterey was started in mid-November by a new company headed by Morris S. Kemmer, of near Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Working on a 6,000-acre tract leased from G. E. Harrison, the company's new mine is reported by the Crossville Chronicle to be producing 100 tons daily and expects to increase this to 300 tons per day by early this year, with ultimate daily output of 700 tons. Prospecting is said to have proved a 5 ft., 5 in. coal seam over 200 acres. Mining currently is by slope entry of 280 ft. length. A loading tipple is reported under construction.

* * *

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS AND SITES AVAILABLE

Site

East Tennessee: City of 32,000. For sale, 70-acre industrial site, with four excellently constructed warehouse buildings (totaling 45,000 sq. ft. of floor space), served by railroad spur; major highway adjoins site. Location is 3 miles from city limits. Industry employing 2,000 persons operated on this site during war.

Buildings

West Tennessee: Jackson. For lease about January 1, two buildings, 40 x 20 ft. and 60 x 20 ft. with office space in third building (27 x 50) - total, 3350 sq. ft. On lot 113 x 120 ft.; near G. M. & O. R.R. Suitable for small manufacturer or temporary training quarters for larger operations.

East Tennessee: Town of 4,000. Two-story brick, 135 x 60 ft. (total, 16,200). Upper story, wood floor of fairly heavy construction; ceiling height, 14 ft.; level at front with street. Lower story, concrete floor; 10 ft. ceiling; level with alley on rear and has truck-drive-in entrance. Water and sewer connections; hot air heat; three toilets; not sprinklered. Adjacent vacant lots for expansion or storage.

City of 5600: Two-story frame, factory type building, 60 x 120 ft. (total, 14,400 sq. ft.) No railroad siding. For sale or lease.

* * *

SPECIAL - Complete Sewing Operation

Chenille bedspread and rug plant, equipped with 20 power sewing machines, for sale, or owner will convert and expand for manufacture of garments on contract basis for any responsible firm; also will work as manager of branch plant.

Plant is in 2-story brick store building 25 x 80 ft. (total 4,000 sq. ft.), stove heated, unsprinkled. Presently employing 25 trained workers but sufficient space to expand operation to 100 or more machines.

Labor survey of area last October showed 1508 females available for employment, of which about 900 in 18- to 30-yr. age groups. Over 200 of this total have had industrial experience.

Plant is in progressive East Tenn. town of 3500 population. This is believed to be an excellent opportunity for some garment manufacturer who wants to save expense of training labor, provided early action is taken before present employees obtain other employment. This Division will be glad to furnish additional details on request.

* * *

PRIVATE FINANCING OFFERED ON INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

In our August Newsletter were given the terms on which a private investment source would finance industrial plant facilities for responsible companies. We believed then. that numerous Tennessee communities might use such information in negotiating with prospects, particularly where community financing was not available for providing needed facilities. In that belief we were correct, as proved by the local interest shown in our Newsletter item.

Consequently, we are glad to reproduce below part of a letter received from David B. Gadlow, corporate realty financier, of 110 Sutter Street, San Francisco, 4, Calif., in respect to similar financing of industrial facilities by his organization. For companies with a strong financial rating, Mr. Gadlow states that his firm would be interested in financing through purchase, the total cost of the site and the projected buildings, along the following lines:

> "A lease may be had for a term of 20-30 years with an option, or a series of options, to renew. On a 30-year lease, the rental would be equal to about 5.73% net on the total investment.... A net lease is one under which the lessee pays all expenses including taxes, insurance, repairs, maintenance, and any and all alterations or improvements.
>
> "At the end of the initial lease term, the lessee would be given an option, or a series of options, to renew for terms aggregating 25-50 years or longer, at a rental equal to about 2% of the said investment.
>
> "The above rates are merely tentative depending upon our acquaintenance with all of the factors including the financial standing of the proposed lessee."

Mr. Gadlow will be glad to present a definite financing plan to any interested parties that can submit a <u>specific proposal</u>.

* * *

DO YOU KNOW THAT:

Tennessee-Kentucky clay mines, in 1945, furnished 93% of the total national output of ball clays, according to recent U. S. Bureau of Mines data. Of the total 1945 output of 174,524 tons, Tennessee mines accounted for 47%. Over 90% of the output went to the pottery trades. Total sales for 1945 amounted to $1,589,875.

* * *

CLARKSVILLE FIRM TO MAKE BOOTS AT $3,500 PER PAIR

Boots to sell at $3,500 per pair will be made by the Acme Boot Mfg. Co., Inc., of Clarksville, Tenn. Naturally, these are no ordinary boots. They will be made from the hide of the world's champion steer, T. O. Pride, which recently was sold for $44,375 at the American Royal Livestock and Horse Show in Kansas City. The Acme Boot Mfg. Co., of which Sidney Cohn is president, purchased the hide for $4,100, highest price ever paid in the United States for a single hide. Incidentally, sirloin steaks from this prize steer cost $1250 each.

The Albert Trostel & Sons Tannery in Milwaukee is now doing the tanning job and when the hide is finished, it will be flown by airplane to Nashville airport and from there will be transported to the Clarksville plant in an armored car, with special armed guard escort. The hide is insured for $25,000.

Mr. Cohn writes the "Newsletter" that his company will make six pairs of boots from the hide. These boots, after being displayed in practically every large city in the country during 1947, will be sold. Sales for two pairs of the boots, according to Mr. Cohn, have already been consummated.

* * *

BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING OPPORTUNITIES

Bakery - Laundry: Growing progressive city of 3,000 wants small laundry and small bakery to serve local needs. Additional larger market area can be developed in this territory because of major industrial activity. No current competition in either of these businesses as city now depends on outside bakery and laundry services. Can place interested parties in contact with local bank president who will be glad to advise on either of these possibilities.

Sheet Metal-Heating: War veterans or others experienced in sheet metal and heating work will receive exceptional local cooperation in establishing this type of business in a city of 2200. Competition limited to one firm which is unable to properly take care of existing large volume of work in this territory.

Foundry Work: Large modernly equipped iron-steel foundry and precision tooling company will consider long-term contracts for manufacture of suitable products. Cannot undertake any work for near-future delivery and interested only in production of quality items for thoroughly responsible manufacturers.

Inflated Shoe Soles: Inventor seeks contacts with capital or established manufacturers willing to investigate production possibilities of patented air-inflated rubber shoe sole, designed to relieve pressure and strain on feet of workers who are required to stand over long periods. Royalty basis will be considered for exclusive manufacturing rights.

Metal Cabinets: Manufacturer wanted for production of enameled metal kitchen sink base cabinet. Will require organization equipped to cut, stamp, and punch the sheet metal, assemble, apply baked enamel finish, equip with hardware, and pack for shipment. Company will furnish complete production drawings and in position to contract for several thousand cabinets per month.

* * *

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Aviation Consultant: Available for advisory planning on aviation problems being done by either commercial or governmental organizations. Has been engaged for several years as field consultant in laying out of air routes, air traffic surveys, and preparation of exhibits for new route applications before C.A.B. Recently in temporary charge of aviation activities for U. S. Bureau of Commerce and, during that period, authored government publication on possibilities in aviation business.

Oil/Gas - Mechanical Engineer: Available for either consultant or permanent employment, mature man with specialized experience in development and management of natural gas properties, including city distribution systems. Wartime employment as government technician on WPB.

On consultant basis, engineering surveys will be made of markets and distribution - pipeline costs of natural gas systems for local communities.

Chemical Engineer: Available for employment in Tennessee chemical or related industries. Five years experience in production, development, and research with large chemical manufacturer in New York State.

* * *

QUALITY FURNITURE MANUFACTURE BEGUN AT ALPINE

Modernly designed cherry and walnut dining room sets are being manufactured at Alpine in the Alpine Furniture Shop, a new industry in that Cumberland Mountain area. Backed by the Presbyterian Board of National Missions, the Shop started operations in late October, using initially only 3 workers. The Mission's plan is to train local labor in this industry and to expand its employment to 25 or more workers. Lumber for the shop will be milled from the Mission's local 2,000-acre forest reserve.

The furniture produced by the Shop is a quality hand-made product designed for sale only to the higher class markets. Mr. Paul D. Olmstead is employed as manager of the Alpine shop.

* * *

CONSTRUCTION IN STATE SETS GOOD PACE

A total of $160,000,000 worth of commercial and industrial construction in the Southeastern states was approved by the Civilian Production Administration up to October 10, 1946, according to official CPA figures. In a similar period, $375,000,000 worth of residential construction was approved in this region. The two largest industrial projects approved in the Southeast during that period were in Tennessee - the $2,000,000 granted on duPont's $20-million nylon yarn plant at Chattanooga and the $7,430,000 granted on American Enka's $20-million rayon tire yarn plant at Lowland, near Morristown.

In the first 11 months of 1946, according to Manufacturers Record data, industrial construction contract awards in Tennessee amounted to over $55-million, a total exceeded only by Texas.

Housing construction in the State also is maintaining a good pace, despite material shortages, restrictions, and other obstacles. Notable gains in new housing construction have been made at Memphis, where, in the first 8 months of 1946, a total of 2,900 family dwellings - houses and apartments - were being built, according to recent data of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Atlanta office. About 1850 of these units were expected to be completed by November 30, reports the Memphis Daily News.

At Chattanooga, Osborne Bldg. Corp. was reported in December to be planning to build 80 brick homes in the Brainerd Hills section at an estimated cost of $500,000. Some $350,000 worth of new residences reportedly is to be built at Knoxville in the McMillan subdivision by Howard E. Rogers, local builder. At Alcoa, The Aluminum Company of America lately awarded contract for 50 four-room homes, estimated to cost $225,000.

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STATE MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT DECLINES

Tennessee manufacturing employment decreased 1,600 workers between mid-August and mid-September for the first time since February, according to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Current employment level is still 9,900 above that of a year ago. The decline occurred in the non-durable goods manufacturing group, with the food industries showing the greatest loss of 3,700. Lumber, apparel, miscellaneous durable goods, and printing-publishing industries experienced minor decreases. Partially offsetting these declines were gains in the iron-steel, textile, machinery (except electrical), and furniture-finished lumber products industries.

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PRODUCTION LINE NEWS AND NOTES

Lake City Forms Development Group

The Lake City Development Corporation, in late November, received a State charter of incorporation authorizing that organization "to develop industrially" and to buy, sell, and lease factory sites and buildings. Listed as incorporators were Robert D. Lindsay, Phil Mason, W. J. Copeland, J. E. Boston, C. J. Watts, Edd Duncan, and R. D. Alley.

According to information submitted to this Division by the Lake City group, that community has $75,000 in funds for aiding in the location of new industries. A large surplus of women labor exists in that area, and the Lake City corporation will seek female-employing industries. With Lake City Homes, Inc., planning construction of 55 new homes, any new industries obtained for Lake City are practically assured of adequate housing for their key employees.

Tennessee Valley Power Use Exceeds War Peak

In a recent address before the Knoxville Technical Society, W. K. McPherson, TVA Industrial Economics chief reported that more electric power is now being consumed industrially in the Tennessee Valley region than during the wartime peak. The Valley's postwar industry, according to Mr. McPherson, actually is developing more rapidly than that of the Nation as a whole.

New Booklets Released by U. S. Dept. of Commerce

Newly released business guide booklets of the U. S. Dept. of Commerce include the following titles: Establishing and Operating a Stationery & Office Supply Store (10¢); Establishing and Operating An Automatic Merchandising Business (15¢); Manufacturing Brick & Tile to Serve Your Community (15¢).

Copies of any of the above may be obtained at the stated cost from the Nashville or Chattanooga district offices of the U.S.D.C.

Committee of the South Organized

An organization meeting of the Committee of the South was held at Birmingham in late November, with former Governor J. Melville Broughton of North Carolina elected as chairman. The Committee, being organized under the auspices of the National Planning Association, will devote its efforts to the advancement of the South's resources. Among reported objectives are studies to indicate ways and means to increase industrial expansion through support and promotion of industrial scientific research; finance new industrial enterprises; develop rural industries based on agricultural resources; and expand vocational business administration and technical training. The membership rolls of the Committee will be open to Southern leaders in the fields of agriculture, labor, industry, education, and government. About 50 prominent Southerners already have become members of the Committee.

Low Cost Factory Buildings Designed

The H. K. Ferguson Co., Cleveland, has announced development of a modern, steel frame, fire-resistant building which can be built at a cost of $3 per square foot on today's market. The design of the building, based on the use of standardized components throughout the entire structure, is directed primarily toward a goal of low first cost without sacrificing any desirable features required for low-cost maintenance or satisfactory production layouts.

Notables Visit Industries of State

The Athens Plow Company in late November was host to a distinguished foreign visitor, Nagindas Patel, chief engineer of one of India's largest engineering firms - the Pashabai-Patel Co., Calcutta. Accompanied by R. N. Stone, export sales manager of the Allis-Chalmers Company of America, Mr. Patel came to Athens to obtain data on modern design and production methods applicable to setting up similar farm implement industries in India. The Athens Plow Company was selected for study as the best model operation of its kind on recommendation of the Allis-Chalmers Company, according to the Athens Post-Athenian.

Memphis, on November 20, was host to a group of 22 representatives of Chicago industrial interests which was touring the Mississippi Valley region. The visitors, members of the Chicago Association of Commerce, were given a comprehensive tour of the residential and industrial sections of the city under the guidance of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce.

Southern Resources Monographs Near Publication

The Southern Association of Science & Industry expects to publish soon its 13-monograph series covering an inventory of Southern resources. Titles include such subjects as soil, climate, and water resources; minerals and mining; forestry resources; recreational resources; government's role in resource management; and a directory of research agencies. Headquarters of S.A.S.I. are Hotel Murphy, Richmond 19, Va.

"Labor In The South"

The October issue of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' Monthly Labor Review, the second in a series of specialized numbers of that publication, contains seven articles on various aspects of "Labor in the South", covering labor supply, income of workers, regional wage differentials, State labor legislation, development of trade-unionism, and cooperatives.

Between 1880 and 1939, the report states, employment of wage earners in manufacturing industries increased in the South from 8% to 17.2% of the national total employment in such industries. Further, between 1929 and 1939, while the absolute level of factory employment declined sharply for the country as a whole, the southern region actually showed a small increase. Manufacturing employment in the South increased sharply during the war, and a future B.L.S. study will cover that phase of the South's development. An interesting fact noted in the report is that as early as 1879 trade unionism had begun its spread into the South. Tennessee, for example, was the scene of coal strikes at Whiteside in 1888.

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ELECTRIC HEATING SYSTEMS UNDER TEST AT CHATTANOOGA

The first of five "Marvair" electric heat pumps (see October Newsletter) that are to be installed in Chattanooga was placed in operation during last November. According to the Chattanooga Times, this new-type heating unit operated successfully in the six-room brick home of C. B. Osborne, Electric Power Board sales manager, in which it was installed. Estimated annual cost of operation for both heating in winter and cooling in summer is expected to be less than $50, at the prevailing low TVA rates in that city. W. R. McPherson, technician of the Muncie (Ind.) Gear Works, manufacturers of the equipment, supervised the installation.

Another type of electric heating also has been successfully tested at Chattanooga in a 10-room house on Lookout Mountain. Using an electric furnace system designed by the Electromode Corp., Rochester, N. Y., these tests showed that the desired room temperatures in this home were maintained with only 3 to 4 degrees differential from floor to ceiling, against as much as 20-degree differences in homes with conventional heating systems. Thus, the cause of most home drafts is eliminated. Basis of the furnace system is six patented electric heating elements similar to those used in submarine heaters. These are operated by a sensitive control system, developed by Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Corporation, that is said to regulate the heat in conformity with very small variations in outside temperatures.

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USEFUL CIVILIAN CONVERSIONS MADE OF WAR SURPLUSES

Originality by war veteran members of Stone-Nicholson Manufacturing Co., Inc., Nashville, has resulted in conversion of surplus parts of army barracks stove pipes into hard-to-get R.F.D. mail boxes. Turned over to the War Assets Administration by the U. S. Engineers at Camp Forrest, a 16-ton pile of these 20-gague galvanized iron "smoke-jacks" was purchased by the company from the WAA for conversion into the mail boxes.

Among other surplus items, the Nashville WAA regional office holds 12,000,000 of a country-wide surplus of nearly 27,000,000 army boot and shoe eyelets, all too large for civilian shoes. Until recently, their disposal was giving the WAA a headache, but now the entire supply has been ordered by a Detroit firm for use in attaching automobile upholstery to its hardboard backing.

These are only two of many valuable conversions of war surplus materials to useful civilian purposes in which the WAA's product research men have assisted. Allan F. Boyce is chief of the WAA Product Research Branch in the Nashville regional office.

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INDUSTRIAL EXPANSIONS AND CONTRACTIONS

A $180,000 75-room hotel, including 6 to 8 efficiency apartments, has been proposed by the Columbia Home Building Co., and local aid in financing the structure is under consideration by Columbia's C. of C.

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The Mascot Stove Co., Chattanooga, has awarded a $250,000 contract for the construction of a 68,000 sq. ft. 1-story brick-steel-concrete addition that will more than double the plant's present capacity. "Mascot Stove" one of the country's largest manufacturers of coal-wood cooking and heating stoves, will have one of the most modern plants in the South when the new building is completed. One unit, now well underway, will be ready about May 1 and the entire new plant, about the end of this year. The new set-up will provide for straight-line production and will be the first semi-mechanized stove foundry in the city, according to the Chattanooga Times.

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Gulf Refining Company will build an $80,000 service station at Nashville on Harding Road.

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Fischer Lime & Cement Co., Memphis, has purchased a 12-acre site for which a central ready-mixed concrete plant is planned. Estimated cost, $55,000.

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Columbian Iron Works, Chattanooga, has awarded a $275,000 contract for construction at their No. 1 plant of a brick-concrete-steel foundry. Ford, Bacon, Davis Construction Corp., N. Y., received the award, and CPA approval has been given.

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Abraham Bros. Packing Co., Memphis, has awarded a $300,000 construction contract on their plant expansion program. (The editor apologizes for the typographical error in spelling of this company's name in item in Dec. issue)

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WHAL radio station at Shelbyville was officially opened and went on the air in the latter part of last month. Gene Growa of Chattanooga is manager of this new 240-watt station which is affiliated with the Mutual Network.

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Avalon Ice Cream Co., Dickson, has been newly formed by Avalon Dairies after the latter's purchase of Freezer-Fresh Co.

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Kimberly Clark Corp., which purchased the Memphis war-built plant of the Fisher Aircraft Division in March of last year (see April Newsletter), has completed alterations and expects to begin operations in the first quarter of this year when equipment on order has been received and installed.

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The Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, which on Nov. 1 obtained possession from the WAA of the Memphis war-built Q O Chemical Company plant, will continue to operate on substantially the same scale to supply the furfural requirements of the government rubber program. Built and operated during the war by the Quaker Oats Company for the government, this Memphis plant is the largest furfural-producing unit in the world. It was purchased through the WAA last year at a cost of $1,362,000.

Although the Memphis production in the immediate future will go entirely to the government rubber plants, the company is reported in Chemical & Engineering News as having a "far-reaching market development program which, if successful, will ultimately utilize the entire capacity of the Memphis plant and thus provide

increased employment as well as greater consumption for corn-cobs, cottonseed hulls, rice hulls, and other agricultural waste materials...."

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Pet Milk Company, Martin, has been granted CPA approval for construction of an addition to the local milk receiving station that will double its present capacity.

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Business men and city officials of Halls and Dyersburg recently conferred with WAA on purchasing the Halls Army Air Field for an industrial plant site.

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The first bag of fertilizer produced at the Milan Ordnance Work by the Silas Mason Company, operating under a new government contract, came off the line early in November. Operating on a 24-hour, 7-day per week schedule, the plant is expected to produce about 4500 tons daily. Approximately 100 persons are employed.

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The 7-Up Bottling Co., Union City, was purchased in early December by J. D. Mason, Jackson, from the Dr. Pepper Bottling Company of Dyersburg.

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The Bradley Co., Memphis manufacturer of iron porch and lawn furniture, has moved into new quarters at 1534 Texas Street.

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WKRM, "The Voice of Middle Tennessee", Columbia's new radio station started broadcasting late in November.

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The Athens Bed Co., Inc., Athens, has received a State charter of incorporation. Established a few months ago by Joseph T. Frye, Jr., and Jones C. Beene - both veterans, the plant manufactures modernly designed wooden beds and related products.

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Southern Bell Telephone Company has been given a 20-year franchise by Tracy City for operation of the telephone system there.

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The Act-O-Lane Gas Service Co., Inc., has been organized at Chattanooga to extend distribution service on liquefied petroleum gas (propane) beyond the limits of the municipal artificial gas system. Service will be given to domestic, commercial, and industrial consumers for heating, cooking, water heating, and refrigeration. Construction cost of storage tanks and facilities for warehousing of appliances is estimated at $45,000. Mertland M. Hedges is president of the new concern; R. T. Lambert, vice-president and general manager.

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Phoenix Oil Mill, a new $200,000 cottonseed and soybean processing plant at Ridgely, went into production late in the year. The plant employs about 30 persons and has a daily processing capacity of approximately 80 tons of beans or seed.

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F. P. Gracey & Brother, Inc., Clarksville, has announced plans for a new $250,000 warehouse.

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The new Lawrenceburg plant of Ironall Factories Co., work clothes manufacturers, is expected to start operation about the first of this month. Some 200 workers will be employed; registration of over 400 prospective employees had been completed by early December, according to the Lawrenceburg Democrat-Union.

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Davis-Rosenblum Corporation, a new $1-million merchandising firm formed of a merger of 21 retail stores specializing in ladies' and children's ready-to-wear clothing, has selected Nashville for its headquarters. The Davis Stores, operating in Alabama and Tennessee, and the Rosenblum Stores, operating in Louisiana and Mississippi, are included in the new chain, according to the Nashville Banner. Stores in Tennessee that the new firm will operate are at Columbia, Murfreesboro, Clarksville, Tullahoma, Shelbyville, Jackson, Dyersburg, Cleveland, and Nashville. President of the new corporation is Mose Rosenblum of Nashville; Morris Davis, Nashville, and James Rosenblum, Gulfport, Miss., have been named vice-presidents; and Leo Rosenblum, Pascagoula, La., treasurer.

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The East Tennessee Pack House, Morristown tobacco storage and packing plant, was destroyed by fire early in December. The Reynolds, American, Liggett & Meyer, and Austin (Greeneville, Tenn.) tobacco companies suffered large losses in tobacco stored in the plant.

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Kingsboro Silk Mills, Chattanooga, has awarded contract for a new factory building at Lafayette; estimated cost, $55,000.

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Southern Railway has awarded a million-dollar contract for construction of its new diesel locomotive shop at Chattanooga. Brice Bldg. Co., Birmingham, received the award.

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Zero Products, Inc., Chattanooga, has announced plans for a new $70,000 food processing and storage plant, to adjoin the company's present plant in that city.

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Langston Bag Co., a newly formed Memphis firm, is reported in Southern Textile News to be equipping a factory and office at 1221 Empire St., in that city. The company, which will deal in used cotton and burlap bags, expects their plant to be in operation about the first of this month. C. E. Williams, Sr., of C. E. Williams & Sons, Nashville, is president of this new Memphis firm; F. B. Langston is vice-president and general manager.

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Rockwood Amusements, Inc., and Mid-State Theaters, Inc., in late December, purchased a vacant tract of land in mid-town Cookeville as a site for a modern theater of 1200-seat capacity and an adjoining shopping center, with a large parking area. Cost of the tract, as reported in the Nashville Banner, was $54,000.

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Cherokee Broadcasting Co., Morristown, has received an FCC permit to construct a 250-watt, 1450 KC radio station in that city. Construction will start in the near future, according to the Morristown Sun.

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negotiates with a firm, collection of the pledges is completed. In general, the contract with the new industry is so drawn as to provide for eventual liquidation of the obligation. The corporation's funds are used for purchase of a site and/or erection of a factory building; under most contracts, the costs of these are to be amortized over a 10 to 20 year period. A small percentage of interest may be included as a part of the annual payments, although this is waived by some Development Corporations which consider loss of such interest as small enough cost for the new industry obtained.

Several towns and cities not listed in the accompanying table have made some preliminary plans for the organization of Industrial Development Corporations. These include Athens, Cookeville, Erin, Lenoir City, Manchester, Paris, and Springfield. Two additional cities, Columbia and Union City, in the past have used development corporations to further their industrial growth.

A number of other Tennessee communities, either presently or recently, have indicated a willingness to give or have given financial assistance to new industries by donation of sites and/or construction of factory buildings, usually on a rental or amortization basis. These include: Bruceton, Camden, Collierville, Dresden, Dyer, Dyersburg, Fayetteville, Franklin, Greenback, Halls, Hartsville, Humboldt, Huntingdon, Lawrenceburg, Lexington, Linden, McEwen, McKenzie, Millington, Morristown, Mt. Pleasant, Obion, Sparta, Sweetwater, Trenton, Trezevant, Union City, Waverly, and Waynesboro.

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STATE IS CHOICE SPOT FOR MAJOR INDUSTRIES

A recent Business Week spot-check of six major industrial concerns, each manufacturing different products, indicates that American industry in its postwar expansion is deliberately continuing decentralization. Although numerous new industrial areas in the South and West have been opened, the survey shows that "older" sections of the country still maintain their position as areas of heaviest industrial concentration.

Tennessee, surpassed only by Texas, continues to be a leader in Southern industrial expansion. Of the six industries surveyed by Business Week, Tennessee new plant locations were those selected by duPont at Chattanooga and by U. S. Rubber at Milan.

The survey showed that the smaller cities and towns carried a three to one preference in selection of sites by these major industries; other controlling locational factors were existing labor supply, proximity to new and growing markets, good transportation, and nearness of raw materials, power, or fuel.

* * *

PLEASE! REPORT NEW INDUSTRIES AND PLANT SPACE

New Industry

Company Name_____

Town_____

Products to be made_____

_____

Initial employees, no.___ Operations started or to start about (date)_____

Officials of new company_____ pres.,_____ manager.

Vacant Building

Town_____

Size ___ft. x ___ft. Construction: brick ( ) wood ( ) iron clad ( ) concrete block ( )

Ceiling Height_____ Type floors_____

Heating system_____ Sprinkled?____

R.R. or truck facilities_____

Rent or sell_____

Owner of building_____

Fill out and return to: Industrial Div., TSPC, 432 6th Ave., N., Nashville 3.

Section 562, P. L. & R.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
Nashville, Tenn.
Permit No. 225

FARMERS UNION:

"For our sakes, no doubt, this is written; that he that ploweth should plow in hope; and that he that thresheth in hope should be partaker of his hope."—1 Cor., 9, 10.

THE TENNESSEE

UNION FARMER

VOTE!

"Better roads and better markets" will be the battle cry of the Farmers Union at the State legislature next Spring. Let your representatives know who put them in office by getting out a big farmer vote.

Volume 1 — Nashville, Tennessee, August, 1946 — Number 1

Tennessee Farmers Union Committee Calls For Progressive Legislation To Meet Needs of South

A. C. Lange, Homer Crabtree Elected President, Secretary

Maintaining that the South more than any other section of the country needed "progressive and liberal legislation on health, education, employment and preservation of national resource," the Tennessee organizing committee of the National Farmers Union met late in May for their first state-wide organizational meeting in Hotel Tulane, Nashville.

Mr. A. C. Lange, president of Carroll County's five-local powerful Farmers Union, was elected unanimously by other committeemen as president of the committee, and by virtue of the election, became head of the Farmers Union in Tennessee. Enthusiastic support of the new president was evidenced by the hearty endorsement he received from other committeemen from various parts of the state.

PRESIDENT LANGE

Lange became interested in the Farmers Union when he first heard last fall that farmers elsewhere were setting up small locals affiliated with the national organization only, and without any county basis. The enterprising and hard working new Union head immediately dropped important work about his West Tennessee farm to sound out a few of his neighbors and called a meeting in the Huntingdon courthouse last December. He invited the

National President Wires Committee On Newspaper

Paper "Necessity for a People's Organization"

James G. Patton, National Farmers Union president, congratulated the Tennessee organizing committee on their decision to establish a statewide paper for distribution to Farmers Union members in a personal letter to Secretary Homer Crabtree. The Union Farmer is pleased to print in its first edition the following message from the national president:

"Mr. Homer Crabtree, Secretary
Tennessee Organizing Committee
National Farmers Union
Decherd, Tennessee

"Dear Mr. Crabtree:

"It was with the feeling of the deepest gratification that I learned that the Tennessee Organizing Committee has decided to embark upon the publication of a newspaper for its members.

"I know from our own experience in the National Farmers Union

R.R. Union Head Thanks Farmers

Pres. Whitney Appreciates Tennessee Union Support

NASHVILLE, July. — A message of thanks and appreciation to the Farmers Union for the Union's "encouraging expression of support" during the May railroad strike was received here from A. F. Whitney, national president of the American Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

The message of support to the brotherhood came from a Farmer-Labor unity conference held at Highlander Folk school, Monteagle, Tennessee, May 25-26. During the two day conference and barbecue at the folk school atop the Cumberland Mountain, Farmer Union representatives and Labor Union leaders from several southern states took occasion to condemn the railroad companies for their refusal to bargain with the railroad workers.

Myles Horton, director of organization for the Tennessee Farmers Union, told press representatives that farmers in Tennessee were

CHATTANOOGA TRI-STATE FARMERS ACQUIRE CENTRAL AVENUE SITE FOR RETAIL, WHOLESALE MARKET

Labor Unions Aid In Purchase of Stock For Market Selling Direct To Consumers

Chattanooga, July.—After months of prolonged negotiation with the War Department, word was received late this month from the Army Engineers office that leasing of government lands in Chattanooga to the Tri-State Farmers Union cooperative marketing association had been approved by the quartermaster general in Washington.

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D. A. Crawley, prominent Sale northeastern Hamilton County

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UNION FARMER

office by getting out a big farmer vote.

Volume 1 — Nashville, Tennessee, August, 1946 — Number 1

Tennessee Farmers Union Committee Calls For Progressive Legislation To Meet Needs of South

A. C. Lange, Homer Crabtree Elected President, Secretary

Maintaining that the South more than any other section of the country needed "progressive and liberal legislation on health, education, employment and preservation of national resource," the Tennessee organizing committee of the National Farmers Union met late in May for their first state-wide organizational meeting in Hotel Tulane, Nashville.

Mr. A. C. Lange, president of Carroll County's five-local powerful Farmers Union, was elected unanimously by other committeemen as president of the committee, and by virtue of the election, became head of the Farmers Union in Tennessee. Enthusiastic support of the new president was evidenced by the hearty endorsement he received from other committeemen from various parts of the state.

PRESIDENT LANGE

Lange became interested in the Farmers Union when he first heard last fall that farmers elsewhere were setting up small locals affiliated with the national organization only, and without any county basis. The enterprising and hard working new Union head immediately dropped important work about his West Tennessee farm to sound out a few of his neighbors and called a meeting in the Huntingdon courthouse last December. He invited the state representative to speak before a large Saturday afternoon crowd of Carroll County farmers, and immediately began a sign-up campaign to build a county wide organization. Mr. Lange's organization became the first to receive a county charter from the national office.

The state organizing committee, immediately after electing Lange as chairman and Homer Crabtree as secretary-treasurer, set about the work of making an over-all state policy and program for Tennessee's small family-type farmers.

URGES COOPERATIVES

Calling first for a "progressive and liberal national legislation on health, education, employment and preservation of natural resource," in line with the National Farmers Union program, the committee further advocated the "furtherance and extension of farmer-owned and controlled cooperative enterprises" throughout the state as part of a general program of economic reform.

Attracting the attention of statewide newspaper wire service, the committee was quoted in the daily press as condemning present marketing conditions, saying in a resolution that "the present chaotic marketing conditions prevent a ra-

(Continued on Page 3.)

National President Wires Committee On Newspaper

Paper "Necessity for a People's Organization"

James G. Patton, National Farmers Union president, congratulated the Tennessee organizing committee on their decision to establish a statewide paper for distribution to Farmers Union members in a personal letter to Secretary Homer Crabtree. The Union Farmer is pleased to print in its first edition the following message from the national president:

"Mr. Homer Crabtree, Secretary
Tennessee Organizing Committee
National Farmers Union
Decherd, Tennessee

"Dear Mr. Crabtree:

"It was with the feeling of the deepest gratification that I learned that the Tennessee Organizing Committee has decided to embark upon the publication of a newspaper for its members.

"I know from our own experience in the National Farmers Union that such an organ is almost a necessity for a peoples' organization in this day and time. All of us know only too well that we cannot expect our views to be adequately reflected in the daily press or through other channels of mass communication. This is not only because newspapers and radio stations ordinarily require huge investments and so are inclined almost automatically to favor the views of other individuals and institutions of wealth, but also because in such a swiftly-moving time as ours particular interests are likely to be lost in the press of great world events. Few things can do more to help build an organization than a live, well-edited newspaper that can keep all members in touch with each other, inform them of the views of the organization on issues as they arise and give them a channel through which to present their views.

"Let me add again a word of admiration for the splendid work your committee is doing and of greetings to every member of the Farmers Union in Tennessee.

Sincerely yours,
James G. Patton, *President*,
National Farmers Union."

CHATTANOOGA TRI-STATE FARMERS ACQUIRE CENTRAL AVENUE SITE FOR RETAIL, WHOLESALE MARKET

Labor Unions Aid In Purchase of Stock For Market Selling Direct To Consumers

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PRESIDENT CRAWLEY

D. A. Crawley, prominent Sale northeastern Hamilton County, Creek farmer and dairyman in (Tennessee) became president of the board of directors of the cooperative market at its organizational meeting in March. H. D. Aslinger, also of Sale Creek, and Raymond Price of Soddy, treasurer of the tri-state Farmers Union, became vice-president and secretary-treasurer.

Members who incorporated the organization to sell stock and shares to other farm producers selling on the Chattanooga market were, in addition to the officers are: G. B. Baggett, of Ringgold, Ga.; A. A. Varner, Soddy; J. A. McKinney, Sale Creek; Harry Elsea, Sale Creek; L. R. Dorn, Sale Creek; Harry Fuller, Sale Creek; J. A. Davis, Ooltewah and Glen W. Shipley, Sale Creek.

$25,000 Stock

The cooperative was incorporated under the agricultural marketing cooperative laws of Tennessee, and received its charter from the State several months ago. Incorporation papers permitted capitalization at $25,000, with $10,000 in common shares carrying a vote in the organization and sold to farm producers in the Union only, and $15,000 of preferred stock. This nonvoting stock the Cooperative sold primarily to labor unions, both CIO

(Continued on Page 3.)

R.R. Union Head Thanks Farmers

Pres. Whitney Appreciates Tennessee Union Support

NASHVILLE, July. — A message of thanks and appreciation to the Farmers Union for the Union's "encouraging expression of support" during the May railroad strike was received here from A. F. Whitney, national president of the American Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

The message of support to the brotherhood came from a Farmer-Labor unity conference held at Highlander Folk school, Monteagle, Tennessee, May 25-26. During the two day conference and barbecue at the folk school atop the Cumberland Mountain, Farmer Union representatives and Labor Union leaders from several southern states took occasion to condemn the railroad companies for their refusal to bargain with the railroad workers.

Myles Horton, director of organization for the Tennessee Farmers Union, told press representatives that farmers in Tennessee were well acquainted with the fact that high freight rates and excess profits were seriously impeding the progress of the Southern farmer.

Furthermore, the Farmers Union

(Continued on Page 6.)

THE TENNESSEE FARMERS UNION STANDS FOR:

1. **Family type owner-operator farm as the desirable farming unit for American Agriculture.**
2. **Co-operatives for purchasing and marketing of the things which the farmer must buy and sell.**
3. **Government loans to farmers for all purposes at a low rate of interest.**
4. **Support prices for farm products.**
5. **Subsidies to producer but not to the middle man.**
6. **Crop insurance.**
7. **Federal aid to schools.**
8. **Public health services that will insure medical care for all rural families.**

For further information regarding the Farmers Union in Tennessee, write any of the following officers of the Organizing Committee:

A. C. Lange, President, Carroll County Farmers Union and President of the State Committee, Huntingdon, Tenn.

Homer Crabtree, Secretary-Treasurer, State Committee. Decherd, Tenn.

Myles Horton, Director of Organization, Tennessee State Committee, Monteagle, Tenn.

(See membership application blank on page 6.)

Young Senatorial Candidate Claims TVA Endangered

Also Urges Government Buy Farm Surpluses

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The young, aggressive son a former Tennessee stateman declared he has for years advocated in his small hometown newspaper and in public speeches "Government buying and storing farm surpluses, rather than curtailing farm production, and issuing government bonds against their insured values, if necessary in purchase of them."

NEED FOR FOOD

Declaring that at all times there is somewhere in on earth great multitudes of people needing food or clothes, the young and vigorous candidate opposing aging Senator Kenneth McKellar attacked the false proposition that there is any permanent food surplus. "I saw no reason—remembering history—for supposing that because, for a while, we were having years of plenty that we should never have again years of lack. But it was feared that just the knowledge of stored surpluses of grain and raw materials would depress tne markets . . . If we had that stored stuff now millions who are starving would be kept alive. The years of lack are coming to us as they came to Pharoah's Egypt. Why should we be short-rationed in a land of potential plenty? Why should two million returned veterans still be idle?"

Develops Plan

"After considerable research, I developed a plan to market and pay-as-you-go for the tremendous

(Continued on Page 5.)

Carroll County Union Charters Five Locals

Plans County-Wide Cooperative System For Marketing and Processing of Food Products

Plans for building a large county-wide cooperative organized to engage in several enterprises, and embracing expanded marketing facilities, purchasing of farm supplies, and processing food products, including livestock, were announced last month by Carroll County Farmers Union president, A. C. Lange, of Huntingdon.

Lange, who also became state president of the Tennessee Organizing Committee at a meeting in Nashville in May (see story, page 1) announced the formation of his fifth Carroll County local. Carroll County was the first to receive a charter from the National offices of the Farmers Union.

At the county convention several months ago, A. N. Rust, from Cannon, was elected vice-president, and Howard Flowers, county secretary-treasurer.

Each one of the five locals sends a delegate to county conventions for each 10 local members. The county organization acts as a clearing house and policy-making board for all five local unions, and makes possible unified action on the part of each cooperative enterprise or undertaking throughout the county.

Cannon Local

Officers of the Cannon local include: Mr. Rust, president; A. B. Smith, vice-president; Fred Vick,

(Continued on Page 2.)

Greene County Farmers Organize Dairy Co-op

Union Obtains Collective Checking Rights From Pet

GREENEVILLE, July — Short weight and bad testing by the Pet Milk company in Greene County, where it has a practical monopoly over all milk buying, it is the reason for a strong Farmers Union county-wide organization there, J. J. King, Jr., enterprising young secretary-treasurer of the Eastern Tennessee Dairy Cooperative Association, revealed this month when explaining the basis for the Farmers Union in his area.

The Dairy cooperative, headed by H. N. Hatley, owner of progressive Sunnycrest Farms and president of the association, received its charter from Sec'y. of State Joe Carr last November and immediately begin selling memberships to dairymen throughout the county. Policy of the Pet Milk company to refuse a producers' representative to see milk tested and weighed resulted in a fast-growing association, and recent developments arising out of increasing dissatisfaction with the private milk company resulted in the Union cooperative gaining permission to have its own representative present during sales to the company.

But the gains for the Union were not made easily. An outright attempt through misrepresentation in the daily press by opponents of the Union to link the Cooperative with the CIO were made during the first few months of organization, and resulted in a bitter controversy in the press over the Farmers

(Continued on Page 7.)

Section 562, P. L. & R.
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FARMERS UNION:

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THE TENNESSEE

UNION FARMER

SIGN UP!

"Better roads and better markets" will be the battle cry of the Farmers Union at the State Legislature next spring. Make the voice of the Farmers Union a strong one by signing up your neighbors into the only Farmers Union.

Volume I — Nashville, Tennessee, October, 1946 — Number 3

George Mitchell
Box 48 Station A
ATLANTA, GA.

CIO, AFL UNIONS AID FARMERS MART

CHATTANOOGA.—Demonstrating their belief in the fact that laborer and farmer must get together, a large number of CIO and AFL unions in Chattanooga recently bought substantial shares in the Farmers Union cooperative market on Central Avenue.

The Cooperative market, owned and controlled by common stock held held only by farmers in the TRI-State Farmers Union, also issued preferred non-voting stock, and found its best customers among strong labor unions. The industrial workers have tired of the constant high prices they have paid for fresh fruit and produce inspite of the fact that farmers received barely enough to make a living from their products.

The UNION FARMER proudly prints the names of those labor unions which bought stock to help the farmers erect their own building for selling directly to the public:

CHATTANOOGA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL (CIO)

CENTRAL LABOR UNION (AFL)

CHATTANOOGA - HAMILTON COUNTY TEACHERS UNION (AFL)

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS LOCAL NO. 74, (AFL)

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONARY WORKERS LOCAL NO. 25 (AFL)

LAUNDRY WORKERS INDUS-

CO-OP SIRE

Study Artificial Insemination

GREENEVILLE—Eastern Tennessee Dairy Cooperative Association leaders are making a thorough study of the methods, benefits and results of artifical insemination, H. N. Hatley, president of the board of directors, reported.

Purchase of a proved, high quality, purebred bull would make possible better stock among a large number of dairymen, thus reducing the cost per person in purchase of a prize-winning sire.

In his regular column, inside The UNION FARMER, Hatley this month reviews the arguments for artifical insemination, and points up the financial benefits arising from increasing the quality of milk producing stock.

MEETING

Do you want to call a meeting of farmers in your neighborhood to discuss the program of the Farmers Union? Leaflets announcing the meeting, and other helpful material, are available by writing Box 3, Monteagle. No charge.

CARROLL CO. FARMERS COMPLETE CO-OP PLANS

'Organize!'—Lange To Henderson Farmers

LXINGTON, Tenn., Sept. 21—Calling on his fellow farmers to "organize before they are swept under," A. C. Lange, president of the Tennessee Farmers Union organizing committee, spoke before about fifty Henderson County farmers here in the Lexington Courthouse.

The occasion was the Union's first organizational meeting in this county, and began as a prelude to an all-out organizing drive to establish another West Tennessee County Union.

In a dramatic and vociferous defense of the Christian principles of brotherhood through cooperatives and organization, Lange defended the interests of organized labor, and spoke out against the reactionary elements of "selfishness" and "greed" in such organizations as the National Association of Manufacturers and other "big money interests."

The State president pointed to Oscar Johnson, owner of thousands of acres of cotton plantation land

(Continued on Page 4.)

3rd Party With WALLACE—Price

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Grist, Hammer Mills; Mixer, Milk Test Station Included; Stock Pledges Made

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Equipped with a grist mill and milk testing station, that in the near future the plant, Lange said, would contain a hammer mill and mixer, and that next year should see a well-developed, all-around farmers cooperative designed to meet some of the needs of farmer members.

The new cooperative will be controlled by a Board of Directors consisting of eleven incorporators, and will be run according to the regulations in the Tennessee Marketing Code.

PLEDGES

Mr. Lange, who is also president of the Tennessee organizing committee of the Farmers Union, reported encouraging progress from pledging of original stocks for capitalization of the cooperative plant. Eleven farmers had pledged $100 each by September 15, and around forty had indicated a de-

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UNION FARMER

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PLASTERERS UNION (AFL)

Not only through purchase of stock, but also through purchasing of fresh fruits and vegetables at the market have labor union members aided farmers in the Chattanooga area. And a great deal of praise for the farmers for opening a market has come from union meetings, labor officials say. One delegate to the CIO industrial union council reported that a total savings of $1.06 was made through purchase of only six items of produce on one shopping trip.

Market May Stay Open

CHATTANOOGA—The Chattanooga Tri-State Farmers Union market will stay open all year, R. G. Price, Secretary-treasurer of the Board of Directors, announced, providing sufficient farm produce can be obtained to afford a profitable enterprise.

In the event that enough farm produce in the winter are not available, however, the market will close temporarily for a few months, and open full next Spring.

Decherd Unable To Find Space

DECHERD. — The N. C. & St. Louis railroad company told Franklin County farmers last month that new re-arrangement of tracks in Decherd made it impossible to let any railroad property go in the immediate future.

Franklin County farmers had been negotiating with the railroad for a piece of well-located property in Decherd on which to place a small Farmers Union warehouse for shipping and receiving member produce.

Oscar Garner is president of the local Farmers Union here, and is working diligently toward locating some space for a warehouse.

FREE COPIES

Copies of The UNION FARMER are available for distribution among your friends and neighbors who are interested in the Farmers Union. Write Box 3, Monteagle, Tenn., for extra copies.

CO-OP SIRE

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Plans for a cotton gin, reported in last month's UNION FARMER, are only in the formative stage, Lange said, although he pointed out that "farmers in Carroll County stand in great need of a well-located gin."

The combined hammer mill and mixer will meet the needs of local farmers who are gradually growing more and more of their own pork and cow feeds. Growing acreage in Carroll County of hay necessitate keeping an eye to the future and buying a sufficiently large outfit to meet predictable demands, Lange told The UNION FARMER.

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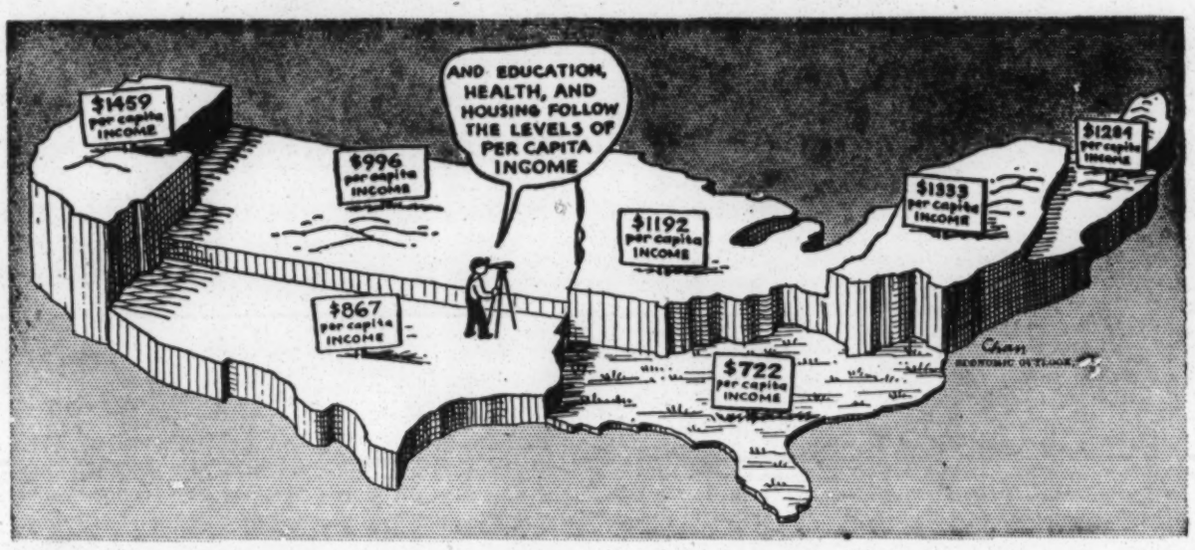
(Continued on Page 4.)

RAISING THE LOW SPOTS



INCOME EACH YEAR in the South, per person, is lower than anywhere else in the nation; and Southern small farmers comprise the biggest portion of the population. It's up to the small family farmers to preserve what they have, and add to it, by organizing together to buy and sell cooperatively and make loud their voice in the halls of the lawmakers. Through organization only can Southern farmers increase their own standard of living, and the standards of living of every Southerner.

Horton Hears Pepper, Wallace In New York

Farmers Union Director Reports On "Anti-U. S. Imperialism" Rally

MONTEAGLE, Tenn.—Myles Horton, director of organization for the Tennessee Farmers Union organizing committee, last month heard Secretary of Commerce Harry A. Wallace make his famous speech against the Byrnes policy of "get tough with Russia". Also speaking at the Madison Square Garden rally was Senator Claude Pepper, Florida progressive who has been most outspoken recently against the growth of monopolies in American industry and agriculture. The following report on Secretary Wallace's speech was made for **THE UNION FARMER** by Mr. Horton as a special report to Tennessee Farmers Union members:

Mr. Wallace said:

(Continued on Page 2.)

Sen. Pepper Warns Of Monopoly Threat

MONTEAGLE, Tenn.—Senator Claude Pepper called for a special session of Congress to deal with monopolies and correct our "blundering foreign policy" at a democratic rally in New York. Speaking with Henry Wallace, the Florida Senator said:

"I would call a special session of Congress to meet the challenge which monopoly has thrown in our face. The drop in stock market prices is a foretaste of the depression which the stock manipulators see around the corner. If we do not take these steps to meet the crisis which is perhaps six or nine months

(Continued on Page 2.)

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

The United States Department of Agriculture was organized as a bureau in the department of the Interior in 1862. In 1889 it was made an executive department of the government, and its Secretary became a member of the President's cabinet.

INSIDE THE UNION FARMER

Two new regular monthly contributors to The UNION FARMER begin their columns with this issue. See State President A. C. Lange's personal message to Tennessee Farmers inside, page 6, and a very excellent article on rural health by the brilliant young physician, Dr. R. M. Metcalfe, page 4.

Other features:

Homer Crabtree _____page 7
Rev. Eugene Smathers__page 6
Myles Horton__begin on page 1
H. N. Hatley_____page 6
Homer Ayres Farmers Angle _____page 4
Sample By-Laws of a chartered Co-op____page 5
Guaranteed Annual Wage and the Farmer____page 3
Caricature of Raymond Price by C. Keller___page 3

Dairymen particularly should read H. N. Hatley's excellent arguments in favor of artificial insemination through use of a purebred high-quality bull bought cooperatively.

Section 562, P. L. & R.
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THE TENNESSEE
UNION FARMER

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SIGN UP!
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George Mitchell
Box 432 63 Auburn Av NE
ATLANTA GA

Volume I — Nashville, Tennessee, November, 1946 — Number 4

Huntingdon Merch[illegible] Want Their Cut From Sale of Tub[illegible]on Foils 'Em!

Wives Get Washtub Despite Opposition

HUNTINGDON.—A wandering trucker, whose wares were treasured galvanized washtubs in a quantity not seen for many a year around here, drove his truck into Huntingdon one Saturday last month, parked conveniently, and started doing a thriving business.

Then began a tub parade. Merchants looked out their doors and couldn't believe their eyes. What merchant was lucky enough to get washtubs in this day? Farmers, farmers' wives, farmers' sons and farmers' daughters were walking past the regular stores, laden with one tub, two tubs, whatever they could carry.

A little buzzing in each others' ears, and the merchants soon spied the culprit—the man with the tubs was not a merchant. He was a trucker. Arrest him for not having a license!

In a few minutes, with still a truckload of tubs waiting anxious customers, the trucker was hauled off to the jail house, booked for not having a city license or a county license or whatever else you have to have to do business in this little town.

FARMERS UNION TO RESCUE

Meantime, A. C. Lange, president of the Tennessee Farmers Union, was busy down at the mill right in town where Carroll County farmers are establishing their own cooperative grist and feed mill.

He heard about the trucker, and

Opposes Railroad Monopoly . . .

AL WHITNEY, longtime vigorous president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, which organization is now meeting in their national convention in Florida, and recently went on record in favor of government ownership and operation of the major railroads of America. See story page two, column one. (Federated Press Photo.)

Dairy Co-op Halts Haulers' Increase

Greene County Committee Finds Hike Unjustified

GREENEVILLE.—The Pet Milk Company here, a virtual monopoly in milk processing in this part of Tennessee, suffered another rebuff from the local Farmers Union dairy cooperative when it was unsuccessful in attempting to raise the prices of hauling milk from 30 to 35 cents a hundredweight.

Although it has campaigned for more than two months to increase the price at the cost of the farmer producer, the Pet Company had still not succeeded in its endeavors to get another nickel out of the Farmer when the UNION FARMER went to press.

FACT-FINDING COMMITTEE

An eight-man committee composed of members of the board of directors of the East Tennessee Dairy Cooperative Association (Farmers Union), reported to the annual meeting of the Board of Directors September 29th, and revealed that committee members saw no reason why hauling costs should be increased.

The committee reached the decision that farmers expenses had

Farm Bureau Tussles With Farmers Union In Henderson County

LEXINGTON.—The Henderson County Farm Bureau, controlled by well-to-do farmers around Lexington, and headed by Duncan Roberts, decided to do everything in its power to stop the organizing drive of the Farmers Union in this county last month.

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UNION FARMER

bors into the only Farmers Union.

Volume I — Nashville, Tennessee, November, 1946 — Number 4

George Mitchell
Box 432 63 Auburn Av NE
ATLANTA GA

Huntingdon Merch[illegible] From Sale of Tub[illegible]

Wives Get Washtub Despite Opposition

HUNTINGDON.—A wandering trucker, whose wares were treasured galvanized washtubs in a quantity not seen for many a year around here, drove his truck into Huntingdon one Saturday last month, parked conveniently, and started doing a thriving business.

Then began a tub parade. Merchants looked out their doors and couldn't believe their eyes. What merchant was lucky enough to get washtubs in this day? Farmers, farmers' wives, farmers' sons and farmers' daughters were walking past the regular stores, laden with one tub, two tubs, whatever they could carry.

A little buzzing in each others' ears, and the merchants soon spied the culprit—the man with the tubs was not a merchant. He was a trucker. Arrest him for not having a license!

In a few minutes, with still a truckload of tubs waiting anxious customers, the trucker was hauled off to the jail house, booked for not having a city license or a county license or whatever else you have to have to do business in this little town.

FARMERS UNION TO RESCUE

Meantime, A. C. Lange, president of the Tennessee Farmers Union, was busy down at the mill right in town where Carroll County farmers are establishing their own cooperative grist and feed mill.

He heard about the trucker, and he knew every farmer in the county practically wanted a tub or two. Yet the merchants would deprive the farmers of a needed product unless they got their cut on it.

It didn't take but two minutes to collar the trucker and offer to let him sell his wares right on the premises of the cooperative mill, half a block from the courthouse square.

Previously contemplating that they might need a retailer's license in just such a situation, Lange had procured all the necessary papers to do retailing some time back. There wasn't anything the merchants could do.

The trucker stayed right in Huntingdon, parked on the premises of the Farmers Union property, and sold every tub wanted that Saturday.

It all goes to show you can handle the farmers individually, Mr. Merchant, but it's a trifle harder when he's organized and in the same business you are.

Mr. Lange's organization did not handle the tubs for profit, but simply provided a service for all farmers in the community.

Hatley, King Re-elected

GREENEVILE.—H. N. Hatley and J. J. King, Jr. were re-elected president and secretary-treasurer of the East Tennessee Dairy Cooperative Association (Farmers Union) here at the co-ops annual meeting.

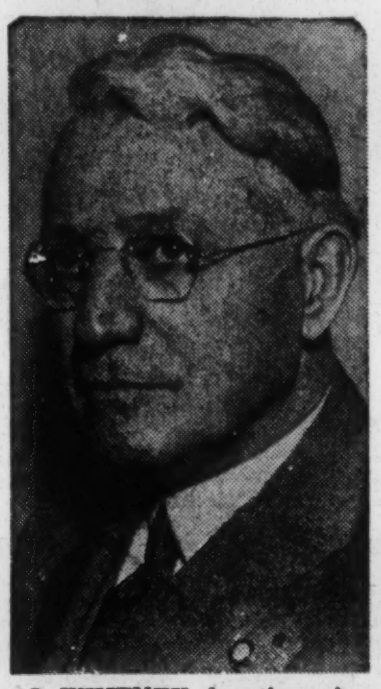
Both Hatley and King were original members of the incorporating board, and have seen the cooperative through its many struggles with the Pet Milk Company, monopoly buyer of milk in Greene County.

Rev. A. R. Gourley replaced Earl Hawkins on the Board of Directors, and T. G. Haney was re-appointed district representative of the dairy association, as well as Farmers Union representative for East Tennessee. Haney was formerly county judge of Greene County.

Secretary King, recently elected without opposition to the county court, reports large new memberships in the cooperative as a result of increasing strength of the organization.

[illegible]Want Their Cut [illegible]ion Foils 'Em!

Opposes Railroad Monopoly . . .



AL WHITNEY, longtime vigorous president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, which organization is now meeting in their national convention in Florida, and recently went on record in favor of government ownership and operation of the major railroads of America. See story page two. column one. (Federated Press Photo.)

National Magazine Praises Smathers' Accomplishments

Two Tennessee Farmers Union leaders, Rev. Eugene Smathers, columnist for the UNION FARMER, and Myles Horton, Union director of organization, came in for notice in a national magazine last month.

In an article entitled "Thar's God in them Thar Hills," and claiming that several Southern Mountain projects in applied Christianity are reaching hitherto undeveloped human resources, the MESSENGER, published by the Evangelical and Reformed Church, devoted considerable space to Rev. Smathers' community work though his church in Big Lick, Tennessee, and to Highlander Folk School, of which Myles Horton is a co-founder.

"In 1934," the magazine, which has a national circulation, says, "farm folks (in Big Lick) were telling their new preacher, Eugene Smathers, 'You know, to tell the truth we can't afford church.' Smathers investigated and found out that the fifty families in the Big Lick community had an average cash income of only $50 a year. Smathers organized study clubs in the homes. Result: The men began to feel that they could do something about their economic conditions; they learned to mix and use fertilizers; they formed a cooperative association. As reported in the PROGRESSIVE FARMER, someone said to Mr. Smathers one day, 'You all know a lot of things that we don't know. And we know some things you don't know. It's the mixin' that learn us both. That mixin' has been going on at Big Lick for fourteen years."

The magazine reviews how the pastor and three lay members, acting as trustees, purchased a large tract of land, and since 1940, twenty-two young couples have been helped to acquire homesteads of their own. Eleven have already paid for their farms in full. Eleven others are paying interest at three per cent and making annual payments.

"The visitor to Big Lick today will see by the side of the improv-

(Continued on Page 2.)

Dairy Co-op Halts Haulers' Increase

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Immediately after an hour-long speech by Ludwig, Duncan Roberts, for fourteen years president of the Farm Bureau here, gave a vociferous defense of the Farm Bureau and attacked the stand taken by the Farmers Union on the question of organized labor.

What started the fireworks, amounting to a public debate between the Union and the Bureau, was a statement by Ludwig that there were considerable differences between the Farm Bureau and the Farmers Union, although the Union recognized much of the local progress made by the Bureau in establishment of small retail farmers' supply store in downtown Lexington.

Ludwig outlined the stand taken by Farm Bureau President Edward O'Neil against the Wagner-Murray-Dingell health bill, the federal aid to education bill and the Farm Bureau support of the Case labor bill, which would have imprisoned labor union leaders during strikes.

FARM BUREAU WOULD HANG JOHN L. LEWIS

Obtaining the floor to answer for the Farm Bureau, Duncan Roberts extolled the program of the Farm Bureau in getting the Soil Conservation act passed, the AAA program and other national legislation, and called organized labor the natural enemy of the farmer. Mr. Roberts expressed himself as desirous of seeing John L. Lewis hanged as a war criminal.

Ludwig pointed out that Mr. Roberts had no doubt benefitted greatly from the Soil Conservation act, by acquiring considerable fertilizer through it for his own farm, but every small farmer in Tennessee knows that what is needed is greater and more fertilizer, more legislation, better legislation representing the farmers, rather than simply pointing out what has been accomplished in the past.

He further indicated that organized labor is here to stay, and that "farmers will find their greatest allies in the ranks of organized labor when the farmers form their own Union and go to bat for themselves."

MONOPOLY IS REAL ENEMY

"Our real enemy," Ludwig said, "is the big business interests and monopolists controlling the market in farm implements, clothing, feed, fertilizer, and everything else farmers buy. Money, Wall Street and the big financiers are still the same old enemies of the farmer, and it is only through a strong and militant organization of small family-farmers, sharecroppers and tenants, working hand in hand with

(Continued on Page 3.)

Greene County Committee Finds Hike Unjustified

GREENEVILLE.—The Pet Milk Company here, a virtual monopoly in milk processing in this part of Tennessee, suffered another rebuff from the local Farmers Union dairy cooperative when it was unsuccessful in attempting to raise the prices of hauling milk from 30 to 35 cents a hundredweight.

Although it has campaigned for more than two months to increase the price at the cost of the farmer producer, the Pet Company had still not succeeded in its endeavors to get another nickel out of the Farmer when the UNION FARMER went to press.

FACT-FINDING COMMITTEE

An eight-man committee composed of members of the board of directors of the East Tennessee Dairy Cooperative Association (Farmers Union), reported to the annual meeting of the Board of Directors September 29th, and revealed that committee members saw no reason why hauling costs should be increased.

The committee reached the decision that farmers expenses had risen considerably more than haulers. Feed costs were cited as evidence of farmers' increase in costs.

The committee recommended that the Farmers Union oppose any haulers' increases, and, since the Pet Company knew of the increasing membership of the dairy cooperative, no action has been taken yet.

F. M. Harrison, Route 10, Greeneville, was chairman of the fact-finding committee. Final decision reached was that farmers were deserving more of an increase than haulers, and that unless new facts were presented, no evidence showed why haulers should receive more than 30 cents a hundred.

COMPANY FEARS UNION SRENGTH

Members of the Farmers Union felt that the decision by the fact-finding committee against a cost increase would probably deter the company considerably from making any further moves in that direction.

The company finds itself between both the Farmers Union on one side, and the organized workers inside the plant who have a CIO contract with the company. A recent test of strength of the two Unions working together occurred when workers in the plant pointed out that milk spoilage was occurring because of lack of facilities to handle it. Previous to the workers' information about cause of spoilage, the company had been blaming spoilage on the farmers, and returning milk to them unpaid for. This practice soon stopped, and increased facilities were constructed.

Plan Co-op Supermarkets

PANTIAC, Mich.—(FP)—Pontiac, Lansing and other Michigan cities where the CIO is strong are raising money to establish cooperative supermarkets. In Pontiac the sum needed is $30,000 and a similar amount is aimed at in Lansing. The projects are open to AFL and other organizations and their members as well as to individual citizens.

The plans have the support of national cooperative organizations.

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Speaking before a Farmers Union local recently in Mt. Olive School house, near Flat Rock, Price asked if local farmers were interested in making greater gains through the Chattanooga market by selling and buying through their own organization. Assured that members in this growing area about thirty miles from Chattanooga were very interested, but at present rather ignorant of the market and its possibilities, the young Farmers Union leader helped local leaders map out plans for a mass meeting at Mt. Olive school house for Saturday night, November 16, at 6:30. All dirt farmers in the Sand Mounain area are invited. H. H. Carroll, now acting as president of the Mt. Olive local, and Felix Wade, prominent farm leader in that area, accepted responsibility for getting a large gathering out to the meeting.

The market at present is managed by Sidney Lewis, young Hixson, Tennessee, farmer, who has been working at the market since shortly after its opening in August.

Motion Picture

Do you want to show a motion picture on co-ops or other material of interest to farmer friends who are interested in the Farmers Union? A sound motion picture projector is available for your meeting by writing Box 3, Monteagle, Tenn.

INSIDE THE UNION FARMER

Columns and features of special interest in this month's edition of the UNION FARMER include:

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Myles Horton on MONOPOLY _____ Page 2
Dr. R. M. Metcalfe_____Page 4
Rev. Eugene Smathers__Page 7
The Farmers Angle by Homer Ayres_____Page 2
Sample Cooperative by-laws,, (con't)_____Page 5
Subscription Blank for a friend_____Page 8

Take your copy and pass it along, that all may know the farmers in this state are organizing.

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THE TENNESSEE UNION FARMER

USURY

Then I consulted with myself, and I rebuked the nobles, and the rulers, and said unto them, Ye exact usury, every one of his brother. And I set a great assembly against them.—Nehemiah, 5:7.

THE LAND

"Restore, I pray you, to them, even this day, their lands, their vineyards their oliveyards, and their houses, also the hundredth part of the money and of the corn, the wine and the oil, that ye exact of them."

Volume I — Nashville, Tennessee, December, 1946 — Number 5

*Just a Reminder From * of the Past . . .*

PEOPLE, small people like farmers and working men, all over the country today look at the new Congress just elected, and wonder about the future. Small farmers cannot help but remember not too long ago when long lines of unemployed city workers stood hours on end in bread lines waiting for a dole. The discouraging prospects of the same thing happening again as pictured in the actual photograph taken during the last depression (New York City breadline) force attention of small farmers to organization. "No matter which party is in power, we are compelled to organize to be represented in the Halls of Congress," say Farmers Union officials who met in Nashville.

Farmers Union Will Demand Program For Small Farmers

State Committee Meets In Nashville To Prepare For State Legislature

NASHVILLE—The Tennessee State Farmers Union organizing Committee, headed by A. C. Lange and Homer Crabtree, met here all day Monday, November 25, to map plans and program for the legislative stand of the Farmers Union before the next state legislature meeting in January.

Maintaining that first of all on a progressive farm program is the demand by small farmers that the Nation's Congress avert a severe economic depression, the committee unanimously passed a resolution calling for a national program of public aid to education, health and increased Federal conservation programs.

Calling attention to the fact that a recent turn in political events has resulted in Republican party domination of the national Congress, the Farmers Union committee ppointed out that "No matter which party is in control, it still means that small farmers must organize to make themselves heard in the Halls of Congress."

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UNION FARMER

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Present at the committee meeting were, in addition to President Lange and Secretary Crabtree, **R. G. Price, Committeeman for Southeast Tennessee; J. C. Moody,** Carroll County legislative secretary; **Leon Haddock** and **Fred Foster,** Carroll County Farmers Union members, and **Myles Horton,** director of organization for the Tennessee Farmers Union. Also present was Tom Ludwig, field representative and editor of The UNION FARMER. The committee met in the Maxwell House.

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We feel we have gained much of our objective," Price said in announcing the closing of the market for the winter. "We could have remained open, but the market would have had to handle considerable trucked-in produce from other areas, whereas we are interested in handling only locally produced farm goods. We were able however to bring prices down on fresh fruits and vegetables to the consumer, and at the same time we aided the farmer by increasing the volume of farm produce consumed by the townspeople.

"When there are cheaper prices to the consumer, the city worker eats more tomatoes, potatoes and other farm produce; consequently the demand for our produce was greater, with the result that by cutting out middlemen, even the smallest market endeavor in cooperative distribution aided both working people in the town and on the farm."

The Chattanooga retail cooperative market was built this summer by farmers belonging to the Tri-state Farmers Union, and financed by stock-raising among farmer producers and several AFL and CIO labor unions, who contributed generously toward establishment of the market. During the first week of operations, retail prices on tomatoes to consumers dropped from 12 to 20 cents a pound down to 5 and 6 cents a pound, yet tomatoes on the wholesale market increased in price.

At present no definite plans have been made for exact opening date of the market next year, Price said.

Parkers Crossroads Local Growing

The one local organized recently in Henderson county, at Parkers Crossroads, continued to grow as a result of two meetings recently in the grammar school, Union officials announced.

A crowded schoolroom of local farmers heard A. C. Lange, state president of the Union, describe the purposes and program of the Farmers Union at the last meeting, Nov. 8, and immediately decided that another meeting, in a larger building was needed.

Next meeting night has been set for **Thursday night, 7 o'clock, Dec. 5, in the Wildersville school.** A. F. Adams, elected acting president of the newly organized local, will preside. H. O. Adams is acting secretary.

Members belonging to the Parkers crossroads locals are: **A. F. Adams, H. O. Adams, Jessie Todd, O. B. Rush, W. G. Flake, T. C. Davis, Elmer V. Wood, Lester Todd, W. T. Roberts, R. H. White, J. W. Wooley, Ormie E. Small, G. W. O'Guinn, C. F. Lee, P. P. Pearson, James Lewis, M. C. Carnal, R. P. Hollowell, A. E. Derryberry, Sam Laws and Joseph Murphy.**

Williams Is Alabama Head

Farmers Union leaders in Tennessee last month hailed the election of Aubrey Williams, former close friend of Franklin Roosevelt, to the Alabama Farmers Union presidency.

Williams is no new-comer to the Farmers Union, having variously been director of organization for the National Farmers Union, advisor to Farmers Union officials, and a consistent and long-time advocate of Union organization of the South.

Williams is presently publisher of THE SOUTHERN FARMER, progressive monthly farm publication with offices in Montgomery. He accepted that post shortly after reactionary, private power blocs in the Senate turned down his nomination by President Roosevelt to the post of chairman of the Rural Electrification Administration.

At the time of the debate over Mr. Williams confirmation of appointment, his name became a national topic of conversation. He was accused variously of being communistic, radical and impractical. Fighting for the preservation of the small family-farmer against those who would plow under a third of the small farmers in America is no new role for Williams, even though this is the first time he has held a position as state head of the Farmers Union.

'COMMON MAN'

The new Alabama officer has a life-long record of achievement. At fifteen he was supporting a family of brothers and sisters, selling newspapers on a street corner. Deprived of the least amount of formal education, he did not learn to read and write until his fifteenth year, when a social-minded minister offered to finance his education. He later became a university teacher of Latin and Greek, but afterwards became interested in the lot of the common man, from which he had sprung, and went into social welfare activities.

Through this chosen occupation, he became acquainted with Harry Hopkins, adviser to the late president, and subsequently he rose to head of the National Youth Authority and other Federal New Deal positions of trust and responsibility.

Wildersville Meeting

A mass meeting of Henderson County farmers in the vicinity of Wildersville and Crossroads is scheduled for Thursday, December 5 at 7 o'clock in the evening in Wildersville school, A. F. Adams, temporary president of the Parkers Crossroads local, announced.

Interest in the Farmers Union has continued to grow in that section of the county as increasing numbers of family farmers and tenants join with the organization. The meeting at the Wildersville school was called by members meeting November 8 at Parkers' Crossroads, where A. C. Lange, State Farmers Union president, spoke in behalf of the organization.

All Henderson County farmers are invited to attend, and will hear state representatives of the Union explain objectives of the Union in Henderson County, in the state legislature and on the national level.

Lexington Unionist Speaks

LEXINGTON—Small farmers' interest in organized labor was demonstrated recently in two Farmers Union meetings at Parkers Crossroads when farm audiences listened attentively to Tom White, long-time Lexington resident and state legislative secretary of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, powerful independent rail labor union.

Brother White addressed a crowded Parkers Crossroads school house audience at the November 8th meeting, and told farmers that organized labor was quite interested in the organization of small farmers, and was behind the program of the Farmers Union for a better life for the common people. White said that organized labor was supporting and fighting for a better program of education,

(Continued on Page 2.)

Greene County Farmers Union Leader Opposes Sales Tax

J. J. King Favors Higher Salaries For Teachers

'Place the Burden Where the Money Is' —Not On Farmers

GREENEVILLE — Teachers in this section of Eastern Tennessee have recently approached Farmers Union members and officers to support the educators in their demands for higher pay, and every Farmer Union man has listened to the story of the need for better pay with a sympathetic ear.

J. J. King, Jr., secretary-treasurer of the Eastern Tennessee Dairy Cooperative Association and leader of the powerful Farmers Union in this section, has been especially interested in the plight of the country school teachers.

The state-wide clamor for better pay for teachers, however, began to strike a few sour notes last month when politicians joined the bandwagon to increase teachers' pay, and at the same time started advocating a retail sales tax of 2 per cent on every consumers' dollar.

SUPPORTS TEACHERS

In a strong statement upholding the justified demands of the teachers, and yet equally strong against saddling the consuming public with a retail sales tax, King set the record straight on how he and other Farmers Union members feel about the whole issue:

"It is a definite fact that the economy of any country, state or nation is greatly affected by the educational standards which operate in any five year period, and it is the honest desire of the Greene County Farmers Union to correct the present conditions of debts and education of the county, state and nation," King said. "We feel that to correct the situation we must first have more good teachers and, mind you, teaching the right things.

"Unless there are drastic changes in our institutions of education which will prepare our present day youth to cope with the political and economic conditions of their time, the counties, states and nation will again receive the burden of debt which we may be able to overcome.

"To achieve the above, we must first support the program of the Eastern Tennessee Educational Association," King continued, in endorsing the association's drive for

(Continued on Page 2.)

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Volume II — Nashville, Tennessee, February, 1947 — Number 2

George Mitchell
Rm 432 63 Auburn Ave NE
ATLANTA GA

Middlemen Still Kicking Up Storm In Huntingdon

Now It's Over Union Cream Station

HUNTINGDON.—One way or another, the merchants and the middlemen still hate to see the Farmers Union here provide services to its members. The latest case involves private business enterprises getting the State Department of Agriculture to revoke the creamery license of Mr. W. F. Butler, who bought cream from Carroll County farmers trading at the local Farmers Union Mill and Feed company.

One of the first operations of the mill here was to set up a cream station, after farmers throughout the county had complained of unfair weights and tests on the part of private buyers. Butler operated the test station on the Union premises, and satisfaction on the part of sellers attracted wide attention until things began to pop.

Before any one around here could say Jack Robinson, V. L. Fuqua, state dairy commissioner, revoked the license of Mr. Butler, but not of the Farmers Union. The story is best told through the correspondence between Commissioner Fuqua and Mr. A. C. Lange, State Farmers Union president. The UNION FARMER herewith presents two full letters exchanged between them:

Mr. V. L. Fuqua,

self did not expect otherwise.

Now, in the light of presenting facts, I am wondering why small discrepencies should be limelighted regarding a station with such a small patronage as the one in question, in favor of some that have been in operation for years. I personally have patronized cream stations in Huntingdon for the past 12 years and never have received the results of a sediment test. Upon inquiry I have found that I am in position to furnish you with at least one-hundred affidavits that such tests are unknown to the respective signers.

Mr. Butler has nothing to gain by being dishonest and for this reason I feel that he should be reprimanded and given another chance. Laxity is not advisable, but fairness is essential.

Yours truly,
A. C. LANGE, Pres.
Carroll County Farmers Union

It turns out, as revealed by Mr. Lange, that the charges against Mr. Butler were for over-reading on tests! In other words, he was giving in some instances the farmer the break, when it came to tests and weights. He was testing in favor of the farmer instead of against him, as proved by the inspectors who checked the station.

Furthermore, another charge was that no sediment tests were being run. Yet, it was commonly known that it was not a practice of any of the local cream stations to run a sediment test. At least

Large Attendance Expected At Farmers Union School

Bakewell Colored Farmers Will Hear Union Described

CHATTANOOGA.— The second meeting for Bakewell colored farmers near here to discuss the program and plans of the Farmers Union will be held in the school house, February 13 (Thursday) at 7 p. m., R. G. Price, Secretary-Treasurer of the Tri-State Co-op, announced last week.

Bakewell is near Soddy, Tennessee, in Hamilton County, and is known as one of the most successful Negro farm communities in the state. Several farmers have expressed interest in setting up a local Farmers Union in the school, but at a previous meeting in December, severe weather prevented large attendance.

Dr. P. A. Stephens, prominent Negro doctor, author of the book, DEMOCRACY AND LASTING PEACE, and president of the large Chattanooga chapter of the National Association for Advancement of the Colored People, has been invited by Price to address the meeting along with other Farmers Union officials.

In an interview with Professor Leonard Robinson, principal of the Bakewell school, it was learned that several of the farmers plan

Aubrey Williams, Other Prominent Southerners To Teach In Monteagle

MONTEAGLE—An outstanding list of instructors are awaiting Farmers Union students at the Farmers Union school here this month. The class will be conducted during the week February 16 to 21 at Highlander Folk school, atop Cumberland Mountain.

Field reports from Union officials throughout the state are enthusiastic in the number expected to attend from locals and from members-at-large throughout Tennessee. Expenses for board and room and tuition while at the school are being borne by the State Farmers Union, as announced last month in the UNION FARMER.

More than a score of Union members in Carroll, Henry and Henderson counties alone have indicated a desire to attend, and reservations for a number of others in other parts of the state have already been made. Franklin, Grundy, Greene, Hamilton and one Alabama county bordering Tennessee have already sent in tentative names of students.

Topping the list of well-known leaders who will lecture, conduct discussions or otherwise participate in the one week school, is **AUBREY WILLIAMS**, publisher of the SOUTHERN FARMER, and former close personal advisor to

Security Administration. Dr. Mitchell is known to Southern farmers through his extensive work with rural populations through both governmental and private agencies.

"Rural Health — KENNETH POHLMAN, assistant health administrator, Farm Home Administration (formerly Farm Security Administration).

"Religion and the Farmer"— REV. EUGENE SMATHERS, author of the UNION FARMER column, **Religion and the Countyside**, and well-known for his community and agricultural work in Big Lick, Tennessee. Rev. Smathers is a member of the state board, Tennessee Territorial Farmers Union.

"Know Your Farmers Union,"— STANLEY VOGT, assistant to the director of education, National Farmers Union.

"Tennessee Cooperative Law" will be taught by **TOM LUDWIG**, state field representative; **MRS. ZYLPHIA HORTON** will conduct singing, and discuss **"Your Local**

To exact usury, every one of his brother. And I set a great assembly against them.—Nehemiah, 5:7.

UNION FARMER

part of the money and of the corn, the wine and the oil, that ye exact of them."

Volume II — Nashville, Tennessee, February, 1947 — Number 2

George Mitchell
Rm 432 63 Auburn Av NE
ATLANTA GA

Middlemen Still Kicking Up Storm In Huntingdon

Now It's Over Union Cream Station

HUNTINGDON.—One way or another, the merchants and the middlemen still hate to see the Farmers Union here provide services to its members. The latest case involves private business enterprises getting the State Department of Agriculture to revoke the creamery license of Mr. W. F. Butler, who bought cream from Carroll County farmers trading at the local Farmers Union Mill and Feed company.

One of the first operations of the mill here was to set up a cream station, after farmers throughout the county had complained of unfair weights and tests on the part of private buyers. Butler operated the test station on the Union premises, and satisfaction on the part of sellers attracted wide attention until things began to pop.

Before any one around here could say Jack Robinson, V. L. Fuqua, state dairy commissioner, revoked the license of Mr. Butler, but not of the Farmers Union. The story is best told through the correspondence between Commissioner Fuqua and Mr. A. C. Lange. State Farmers Union president. The UNION FARMER herewith presents two full letters exchanged between them:

Mr. V. L. Fuqua
State Dairy Commissioner
Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Commissioner:

Your letter to Mr. W. F. Butler has been referred to me, inasmuch as the station license has been issued in my name.

It is not intended to shield Mr. Butler in any way whatsoever, but I feel that you, as the authoritative person, should be in possession of all the facts.

Your letter mentioned a visit by your inspectors on October 9 of which I was not aware, but on November 2 Mr. King and Mr. Pearson contacted me with the information that Mr. Butler had not complied with the regulations of your department and stressed the point that there had been no sediment tests taken and that the percentage had been overread in some instances.

To make myself clear and to obtain fairness for all concerned, I beg to be allowed to outline the facts in this matter. This enterprise of buying cream is just one of many which are sponsored by the Farmers Union and will be incorporated under the Cooperative marketing laws of our State.

Mr. Butler was recommended as our buyer after starting operation with an inexperienced person, also considering that he was well-known to the farmers in this section.

At that stage I received information that we could expect considerable effort to prevent this man from operating a cream station in this community. Mr. Butler himself did not expect otherwise.

Now, in the light of presenting facts, I am wondering why small discrepencies should be limelighted regarding a station with such a small patronage as the one in question, in favor of some that have been in operation for years. I personally have patronized cream stations in Huntingdon for the past 12 years and never have received the results of a sediment test. Upon inquiry I have found that I am in position to furnish you with at least one-hundred affidavits that such tests are unknown to the respective signers.

Mr. Butler has nothing to gain by being dishonest and for this reason I feel that he should be reprimanded and given another chance. Laxity is not advisable, but fairness is essential.

Yours truly,
A. C. LANGE, Pres.
Carroll County Farmers Union

It turns out, as revealed by Mr. Lange, that the charges against Mr. Butler were for over-reading on tests! In other words, he was giving in some instances the farmer the break, when it came to tests and weights. He was testing in favor of the farmer instead of against him, as proved by the inspectors who checked the station.

Furthermore, another charge was that no sediment tests were being run. Yet, it was commonly known that it was not a practice of any of the local cream stations to run a sediment test. At least the farmers had not been informed of any such practice.

But here's the letter from Mr. Fuqua in answer to Lange:

Mr. A. C. Lange
Carroll County Farmers' Union
Huntingdon, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Lange:

We have no charges against you as the licensee of the Cream Station.

Our charges are against Mr. W. F. Butler who is a licensed tester, who has falsified his records and in addition manipulated tests in such a fashion as to give false and incorrect tests.

As stated in our letter of November 6th a visit was made to the Station on October 9th, at which time Mr. Butler was informed pertaining to the running of sediment tests and four check-tests were run on his cream at that time, three of which did not agree with the tests he had given to the seller of the cream, at which time Mr. Butler was informed that it was against the law to manipulate the test in any manner.

A re-inspection was made on November 2nd at which time it was found that Mr. Butler had falsified his records pertaining to the running of sediments and it was also found that the tests run on cream by him were inaccurate insofar as the records on his buying report were concerned, therefore a letter was written to Mr. Butler on November 6th giving him until Tuesday, November 12, 1946, to show

(Continued on Page 3)

Religion, Labor and Farm Conference Established

A state-wide Conference on Religion, Labor and Farm was established last month by Dean Fleming James, dean of the Theology school at the University of the South (emeritus) and by Homer Crabtree, state Farmers Union secretary.

First meeting, at which time large attendance is expected, is to be held Saturday, January 25th, in Lexington courthouse, in Henderson County. The conference will begin at 10 a. m. and close at noon. Delegations from religious, labor and farm groups were expected to attend at the time of this writing.

Heading the list of speakers will be Dean James, one of the South's most prominent theologians and long time supporter of the idea of organization of small farmers.

Although the Lexington meeting will be the inaugural meeting of the Conference, other meetings throughout rural Tennessee will be set within the near future. The conerence was established to bring closer harmony between church leaders, labor and farm groups and the general rural population.

Large Attendance Expected At Farmers Union School

Bakewell Colored Farmers Will Hear Union Described

CHATTANOOGA.— The second meeting for Bakewell colored farmers near here to discuss the program and plans of the Farmers Union will be held in the school house, February 13 (Thursday) at 7 p. m., R. G. Price, Secretary-Treasurer of the Tri-State Co-op, announced last week.

Bakewell is near Soddy, Tennessee, in Hamilton County, and is known as one of the most successful Negro farm communities in the state. Several farmers have expressed interest in setting up a local Farmers Union in the school, but at a previous meeting in December, severe weather prevented large attendance.

Dr. P. A. Stephens, prominent Negro doctor, author of the book, DEMOCRACY AND LASTING PEACE, and president of the large Chattanooga chapter of the National Association for Advancement of the Colored People, has been invited by Price to address the meeting along with other Farmers Union officials.

In an interview with Professor Leonard Robinson, principal of the Bakewell school, it was learned that several of the farmers plan, after organization of a local, to send one or two students to the Farmers Union school to be held in Monteagle this month. Mr. Robinson, one of the leading Negro citizens of Hamilton County, is a charter member of the Southern Rural Educational Service, founded by the Tennessee Territorial Farmers Union last year.

8 Unions Back Farmers Union

Support from other than farm organizations for the repeal of the gas tax used on farm machinery, wholehearted opposition to the retail sales tax, and support for the proposed teachers' salary increase, was gained last month by Farmers Union representation in Nashville, A. C. Lange, state president, reported.

The unanimous support for these three legislative stands of the Tennessee Farmers Union before the Nashville legislature came from the following Unions:

Painters' Union (AFL)
Teamsters' Union (AFL)
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (Independent)
Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way (Independent)
All CIO Unions in Tennessee
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Independent)
Typographical Union
Order of Railroad Conductors (Independent)

In addition, union representatives in Nashville from the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the CIO both agreed to call on their national officers, Al Whitney and

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Aubrey Williams, Other Prominent Southerners To Teach In Monteagle

MONTEAGLE—An outstanding list of instructors are awaiting Farmers Union students at the Farmers Union school here this month. The class will be conducted during the week February 16 to 21 at Highlander Folk school, atop Cumberland Mountain.

Field reports from Union officials throughout the state are enthusiastic in the number expected to attend from locals and from members-at-large throughout Tennessee. Expenses for board and room and tuition while at the school are being borne by the State Farmers Union, as announced last month in the UNION FARMER.

More than a score of Union members in Carroll, Henry and Henderson counties alone have indicated a desire to attend, and reservations for a number of others in other parts of the state have already been made. Franklin, Grundy, Greene, Hamilton and one Alabama county bordering Tennessee have already sent in tentative names of students.

Topping the list of well-known leaders who will lecture, conduct discussions or otherwise participate in the one week school, is **AUBREY WILLIAMS**, publisher of the SOUTHERN FARMER, and former close personal advisor to President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Mr. Williams was recently elected to the presidency of the Alabama Farmers Union. During his instruction time, the long-time Farmers Union member will discuss the question, **"What Are Farmers Headed For?"**

SCHEDULE

A schedule of topics and teachers includes the following:

"Farm Legislation and How to Get It?'—RUSSELL SMITH, legislative secretary of the National Farmers Union (Washington office). Mr. Smith received acclaim recently from Southern farmers for his keen analysis of the causes behind the fall in cotton prices, and his testimony to Congressional representatives concerning alleviatory legislation on that South-wide problem.

BENTON STONG, editor of the National UNION FARMER, will also discuss legislation with Mr. Smith.

"Cooperatives Here and Abroad," DR. ALVA W. TAYLOR, former professor of social ethics at Vanderbilt University, and life-long advocate and champion of the cooperative movement.

"Agencies the Farmers Need and How to Get Them."—DR. GEORGE MITCHELL, former regional administrator for the Farm Security Administration. Dr. Mitchell is known to Southern farmers through his extensive work with rural populations through both governmental and private agencies.

"Rural Health — KENNETH POHLMAN, assistant health administrator, Farm Home Administration (formerly Farm Security Administration).

"Religion and the Farmer"—REV. EUGENE SMATHERS, author of the UNION FARMER column, **Religion and the Countryside**, and well-known for his community and agricultural work in Big Lick, Tennessee. Rev. Smathers is a member of the state board, Tennessee Territorial Farmers Union.

"Know Your Farmers Union,"—STANLEY VOGT, assistant to the director of education, National Farmers Union.

"Tennessee Cooperative Law" will be taught by **TOM LUDWIG**, state field representative; **MRS. ZYLPHIA HORTON** will conduct singing, and discuss **"Your Local Union and Your Community."**

MYLES HORTON, state director of organization, Farmers Union, will be in charge of the week-long program, and will conduct a daily class in **"Leadership."**

Other National Union officers are expected, but direct confirmation of their presence at the school has not been received, school officials reported.

APPLICATION BLANK

Students desiring to attend the one week term may turn to page 5 for application blanks. A full page advertisement further describing classes, with an application blank which should be mailed by February 10th to Box 3, Monteagle, Tennessee, will be found on that page.

Wildersville Local Meets

Free movies were presented at the last Farmers Union meeting at Wildersville schoolhouse, Henderson County, last month. Although two flooding creeks kept some farmers in this vicinity from attending, a large crowd including women and children saw the free Farmers Union films. A. C. Lange, Al Meggs, and James Walton spoke.

Greene County Seeks Back Money From Warehouses

Greene County Farmers Union members continued last month to investigate the lagality of practices of the tobacco auction warehouses in Greeneville, with an eye toward prosecution of the warehouses for alleged illegal charges against tobacco growers this past season.

Old state laws provide maximum charges that may be made by warehouses against tobacco growers in this state, and provide also for penalties for violation to be paid farmers retroactively for six years.

At the same time A. C. Lange, state president of the Farmers Union, has been requested by the East Tennessee Farmers Union to look into the possibilities of having legislation regulating tobacco warehouses passed in the present state Legislature. Lange is representing the Farmers Union while the legislature is in session.

A full statement of the charges against the local tobacco houses was made in last month's UNION FARMER special Greene County edition. H. N. Hatley and J. J. King, Jr., president and secretary respectively of the Dairy co-op, are leading the struggle of farmers here to recover recent alleged overcharges by the tobacco association. (See advertisement, page 6).

TENNESSEE
Industrial Planning
NEWSLETTER
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
TENNESSEE STATE PLANNING COMMISSION
432 SIXTH AVENUE NORTH, NASHVILLE 3

Vol. 1, No. 6 Geo. I. Whitlatch, Editor October 1, 1945

ARE YOU READY TO TALK BUSINESS?

At the present time, this Commission's Industrial Development Division is in contact and working with some 50 towns and cities that would like to develop new industries in their respective communities. Obviously, with our small staff, we are very thinly spread and cannot give a great deal of personal assistance to any one community. This "Newsletter" gives publicity to out-of-state industrial inquiries of more or less general application, and numerous towns and cities have indicated their interest in these by writing to us. Wherever practical, we present the interests of such towns and cities. And, in an advisory capacity, we are being able to render definite assistance to other Tennessee communities in their planning for new industry.

But, we cannot perform miracles. Of necessity, our job is mainly that of an intermediary between community and industry, and we cannot just bring an industry to a town because your community needs one. First, there must be an interest by industry, either local or out-of-state, in your community. Then, this interest must be developed, although many times you may fail to obtain the industry sought. The selection of a location for a new plant is a complex problem, and the industry making the choice makes the final decision as to which point offers the most economic advantages.

It is evident, therefore, that local industrial development involves both community and industry. But the primary question is how willing is your community to work to obtain a new industry. This Division may be of some assistance through the inquiries received in this office, yet these are limited and far from sufficient for the many towns that would like to have new payrolls. Further, the mere act of writing or telling us of your needs will not bring results. Frankly, successful industrial advancement of a community will depend largely on its own efforts.

There is no formula for obtaining new industries. Some locations have natural industrial advantages. Other locations are made attractive by constructive thinking and planning by forward-looking citizens. In this latter category are the towns and cities which have analysed their positions, have recognized their needs, and have formulated plans for taking care of new industries. Such towns have made funds available for the construction and leasing of any needed new buildings, have adopted liberal industrial tax policies, have agreed upon the public services that can be extended to new industry, and have taken other constructive steps.

With the right kind of thinking and honest effort, almost any town or city can obtain "leads" on industrial prospects. Bankers, wholesalers and retailers, advertising agencies, local electric power boards and cooperatives, and similar sources should be fully explored. In some cases, the direct approach works best. Delegations from a community simply go to a prominent manufacturer and show him the advantages of locating in their town. Again, financial assistance to some local concern may be the very best kind of expansion for your town.

All of this will require work - plenty of genuine effort, with many disappointments before any successes are won. Yet, the net result will pay good dividends. And,

remember, all towns cannot be "oases of industry", but if you think your town or city has possibilities, then you'll have to work to develop these potentialities.

One of the most apparent weaknesses observed in our assistance to communities is lack of organized planning for industry. Suppose you should have a chance to confer, today, with the officials of a company that is considering your community as a new plant location. Can your group, with authority, give definite answers and binding decisions on what the community can do in providing needed public facilities?

New water and sewerage lines must be laid to the plant site. What can you do on those -- will the construction be free or what will it cost the industry? Where is a suitable site, and approximately what is its value per acre? Your normal tax assessments are high. Can these be reduced to the new industry? Can you give actual figures as to the probable annual taxes on the proposed plant? Where can coal, fuel oil, and power be obtained, and what are your local delivered costs on these items? What are local construction costs, on a square-foot basis?

Think your situation through, and if you are not prepared to give specific answers on the above points and numerous others that may be asked, then you are not ready to talk to prospective industrialists. The engineers or other industrial personnel that would come to investigate new plant locations are too busy and their time too valuable for talking generalities; they are accustomed to dealing with facts, and their decisions will be based on facts. Upon their decisions will depend the investment of thousands of dollars. The community which is prepared to present its case clearly but briefly, in actual dollars and cents, will be able to negotiate in a convincing fashion, with greatly enhanced chances of success.

So, if you are not ready to talk business, begin now to assemble the necessary facts and figures. Get together with your mayor, your county judge and reach a definite agreement as to what can be offered as an industrial tax policy -- what you can do in providing public services. Let your industrial development committee become an authoritative spokesman for the community. It may save you embarrassment and disappointment when you sit down to talk business with that industry you have been wanting.

* * *

CAMDEN SURVEYS LABOR SUPPLY

A recent survey taken in Camden indicates that a total of 2,000 persons are available in that area for industrial employment.

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Correction on Status of Milan War Plant

In the last issue of the "Newsletter", our news item on the V-J closure of Tennessee war plants left the erroneous impression that the Wolf Creek Ordnance Works at Milan was continuing limited operations indefinitely.

The Milan Chamber of Commerce advises us that operations at the "Wolf Creek" plant will not extend beyond January 1, 1945.

INQUIRIES ON INDUSTRIAL LOCATIONS

The Industrial Development Division will be glad to hear from any city or town in regard to buildings, plant sites, or developed plans that may possibly meet the needs of any of the industries listed below, or listed in previous issues of the "Newsletter". In corresponding about any of the listings, please mention both number and classification.

48. Paint Manufacturer: Desires location in small town or city, with accessibility to river and rail transportation.

    Needs building with 75,000 sq. ft. floor space, either single- or multiple-story. Will employ several hundred, mainly male workers.

53. Work Shirts & Pants: Nationally recognized manufacturer -- over $1,000,000 capital -- now operating seven Mid-West plants, seeks location in town of 3,000-5,000 population. Policy of complete community participation and interested only in town with strong local unity. Will not consider location that has another garment plant or allied industry. Employ about 300 women (ages 16-35) and 10-20 men.

    Requires strictly modern industrial building 25,000 sq. ft., one-floor. Will furnish standard plans to communities interested in constructing necessary plant. Company will pay nominal annual rental but does not desire acquisition of plant building.

* * *

SALES AND PURCHASE OPPORTUNITIES

Cotton & Rayon Goods: Manufacturer of linens, with nation-wide sales coverage to the country's best retail stores, desires to act as exclusive selling agent for Tennessee manufacturers of bath mats, cotton or rayon bed spreads (chenille and candlewick), and other related lines of quality merchandise. Interested mills are invited to arrange for appointments through this Division.

Parking Meters: Surplus supply of 100 parking meters for sale, by an East Tennessee City Government, at price well below original cost. Reason for sale is that needs of city are met by the 150 presently installed.

This city has found meters to be profitable -- a total of $100 is collected weekly from their meters.

* * *

SOME DECEPTIVE ASPECTS OF PUBLIC SUBSIDY

(Third of a series of advisory articles on industrial development problems)

Propositions submitted to communities are often deceptive in their initial presentation as against actual results. Garment manufacture offers one of the most deceptive.

This is one of the simplest of industries, merely a home occupation transferred to mass production. Equipment is relatively simple and inexpensive. Only a minimum of skills is required for operation, and, consequently, wages are of relative low scale.

Equipment and working capital for a plant of 200 employees need not exceed $10,000 to $15,000. For this a manufacturer may ask for a building and auxiliary facilities that would require a $50,000 investment by the community, with the promise of a payroll of $2000 to $3000 per week or $100,000 to $150,000 per year. With a turnover of money in circulation derived from the payroll estimated at 3 to 6 times, a new volume of local business averaging $500,000 annually may be shown by the prospective manufacturer. By indicating that the local average business profit would be 10%, a community can be shown where it would receive an annual net return of $50,000 on the investment in the building.

However, let us assume that the industry fails to maintain the initial wage scale or the total employment promised. Then, the annual payroll, instead of the anticipated $100,000 to $150,000, may possibly average only $50,000 or $60,000. Again, perhaps, the local merchants' profits average only 3%, instead of 10%, owing to a large volume of the new industry's business transactions being with the public utilities which have low margins of profit. Further, some of the expected profits may go to non-resident owners or the over-all year-after-year circulation of money does not come up to expectations.

Hence, with only 3% profit, and assuming that one-half of a gross payroll turn-over of $200,000 stays in the community, the actual return to the community is equivalent to only 1½% of the net payroll, or $3000 annually on a $50,000 investment. As a definitely plausible and possible eventuality, such 6% return on the investment reflects many of the answers and objections to subsidization of industry.

* * *

"KINGSPORT: AN INDUSTRY PATTERN"

Kingsport, Tennessee's famous planned industrial city, is the subject of an article under the above title in the August 31 issue of the "Monthly Review", published by the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta.

Written by Earle L. Rauber, the article traces the growth of Kingsport from its settlement in 1748, through the Civil War and reconstruction days during which the old town was practically destroyed economically, up to today's modern industrial city -- planned and built on a new site as a result of the vision of one man, John B. Dennis.

As the builder of the Clinchfield Route of the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railroad through Kingsport, Mr. Dennis realized that successful operation of the road depended on the development along its route of freight tonnages that would supplement the line's coal haulage. Out of this idea grew the plan to build a modern industrial town at Kingsport, and to this end was organized the now famous Kingsport Improvement Corporation.

Rauber's tracing of the location, expansion, and interdependence of Kingsport's industries, which include Borden Mills, Tennessee Eastman Corp., Mead Corp., Kingsport Press, Holliston Mills, and Blue Ridge Glass Corp., is brief but entirely adequate to demonstrate that this is one of the most unique developments in industrial history.

"For the benefit of other communities that care to profit from its experiences, . . . Kingsport has demonstrated certain important principles of sound industrial growth. It has shown, in the first place, that a considerable development of industry can be created on a relatively slender basis of natural resources if care is taken that the individual industries are of a sort that will to some extent mutually support one another."

Furthermore, Kingsport demonstrates that the first step in building such an industry pattern is careful analysis to determine the industries best adaptable to local labor supply, resources, and other factors of the existing industrial situation. "The second step is, then, to seek out diligently such industries and persuade them of the opportunities that exist."

"Finally, Kingsport has demonstrated that industrial development can be achieved without promiscuous subsidization and the offering of special favors to new industries."

* * *

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE LAUNCHED

The University of Chattanooga, on September 20, inaugurated its Industrial Research Institute, under the direction of Dr. Raymond B. Seymour. In his address at the dedication of the Institute, Dr. Seymour outlined the South's vast natural resources and pointed out that this region has the opportunity to "become one of the most important sections of our country," but only if its research facilities are expanded and its resources developed scientifically."

The new research facility, operating on a non-profit basis, will provide contract research services to Chattanooga and other Tennessee industries, as well as to others throughout the South. The Institute, housed in a new specially designed building on the University campus, will be equipped to investigate problems in the various branches of Chemical and Chemical Engineering, with supporting assistance from the University's departments of Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Geology, Mathematics, and Economics and Commerce.

Projects for investigation may be submitted by any individual or any industry or association, regardless of size or location. Costs will be limited to actual expenditures, including salary of the technologist, use of special materials and equipment, and proportionate share of overhead and supervisory expenses.

Additional information concerning the Research Institute may be obtained from Dr. Raymond B. Seymour, Industrial Research Institute, University of Chattanooga, Chattanooga 3, Tennessee.

* * *

PRODUCTION LINE NEWS AND NOTES

Governor Checks On State's War Facilities

Bayard Tarpley, Executive Secretary to Governor Jim McCord, was in Washington early in September to discuss with government officials the probable disposition of military installations in Tennessee, particularly those in which State funds were invested.

Some decision on surplus airfields, Tarpley reports, is expected to be announced in Washington by October 15 and on other military installations in November.

Governor McCord plans to go to Washington on October 7 for further conferences on this subject with war department officials.

Industrial Directory Being Revised

"Tennessee Manufacturers", this Commission's directory of the State's manufacturing concerns, currently is being revised by the Industrial Development Division.

This directory, issued in October 1943, represented the first attempt at state-wide listing of industries and, throughout the war period, it met continuing needs for this type of information, particularly for war agencies such as WPB and OPA.

The revision now under way contemplates expansion of listings to include all mining and quarrying operations in the State and certain groups of wood-working industries, all of which were omitted in the first edition. The new edition, will be more truly an industrial directory rather than the present more limited directory of manufactures.

In the work of revision, the local CED groups of Middle and East Tennessee, Chambers of Commerce, University of Tennessee Bureau of Business Research, Chattanooga Manufacturers Association, and other industrial and civic organizations are cooperating in the distribution of questionnaires to individual industries.

Job Layoffs Moderate in State

A total of 31,444 persons, up to September 15, had been laid off in Tennessee plants since V-J Day, according to the State Department of Employment Security. In this period, there was a total of 19,435 job openings.

The Memphis area, with 4,933 job layoffs, was hardest hit; the Nashville area was second with 5,455; and Milan was third with 5,161.

New Setup for Science & Industry Association

The Southern Association of Science and Industry, which has been in existence for 5 years, was formally incorporated on September 9 at a meeting in Birmingham. Under this reorganization, the association will increase its board membership to 180 and will request a fund of $500,000 for its operation. Objective of the new program will be increased efforts to improve the South's educational structure and to develop Southern resources industrially in order to bring the region's per capita wealth on a par or above the national average.

Aids to Veterans

"Getting Into the Trucking Business" is a small guidebook for veterans who are thinking of going into the trucking business. This small pamphlet, available from the American Trucking Associations, Inc., Washington, D. C., tells how to get into the business; points up the value of "know-how", initiative, selection of area of operations, etc; describes types of operations; and answers a long list of specific questions that are most commonly asked about trucking.

"Getting Started Farming After the War", Publication 290 of the University of Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service, briefly outlines probable postwar trends in agriculture and then presents the opportunities and difficulties for young people who farm in partnership with parents, rent farms, or farm on part-time basis.

* * *

Industrial and Marketing Plans Made at Jackson

The greater Jackson and Madison County Development Association in mid-September voted to form an industrial building corporation that can provide suitable buildings for new industries locating in that city.

Under this proposal, the industrial building corporation will be empowered to raise funds - by public stock subscription - for the construction of general purpose industrial buildings, to be leased to responsible new industries on a basis sufficient to cover interest charges, insurance, taxes, and reasonable depreciation. The buildings may be sold to renting industries at cost, less depreciation.

In presenting the resolution for the proposed building corporation, Mr. Frank Caldwell of the Association's Industrial Committee, pointed out the success of the Louisville (Ky.) Industrial Foundation* through similar use of publicly subscribed funds in assisting in local development of new industrial enterprises. Numerous West Tennessee cities and towns, Mr. Caldwell pointed out, are offering free plants and other forms of public subsidization in their bidding for new industries, and, to offset this, Jackson must make some provision to attract industry. The Association's resolution specifically declares against outright gifts or bonuses, but urges the City and County governments to grant reasonable tax concessions to new industries for a limited period of time.

In a separate session, the Trade Relations Division of the Association named a committee to establish at Jackson markets for the area's varied types of farm produce. The committee will contact leading buyers of vegetables and other farm produce with a view to having them establish offices and market facilities in Jackson. After sales potentials have been established, the local farmers will be asked to take production apportionments in order to prevent glutting of the market.

*See: The Louisville Industrial Foundation, A Study in Community Capitalization of Local Industries, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, Feb. 1945. This was reviewed in Tennessee State Planning Commission's "TENNESSEE PLANNER", April 1945.

* * *

RFC OFFERS PLANTS AND EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

Government-owned war plants, machine tools and other industrial equipment, and many construction materials, declared surplus as a result of cancellation of war contracts, are now up for disposal through the RFC. If you are considering expansion of your business or intend to establish a new plant of any kind, it will pay to investigate the possibilities of these government surplus facilities and materials.

In Tennessee, the Chattanooga plant of the Southern Ferro Alloys Company, totaling approximately 14,000 sq. ft. and equipped with machinery and electric furnace for the manufacture of ferrosilicon, is being offered for purchase or lease. A number of additional plants, ranging from around 100,000 to 765,000 sq. ft. of floor space are "on the market" in Chattanooga, Memphis, Nashville, and other Tennessee points.

Approximately $12,000,000 worth of construction materials and equipment, including lumber, telephone poles, fire hydrants, nails, roofing, plumbing fixtures, electrical motors and other equipment, rope, wire, water pumps, desks, filing cabinets, and many other items, are soon to be offered for sale from the Indiana Ordnance Works, through the Louisville (Ky.) RFC offices.

Machine tools and other industrial equipment can be obtained through the Tennessee office of RFC at Nashville. Interested parties should submit their requirements to the RFC office in triplicate, indicating clearly their needs by groups of various types of equipment.

* * *

POSTWAR JOB CHART

Discharged service men, as well as personnel managers of industry and business, can use to advantage the "Post-War Job Chart" published in Forbes magazine for September 1.

Tabulated in the chart are the principal military occupations, as aerial gunner, cartographer, tank crewman, boatswain's mate, etc., with their civilian counterparts. Use of the chart will indicate the various types of civilian occupations for which special military training has best fitted the Army or Navy veteran. Both military and civilian occupations are briefly described, with reference books cited for each of the latter.

War veterans who are interested in establishing their own service businesses or small industrial enterprises may find the chart of some usefulness as a preliminary check on their industrial qualifications.

* * *

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Laundries: Middle and East Tennessee towns of 4,800 and 2,300 population, respectively, are in need of laundry facilities. Government-owned surplus laundry equipment now available for purchase offers an opportunity for enterprising local capital to establish these needed local services.

Bakery and Ice Plant: East Tennessee town of 2,800 population wants a bakery and ice plant to serve local trade.

* * *

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS AND PLANT SITES AVAILABLE

Industrial Buildings

The "Newsletter", as a public service, will list for Tennessee communities data on any available industrial buildings, or plant sites, provided complete information is filed with this Commission. The Industrial Development Division will be glad to furnish interested parties with additional information on those plants and sites listed below or in previous issues of the "Newsletter".

Middle Tennessee

Town of 500 population: Two-story brick building, 40 x 100 sq. ft., clear working space; lower floor concrete; upper floor woodsupported by hewn beams; monitor-type roof, composition roofing; building formerly used for sewing operation.

Two-story brick building, 50 x 75, formerly used by garage; on street by railroad.

East Tennessee

Town of 5,000 population: Two-story brick building, 70,000 sq. ft. area, equipped with escalators, hydraulic elevator, two large steam boilers, sprinkler-protected. On railroad spur, within 200 yds. of concrete highway. Ample labor supply - particularly female.

West Tennessee

Town of 500 population: 3 buildings, 1 vacant lot. One two-story brick building, 5,300 sq. ft.; one one-story building, 2,400 sq. ft.; one partial building - concrete floor. All within fifty feet of railroad spur. Tax-free, rent-free.

Town of 1,500 population: Group of iron-clad buildings, one-story, concrete floors, sprinkler protected, totaling 25,000 sq. ft.; private rail spur; served with public light, water, and natural gas lines; in area of low tax rates and plentiful labor supply. Close to major market center of the South. Owner of building willing to furnish plant and part of capital for an industry with the proper background of experience and promising future prospects.

Town of 500 population: Three-story concrete building, elevator, total 12,500 sq.ft., fronts on street; 50 yds. from railroad and near State highway.

Plant Site

West Tennessee

City of 300,000 population: 6½ acres of rolling land, formerly the location of a lumber mill, inside the corporate limits and served by the city water mains with power and gas lines to site; 2000 ft. from street, with surfaced road to site. Public railroad siding. In industrial zoned area.

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SYMPOSIUM OF SMALL BUSINESS AIDS

Industrial committee members of Chambers of Commerce or other civic organizations that are concerned with advancing industrialization in their communities should have, as required reading, a symposium of papers entitled "Financing Small Business", published in the Summer-Autumn issue of Duke University's "Law and Contemporary Problems".

Particularly pertinent to problems of local industrial development are the articles on the following subjects - "The Role and Problems of Small Business", covering the advantages and disadvantages of small business, the value of aids to small business, and similar problems applicable to the economy of most small communities; "How Small Business Competes for Funds", i.e., sources of financing open to small business, as commercial banks, industrial banking companies, equipment manufacturers, private venture capital, and private industrial development groups; "Financing the Acquisition of Surplus Plants and Goods"; Financial Advice and Guidance for Small Business"; "A Regional Experiment in Practical Development of Industries", covering the methods used in New England to promote the development of new industries to offset earlier losses through migration of old established industries to other regions, mainly the South and West; "The RFC 75% Program", covering this organization's program of financial assistance in encouraging industrial development (reviewed below in detail).

Copies of the report on "Financing Small Business" are available from the Duke University School of Law, Durham, N. C. at $1 per copy.

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RFC 75% PROGRAM

Communities considering construction of plant facilities for reliable industries will do well to investigate the RFC's Blanket Participation Agreement (BPA) program of financial assistance.

Under the BPA program, loans made by approved banks to business enterprises are provided practically automatic guaranty up to 75% of the principal, without the necessity of filing loan applications with the RFC. By this action, industry is assured of the availability of sufficient credit to convert effectively to peacetime production and, also, private banking is encouraged to assist in creating and developing new postwar commercial and industrial enterprises.

Application for loans under the BPA program are made directly to commercial banks which, in turn, are required to obtain RFC approval of the schedule of salaries and other compensation of officers and other key personnel of the proposed borrower. If these are approved by the RFC Loan Agency Manager, the bank can make the loan, providing that it does not exceed $250,000 and that the bank takes 25% new money participation. Loans so made must be secured by validly pledged collateral of an appraised value in excess of the unpaid balance of the loan, are repayable in yearly installments aggregating not less than 10% of principal, and bear interest not in excess of 4% on the RFC's part nor 6% on the bank's part.

"Business enterprises" entitled to loans under this program are defined as any businesses privately owned and operated for profit which assist in maintaining and

promoting the econimic stability of the country, or encourage the employment of labor. This is intended to include all industrial or commercial concerns which are engaged in manufacturing, distributing, and marketing products.

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSIONS AND CONTRACTIONS

Plateau Manufacturing Co., Crossville, whose plant on the "Cumberland Homesteads" was razed by fire last year, was scheduled to resume its furniture production in September at another plant on the "Homesteads".

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The Rock City Paper Box Company, Nashville, has been sold to the Newth-Morris Box Corp., Baltimore, through sale to the latter of the Nashville company's common stock. No changes in the plant's operations are anticipated, except for expansion of output through addition of new equipment and gradual addition of new employees.

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Dempster Bros., Inc., Knoxville has purchased an 8½ acre tract in suburban Nashville, off Murfreesboro Road, for the construction of a display room-warehouse and a shop to handle the company's road building construction equipment.

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Carter Manufacturing Company of Memphis has awarded contracts for the construction of three plants at Memphis, Nashville, and Birmingham for the manufacture of trailer and truck bodies. Rust Engineering Co., Pittsburg, received the contract awards.

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Jersey Pride Creamery of Columbia has been re-purchased by G. G. Pinkston who sold it two years ago. It is reported that Mr. Pinkston plans to build a new plant, expanding production to include the manufacture of ice cream.

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Sale for $10½ million of the Chicago Corporation's interest in the Tennessee Gas & Transmission Company's 1,265 mile natural gas pipeline was made early in September to a group headed by Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation.

Tennessee Natural Gas Lines, Inc., which has contract arrangements for Tennessee distribution of gas from TG&TC's pipeline, is not affected by the sale.

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Recent consolidation of American Airlines with Mid-Continent Airlines greatly advances Tennessee's position as a transcontinental airways center. The merger will provide a direct link, via "American" connections at Tulsa, with Minneapolis, St. Paul, Omaha and other Midwest points and with Shreveport and New Orleans.

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Fulton Sylphon Co., Knoxville, in late August, returned to a full eight-hour first shift and a partial second shift, after a few days of 4-hour operations during reconversion.

The Aluminum Company of America, Alcoa, also has returned to production after a short layoff due to inventory taking. No important reconversion changes were necessary for the "Alcoa" operations.

REPORT CONTINUES TO RECEIVE PRAISE

We are still receiving very flattering comments on our recently released "Industrial Resources of Tennessee". Here are a few more excerpts from varied sources:

"..... wish to commend you on the excellent work shown in your ...fine volume "Industrial Resources of Tennessee"...Carry on the good work. It serves a needed purpose in Tennessee." - Tenn. minister.

".....we are all of the opinion that the subject matter selected and the method of presentation are excellent." - Nationally known Calif. engineering firm.

"May I compliment you on the very excellent work done in producing this publication. I am forwarding it to other interested divisions of our organization for their information." - Penna. manufacturer.

"This is a splendid piece of work and shows in a clear-cut and graphic way many of the resources of the State. It should go a long way toward stimulating postwar development in the State." - Agricultural specialist.

"This is a very complete report and it has been of a great deal of help to the writer in some studies he is now making." - S. Car. engineering firm.

Copies of this report are still available at $1.00 per copy.

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TENNESSEE
Industrial Planning
NEWSLETTER

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
TENNESSEE STATE PLANNING COMMISSION
432 SIXTH AVENUE NORTH, NASHVILLE 3

Vol. 1, No. 7 Geo. I. Whitlatch, Editor November 1, 1945

ADVERTISING AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

That "Advertising pays" is a demonstrable fact and a too-familiar expression to need much elaboration. The American public is advertising conscious. It makes most of its purchase from nationally advertised brands. Millions of dollars are annually expended by manufacturers, fruit growers, and other producers in convincing us that their products are superior to unadvertised brands. This isn't always true, but advertising sells the goods and that's what counts.

Take California oranges, for example. The Orlando (Fla.) Reporter- Star, in a recent editorial points out that "not since 1923 has California produced such a crop of marble-sized oranges. Ordinarily you would not expect them to find public favor. But the public has been sold on their merit, and the public is buying them in ever-increasing amounts. The reason -- California citrus growers told the public the smaller oranges were richer in juice, and a good value for the price asked. In other words, 'advertising did it'."

Now we're not in the orange business, but we think the California technique is applicable to industrial development in Tennessee. After all, we've got something to sell here and, figuratively speaking, our products are not marble-sized oranges but are full-blown, up-to-standard fruit. First we're selling Tennessee's many outstanding industrial advantages -- low-cost power and fuel, huge reservoirs of efficient native labor, a wide variety of mineral, agricultural, and forest resources, excellent highway, river, and rail transportation, comfortable living conditions at reasonable costs, and unparalleled recreational facilities.

But these are only a part of our selling job. In the State are many small cities and towns, modern and progressive, that have much to offer the new industries that become "sold" on Tennessee's basic advantages. Many industries prefer to locate in the smaller cities and towns where they are free of the smoke, congestion, delays, and attendantly increased operating costs imposed by the metropolitan manufacturing centers. There's a lot of good selling argument in a location where the worker can have his own garden, and the boss can drive out to the lake or golf course in 10 minutes.

Some of our Tennessee towns and small cities are beginning to realize that they must "sell" their community -- that they must advertise its advantages, if they want to attract new industries. In the past year, a considerable number of Tennessee cities and towns have issued well-prepared factual advertising brochures, often with accompanying illustrations of the community's parks, schools, public buildings, and other attractions. We believe that this is a sound investment, if properly handled, because there's nothing like "tooting your own horn and letting the world know you are there."

A word of advice, however. Don't think a single advertising brochure can do the whole job. If your plans for increased industrialization get anywhere, you will have to work at the job. The advertising can serve only to attract attention to your city or town. Once you have that, the selling of your prospect is the real job.

And maybe you will have the experience of a West Tennessee town which recently mailed out a considerable number of advertising brochures. From one large, nationally known shoe manufacturer came an acknowledgment of its receipt, with the curt statement that

"at this time we are not interested in establishing a plant in your community, and, therefore, do not feel that you should go to the trouble to send us your prospectus." That, from a company which has spent millions in advertising to build up the name of its shoes and to obtain consumer goodwill. Undoubtedly, the official making that reply for the company had never heard of "public relations."

Remember, no asset is any more valuable than good "public relations," regardless of whether you are a manufacturer selling shoes or a town selling a plant site. If you can't sell your community to an industry, be gracious in your disappointment. A single act of discourtesy may slam the door to any possible future consideration of your community by that industry. Further, you often can win much goodwill by recommending location of an industry in a nearby community, if your town can't fill the bill. The poorest policy of all is to try to "hog" all the prospects. Industry located in your neighboring town will benefit your town, and much more can be gained through cooperation than through local jealousy and competition.

* * *

SALES OPPORTUNITIES

Responsible concern would like to purchase for cash:

(1) Paint plant or chemical plant readily convertible to paint manufacture; production to include both industrial finishes and usual consumer lines, plus specialties; net worth of plant should range from $250,000 to over $1,000,000.

(2) Food manufacturing plant with national or strong sectional sales.

(3) Pharmaceutical & chemical products plant with national or strong sectional sales.

(4) Department stores; own real estate or have favorable lease; must have leading position in local community.

Toys and Furniture: Sales promotion organization with nation-wide representation would like to negotiate drop-shipment propositions with Tennessee manufacturers of toys and/or juvenile and household furniture.

Leather Goods: Recently organized retail company wants dependable supplies of good-quality harness, saddles, and similar leather items.

Automotive Items: Sales organization wants contacts with Tennessee manufacturers of automobile and truck parts, accessories, and other lines of automotive items.

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CLASSIFICATION OF SURPLUS FEDERAL REAL ESTATE

The Federal Surplus Property Board currently is seeking the cooperation of all local non-governmental and governmental groups in a nation-wide classification of surplus Federal real estate, in order to insure that future use of such properties is in the best interest of the communities concerned.

The Federal Government now owns many million dollars worth of real estate which will become surplus and will be offered for disposal. These properties are scattered throughout the United States and are located in and around communities of every size. They include innumerable types of lands and buildings. These properties are owned or controlled by more than 100 Federal agencies.

After a property has been declared surplus by one of these agencies, the SPA "classifies" it and assigns it for disposal to one or more disposal agencies, as RFC or FHA. When the SPA classifies a property, it determines how the land should be divided into areas or parcels, how each part should be earmarked in terms of use for which the property appears best suited, and what general program shall be adopted for disposal of land, buildings, and other structures.

What happens to these Federally owned surplus lands is of serious concern to every community in which any of them are located. The "classification operations" of the SPA can help or hurt your town. The SPA is anxious to have the assistance of each and every local community group which has a valid community concern in the disposal of these properties. Consequently, SPA urges interested communities to submit their own recommendations as to the most acceptable uses in terms of the public interest and the greatest local benefit.

This Division will be glad to advise Tennessee communities as to the approved form for submitting their recommendations to the Surplus Property Administration.

* * *

SOUTHWARD TEXTILE MIGRATION TO CONTINUE

A survey recently completed by the Postwar Planning Committee of the National Box Manufacturers Association indicates that the textile industry, during the next few years, will continue its migration to the South, with additional expansion of that industry in West Coast areas.

Extensive change of location by many plants, "particularly from the New England and Middle Atlantic areas to the Southern states" is forecast by the report. Preferences as to localities in such moves appear to be Tennessee, North Carolina, Kentucky, Texas, and Alabama. Greater proximity to sources of the cotton and the synthetic fiber materials now being extensively produced in the South and this region's abundant labor supply are chief reasons cited for the anticipated moves.

* * *

SMALL BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES OFFERED BY TENNESSEE TOWNS

The development in Tennessee of new service establishments, retail stores, and other businesses are as important to the State's industrial expansion as are new manufacturing plants. With increasing industrialization, the consequent improvement in earning power of Tennessee workers is creating demands for better standards of living, including more and better consumer goods and general services.

Numerous communities in the State, even to some of the smallest, are alive to the desirability of obtaining new and modern drugstores, soda fountains, movie houses, radio service shops, garages, men's furnishing stores, food lockers, tourist courts, restaurants, and similar retail trade and service establishments.

Many of these offer excellent business opportunities for the investor with limited capital. Returning war veterans who have obtained certain training while in the military services, or who had practical experience in retail or service trades prior to induction, can well afford to consider the possibilities in these fields. It is estimated that 300 new modern tourist courts alone will be needed to take care of the expected increases of tourist travel in Tennessee during the next few years.

This Division, through its contacts with cities and towns throughout the State, has obtained information on specifically needed service and retail establishments for a number of communities. One East Tennessee college town of 2,500 population, for example, has indicated their need for men's furnishings, feed-seed-implement, jewelry, and furniture stores, plumbing and electrical services, a restaurant, and a hotel. Bakeries are needed in four Middle Tennessee towns, and laundries in three. Food lockers are wanted by three East Tennessee towns and by one West Tennessee town. Other needed services or retail stores wanted by one or more Tennessee towns and cities include apartment houses, hotels, drug stores, electrical supply service, furniture store, feed mill, ice plant, specialty printing plant and shoe repair shop. One town would like to have a manufacturer's agent establish offices in their community. These opportunities are in widely scattered communities, with populations ranging from towns of 500 up to cities of more than 100,000.

Interested parties can obtain from this Division information on any of the above-listed opportunities. In turn, towns or cities with recognized deficiencies in their local service or retail set-ups are invited to list such needs with this Commission.

A general list of small business opportunities is being prepared by this Division and should be available within a few weeks. Such list may be of value in suggesting fields for investigation by war veterans and others with limited capital who want to venture into businesses of their own. Also in preparation is a South-wide study of deficiencies in industrial production that will serve as a general guide for promotion of new industries in Tennessee.

* * *

EFFICIENCY OF TENNESSEE LABOR COMMENDED

Within recent weeks, two out-of-state industrialists have commented most favorably on the aptitude and efficiency of Tennessee workers. Both remarked that native workers in one instance, after only two weeks of training, were equal in quality of work and definitely superior in quantity of output to labor which they had been employing in similar capacities elsewhere in the country.

* * *

FINANCING NEW INDUSTRIAL PLANTS
(Fourth of a series of advisory articles on industrial development problems)

Some 20 Tennessee cities and towns have funds available for assistance in the financing of construction of new industrial plants. The sums range from $25,000 up to as much as $200,000. In some instances, these funds will be or have been made available through municipal and/or county bond issues, but most communities have private capital willing to underwrite such investments. In the latter cases,

any financial assistance extended to new industry is more or less a banking proposition, with full repayment of the loan plus interest. Payments, however, usually can be arranged on a long-term monthly rental basis.

In one of the major cities of the State, private investors will undertake the construction of ordinary general purpose industrial buildings at figures ranging from $2.50 per sq. ft. for structures of 25,000 sq. ft. floor space to $1.87 per sq. ft. on 100,000 sq. ft. structures. Rental of the smaller of such structures is offered at 28¢ per sq. ft. On the average, this Division thinks that $2.50 per sq. ft. is a fair estimate of prevailing construction costs in Tennessee for industrial plants of moderate size, without air-conditioning or other special features.

The Louisville Industrial Foundation Plan, mentioned in our last Newsletter, is being followed by at least two cities. Under this plan, funds are raised through individual contributions or sale of stock and are loaned to industries through a board of directors. Amortization of such loans, with interest, over a relatively short period is desirable in order that the funds can be repeatedly re-invested. This type of revolving fund plan has been projected at Jackson, as outlined in our "Newsletter" of last month, and recent advices are to the effect that a similar plan is underway at Greeneville. At the latter city, the Greene County Foundation has been formed and it is hoped that $150,000 to $200,000 in stock can be sold. Several other cities have formed or plan to form similar private development corporations -- at Brownsville, for example, 80 local business and professional leaders recently pledged $1,000 each or a total of $80,000, with local banks agreeing to carry the notes.

Unfortunately, all Tennessee cities with funds available for industrial plant construction have not developed specific businesslike plans. This is especially true in some communities planning to use public funds. In truth, certain municipal officials still appear willing to use such funds for outright subsidies -- in other words, to build a plant for free use by an industry or to exact no more than a token rental of $1, $10, or $100 or so per annum. As we have repeatedly stated here, complete public subsidy of new industry is wholly undesirable and can be definitely disastrous.

Limited indirect subsidy is contained in propositions being offered by several towns. One city, for example, will finance construction up to $75,000 with an annual rental of $5,000 for 15 years, the plant to be deeded to the industry at the end of that period. The occupant, during the 15-year period will be expected to maintain repairs and pay insurance, but, as this is to be a municipally owned structure, it is obvious that the industry is being accorded a 15-year tax exemption, in addition to an interest-free loan of $75,000. In all, the interest and tax concessions amount to a sizeable subsidy, but the proposition is definitely superior to offering a rent- and tax-free building.

Other cities are offering to finance new buildings on long-term lease at annual rentals ranging from 5% to 6% up to 8% and 10% of actual construction costs. Under such plans, leases are usually for a term of years sufficient to amortize the investment and give the industry an option to purchase any time during the life of the lease. If such purchase option is exercised, an annual depreciation is taken into account -- one city is figuring this at 2%. Where rentals are calculated at only 5% or 6%, repairs and insurance are usually to be carried by the tenant, but rentals at higher percentages will include upkeep and insurance. As pointed out above, in all cases where these buildings are to be built with public funds, the industry is receiving tax exemption throughout the lease period. At

least two privately financed propositions, on deals involving around $100,000 investment, have been offered on 10 to 20 years amortization at 4½%.

* * *

INQUIRIES ON INDUSTRIAL LOCATIONS

The Industrial Development Division will be glad to hear from any city or town in regard to buildings, plant sites, or developed plans that may possibly meet the needs of any of the industries listed below, or listed in previous issues of the "Newsletter". In corresponding about any of the listings, please mention both number and classification.

54. Dress Shirts: Nationally known manufacturer of dress shirts (capital around $1,000,000) seeks location in West Tennessee city or town, preferably where labor experienced in sewing operations is available.

    Need site large enough to accommodate plant of 50,000 to 100,000 sq. ft. space on one floor, with access to railroad siding. Good railroad facilities are prerequisite.

(Above inquiry was subject of this Division's circular letter, dated October 8).

* * *

MANUFACTURING OPPORTUNITY

Textiles: Individual or small company fully experienced in the manufacture of high-grade chenille bedspreads and bath mats can obtain financing for new plant building at West Tennessee source of major yarn requirement, professional assistance in developing new designs, and assured national market to best retail outlets through leading sales agency. Initial annual output need not exceed $50,000.

Suitable opportunity only for those with the right "know-how".

* * *

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS AND PLANT SITES AVAILABLE

Industrial Buildings

East Tennessee

City of 11,350 population: Two one-story, 50 x 100 sq. ft. brick and metal buildings and a small office building on 250 x 250 ft. lot, with railroad siding. Buildings need some repair, and lessee expected to make these and other improvements, cost of same to be adjusted in rental agreement.

City of 2,575 population: Two plants of 10,000 sq. ft.; immediate possession. Formerly two clothing plants operated in this town, thus assuring an ample supply of labor for any similar operation.

Plant Sites

East Tennessee

City of 11,351 population: Tract of approximately 20 acres, purchaseable in whole or in part; only a short extension of rail siding necessary to reach property.

Near city of 3,350 population: Large level tract along railroad, two highways; unpolluted mountain creek water, hardness 16 ppm, 6 to 8 millions gallons daily. Coal supplies within 100 miles, direct shipping. Suitable for large complete textile operation, as rayon, including bleaching, dyeing, and finishing.

Middle Tennessee

Near city of 4,650 population: 70 acres, RR through center, 3/4-mile frontage along river, 2 miles E. of city on main highway. TVA power lines cross property.

Town of 960 population: Tract of approximately 2 acres inside corporate limits, with 1 acre adjacent; streets on 3 sides. Water main to site; no railroad spur but can be readily built to site.

West Tennessee

Near city of 6,400: Tract of 1,265 acres, formerly used as army camp contains 50 warehouses, totaling 400,000 sq. ft. floor space; 275,514 sq. yds. paved streets; 16,661 lineal ft. of railroad tracts; water and sewerage systems, each 1,400,000 gals. daily capacity. Artificial lake, 13 acres, 21.5 ft. depth.

Town of 1000 population: Level tract large enough to accommodate plant of 100,000 sq. ft. or more, alongside RR, with 24-hour switching service. Local financing of building can be arranged on 20-year monthly rental basis, property to be deeded to occupant at end of that period -- no taxes on building and nominal *ad valorem* taxes on equipment.

* * *

GENERAL MILLS PLANS SOUTHERN EXPANSION

General Mills, Inc., which operates a mill at Johnson City, is now planning a "gigantic expansion program in the Southeast as a part of the company's reconversion program", according to press reports of the "Nashville Banner's" representative on the recent newsmen aerial tour of the nation's industrial centers.

Harris Bullis, president of General Mills, is reported as watching closely the industrial progress of the Southeast and he predicts that, "during the next five years, (this region) will outstrip the rest of the country."

General Mills' southern headquarters are in Atlanta.

* * *

PRODUCTION LINE NEWS AND NOTES

West Tennessee Assured Over $1,000,000 In New Plants

Field surveys by this Division during October revealed that at least 10 new industrial plants are under construction or are practically assured for location at eight widely scattered points in West Tennessee. Conservatively estimated, the combined construction costs of these new plant facilities alone will exceed $1,250,000.

Five of these plants -- a plastic products plant and two furniture plants at Memphis, a novelty paperweight plant at Covington, and a garment plant at Dresden -- have already been publicly announced, and this issue of the "Newsletter" carries an item on each of them. The Covington plant of the Atlas Crystal Works, in fact, has been in production for several weeks, despite incomplete installation of its equipment.

Of the remaining five plants scheduled for location in West Tennessee, contracts have been signed for two of them and construction probably will begin in the near future.

Thus, West Tennessee, long a predominantly agricultural region, appears to be rapidly shifting toward a better balanced economy. Current trend of new industries to the region reflects, in part, the advantages obtainable there from plentiful supplies of efficient labor, excellent transportation facilities, low-cost natural gas and electric power, and local natural resources, particularly ceramic clays and timber. Equally important, however, is the sincere desire of numerous small cities and towns to obtain new industries and their willingness to plan and to work hard to achieve their goals. Practically every West Tennessee community of any consequence has an active civic organization charged with industrial development, and a number of them have made specific plans for financially assisting in the location of new industrial plants.

The 10 new industries most lately selecting West Tennessee locations include metal, wood, plastic, and textile manufactures, all relatively small. Such diversification and wide distribution of industries, if continued, will do much toward creating a broad, stable economic base for the region.

Madison and Sweetwater Issue Booklets

The Chamber of Commerce of Madison and the Sweetwater Public Utilities Service recently issued advertising booklets on their respective communities. Madison is an unincorporated suburban city in the Nashville area, with a population of over 3,200 persons. Sweetwater, in the heart of the rich Sweetwater Valley of East Tennessee, has a population of about 2,600.

New Industry for Covington

Atlas Crystal Works has recently begun production of its "Snowfall Crystal Paperweights" at a new plant in Covington. Manufacture of these popular souvenir novelties brings to the state an extremely interesting mass-production type of industry, the location of which benefits from the availability of low-cost natural

gas and the excellent distribution facilities of southwestern Tennessee.

The paperweights consist of a porcelain hand-decorated figurine encased in a liquid-filled glass ball, seated on a black-glazed ceramic base. Figurines, of which more than 60 varieties are produced, and the bases are fired in a modern tunnel kiln, operating on natural gas. Other equipment of the plant includes the latest designed clay mixers, electrically operated die presses (for forming the bases), and automatic glazing machine. A total of about 40 persons are employed in the plant.

Distribution, amounting to thousands of the products daily, is to some 24,000 retail outlets, handled through 24 jobbers.

Mr. W. M. Synder, owner and operator, is preparing to produce a line of souvenir dinner plates that will feature, in full color, biblical subjects and famous metropolitan scenes, as of New York and Washington.

Humboldt Moves for Industrial Financing

The City Council of Humboldt, on the recommendation of the local Chamber of Commerce, has passed a resolution favoring a municipal bond issue to afford funds for construction of industrial buildings, with requirements for amortization of such construction costs.

Mr. J. H. Parker recently was appointed Secretary-Manager of the Humboldt Chamber of Commerce, succeeding the late Dr. W. B. Boyd.

Southern Labor Situation Good

The labor supply of most cities in the Southeast states is in the "balanced" or "substantial surplus" categories, according to late October reports of the U. S. Employment Service.

Knoxville is the only Tennessee city classed as having a relatively stringent labor situation. Nashville is listed as in balance, while Memphis is reported as having a substantial surplus.

Total layoffs in the State, since August 15 through October 6, were 41,048, according to State Employment Security Department figures. Knoxville area layoffs totaled 13,770 in that period; Memphis area, 11,698; Nashville area, 5,624; Chattanooga area, 6,357; and Johnson City area, 3,599.

The Rural Industrialization Bill

H. R. 4068 and S. 1385, identical legislative bills introduced in Congress on September 14 by Senator Bailey of North Carolina and Representative Hays of Arkansas, are referred to as the "Rural Industrialization" bills.

These bills, as introduced, authorize the appropriation of a total of $5,000,000 -- available to the Departments of Commerce, Labor, and Agriculture -- for encouraging and aiding "the expansion of established, and the development of new, private enterprise and industrial employment in regions and areas of the United States without adequate industrialization."

Under the provisions of the bills, the specified Federal agencies are to provide technical aid and assistance to farmers, businessmen, civic organizations, local and State agencies and other groups, including payments or grants-in-aid to certain local and state agencies; to prepare and distribute technical and economic information pertinent to the stimulation of industrial development of the regions concerned; and to provide aid and assistance to Federal, State, local and private agencies engaged in the training and placement of returning servicemen, war workers, and others to meet the needs of new or expanding industries of a region.

AIDS TO ESTABLISHING NEW BUSINESSES

"Will Making Concrete Blocks Pay in Your Community?", a new bulletin issued by the U. S. Department of Commerce, discusses in detail all phases of the establishment and operation of concrete block-making plants of various sizes and in various localities. Methods of analysing market prospects, plant layouts, estimates of costs of establishing and operating plants, and sources of financing are among the subjects discussed. Bulletin may be obtained for 15¢ from the Atlanta office of U. S. Department of Commerce.

"Establishing A Service Station" and "Establishing A Restaurant" circulars prepared by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, give information on the opportunities, selection of location, needed equipment, experience and capital, profits, and other data on these types of business ventures. Free on request from the U. S. Department of Commerce.

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"NEWSLETTER" ARTICLES REPRINTED

Thanks to the "Memphis Daily News" and to the "Lauderdale County Enterprise" of Ripley for their reprinting of the lead editorial of last month's "Newsletter" -- "Are You Ready to Talk Business?" We appreciate such publicity of this Division's work.

* * *

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSIONS AND CONTRACTIONS

S. R. Hungerford Co., a division of the S. R. Hungerford Lumber Co., will soon start manufacture at Memphis of solid mahogany period bedroom furniture. The company's new plant is now under construction. Anticipated production is estimated at $2,000,000 annually.

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Arrangements have been completed by Breezy Wynn of Knoxville and R. H. Clagett of Centerville for the location in Dresden of a 25,000 sq. ft. garment factory. Dresden, in August, voted a $75,000 bond issue for financing construction of plant buildings for new industries.

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Pennsylvania-Central Airlines expected to reactivate their Route 51 between Norfolk and Knoxville about October 15. Two flights daily were scheduled for this route, on which service was suspended early in the war due to curtailment

of the PCA fleet.

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R. L. McGaugh of Madison has been granted the necessary county zoning permission to construct a $40,000 food locker plant in that city. Early construction of the plant is anticipated.

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Hearing was begun, in late October, before the Federal Power Commission on the application of Tennessee Natural Gas Lines, Inc., to construct and operate a 14-mile pipeline that would connect the Nashville distribution system with the Tennessee Gas & Transmission Company's trunkline at a point in Cheatham County. If the line is authorized, TNGL initially expects to transport to the Nashville system only sufficient natural gas to enrich the city's present supply of artificial gas, but during the spring and summer of 1946, TNGL proposes to convert the city system wholly to natural gas. The State Railroad & Public Utilities Commission already has granted the Nashville Gas & Heating Company authority to enter into contract with TNGL for purchase of natural gas for the city system.

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Cherokee China Company, Jonesboro, has been granted a charter of incorporation to manufacture, buy, sell, and otherwise deal in pottery or plastic products. Incorporators are G. F. Brandt, J. H. Winston, and Walter B. Hodges. The "Newsletter" in September noted the proposal to establish this pottery, and early construction is anticipated.

- - -

The White County Food Processing Company, Sparta, has purchased a site in that city for a new 500-locker plant. In addition to freezing and locker-storage services, the plant will have salt curing and smoke rooms, lard rendering facilities, and bulk storage space. Construction is scheduled to start within a few weeks.

Gloria Rayon Mills, Johnson City, recently announced plans for a $60,000 one-story addition to its mill, including equipment.

- - -

Sparta Planing Mill, recently organized, is constructing a new building in Sparta and is expected to be in operation by mid-December. Herchel and Herman Swindell will operate the new company's mill.

- - -

A modernly equipped milk plant has recently been completed by the Humboldt Pure Milk Company in that city. Cecil Bryant is owner and operator.

- - -

Carlton Smith Industries is constructing a new plant at Memphis for the manufacture of semi-finished furniture, including table and dresser tops. Southern hardwoods, principally gum, will be used. Operations are expected to begin within a few weeks; about 25 persons will be employed. The company has been engaged in similar production at Beardon, Ark., since 1940.

- - -

Cummings Highway Frozen Lockers, Inc., Chattanooga, plans to construct a $40,000 food locker plant.

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Grayson-Johnson Manufacturing Company, Nashville, in late October was granted a charter of incorporation for the manufacture of household and office furniture and appliances, toys and novelties, and all types of woodwork. Incorporators are A. H. Johnson, S. K. Grayson, and Ferriss C. Bailey.

A similar charter also was granted recently to Cumberland Wood, Inc., Nashville. Incorporators were Fred S. Powell, John K. Maddin, and Ferriss C. Bailey.

* * *

TENNESSEE
Industrial Planning
NEWSLETTER

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
TENNESSEE STATE PLANNING COMMISSION
432 SIXTH AVENUE NORTH, NASHVILLE 3

Vol. 1, No. 8 Geo. I. Whitlatch, Editor December 1, 1945

THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

of the

TENNESSEE STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

extends best wishes for

A MERRY CHRISTMAS

&

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

* * *

TAKE A LOOK AT YOUR TOWN!

Take a look at your town! The representatives of that new industry you need so badly will most certainly look at your town, and with very critical eyes. Are you proud of your town's clean, progressive appearance, or are you just a little ashamed of its run-down-at-the-heel stores, dirty and rutted streets, uncut courthouse lawn, smelly restaurants, and unpainted homes.

The experience of one of Tennessee's leading textile manufacturers well illustrates the value and need for civic pride in relation to industrial development. Recent advances of the southern textile industry into the high-quality synthetic-thread hosiery field, this owner points out, will necessitate increased technical staffs to insure the quality production essential to meet national competition. Yet, on numerous occasions in the past 30 years, he relates, negotiations with technical men for employment in his mills usually have progressed satisfactorily up to the point of disclosure of the mill location. From then on, the prospect would no longer be interested.

Such employment, the technician would suspect, meant going to a small, remote town in the South which might have very limited modern housing, only passable schools, inadequate shopping and recreation facilities, and little in the way of community spirit or cultural opportunities. Why, the technician would ask himself, should a man of his qualifications remove his family from a community of good homes, good schools, sparkling shopping centers, and other modern conveniences for a less comfortable living, even at an above-average salary.

This Tennessee manufacturer is solving his problem by actively backing every

local plan for improving and modernizing the community in which his mill is operated. More than that, he initiates plans for civic improvement and accepts leadership in promoting them. This is one executive who realizes that industrialization, to be successful, must have the proper personnel and that, to assure employment in southern industry of such high-type personnel who will be satisfied to stay on the job, industrialists should seek plant locations in attractive progressive communities. And, present industries in the South are finding it pays to assist in local civic improvements, as our Tennessee manufacturer is doing.

So, let's go look around the ole town again. Don't blind yourself to the town's defects; try to see your situation as it looks to strangers. Now honestly, do you think you are ready for inspection by that industrial prospect? What's the verdict?

* * *

KNOXVILLE SHOWS LARGE GROWTH

Greater Knoxville now has a population of 206,743, or wartime growth since 1940 of about 33 1/3%, according to a recent estimate based on the newly released 1945 city directory.

It is estimated that there was a population increase of 4,774 persons in Greater Knoxville during the past year.

At mid-November, total non-agricultural employment in the Knoxville area was reported at 145,000, including that at the Clinton Engineering Works. Job openings for the 14 counties of East Tennessee during the first half of November totaled nearly 4,000, with the most critical shortages being in the textile industries. Other important employment opportunities include the aluminum and mining industries, construction, and trades and services. The aluminum industry at Alcoa is advertising extensively, in Knoxville and other local papers, job openings for veterans and for farm labor willing to work during the slack winter months.

MEMPHIS WATER SITUATION IMPROVED

Groundwater levels are reported to be rising in the Memphis area, owing to decreased pumpage by several large industrial users since the termination of war production. In recent years, drop of water levels in Memphis wells pumping from the sand at the 500-foot depth has been persistently downward. In August, these levels in wells within the city were up 0.5 to 1.5 feet higher than in the corresponding month of 1944, according to cooperative studies being carried on by the U. S. Geological Survey and the Memphis Light, Gas & Water Division. Wells outside the city showed rises of as much as 3.5 feet.

Daily pumpage from the "500-foot sand" increased from 84 million gallons in August 1941 to 114 million in 1943, and 110 million in 1944. Total pumpage in August 1945 averaged only 93 million gallons daily.

* * *

BELDING-HEMINWAY SELECTS MORRISTOWN FOR NEW MILL

Belding-Heminway Company, the nation's foremost thread producer, announced on November 13 the company's postwar expansion plans for a new thread-throwing mill at Morristown, Tennessee. The new mill will be used primarily for throwing nylon and other synthetic yarns for the company's plants at Bedford, Va., and Putnam, Connecticut.

Morristown was selected by Belding-Heminway for their new operations only after careful field investigations of several East Tennessee cities recommended by our Industrial Development Division. Active personal assistance to company representatives making these investigations was given by staff members of this Division and of the TVA Commerce Department and the University of Tennessee Bureau of Business Research.

The site selected at Morristown comprises 7½ acres on which a plant of 50,000 sq. ft. of floor space will be erected, construction commencing in the Spring of 1946. Approximately 250 persons will be employed when the mill is in full operation.

In addition to the new Morristown unit, Belding-Heminway's postwar program includes new machinery and certain additions to their Virginia and Connecticut mills, involving an expenditure of about $1,500,000.

The present firm of Belding-Heminway Company dates back over 110 years, and over the years the company has constantly strengthened its position through numerous mergers. Before the war it was the world's largest maker of silk thread, and with the recent reduction in silk supplies, the company has been expanding its activities in nylon and other thread fields. The extent of the company's activities in the thread field is indicated by the fact that more than 100,000 different kinds, sizes, and colors of thread are carried in stock.

* * *

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE FORMS RESEARCH COUNCIL

The University of Tennessee, recognizing the importance of research to the State's future progress, has completed a "Research Council" after more than a year's study in perfecting its organization.

The new UT Research Council consists of 16 representatives of all present university research agencies -- including the agricultural and engineering experiment stations, bureau of business research, aviation research committee, bureau of public administration, and research corporation -- and of a number of the university departments -- including physics, chemistry, bacteriology and geology.

"The principal functions of the council include the stimulation of a broad functional program of research, the co-ordination of research projects in progress, and the promotion of the application of research findings to the industrial, social, and economic problems of the State".

Industry and business of the State can arrange with the Council for research work on their problems through grants-in-aid sufficient to defray actual expenses of such work. The council can also accept gifts from organizations or individuals desiring to assist in expanding the university's research program.

* * *

INQUIRIES ON INDUSTRIAL LOCATIONS

The Industrial Development Division will be glad to hear from any city or town in regard to buildings, plant sites, or developed plans that may possibly meet the needs of any of the industries listed below, or listed in previous issues of the "Newsletter". In corresponding about any of the listings, please mention both number and classification.

60. Men's Work Clothing: Well-rated manufacturer of men's work clothing desires to locate branch operations in a Tennessee city. Will employ 200 persons, 92% female. Prepared to start with unskilled workers and will train them in necessary sewing skills. Pay will be on piecework basis, according to nationally recognized rates.

    Requires single-story mill-type building, 30,000 sq. ft., sprinkler protected and, preferably, with wood floors; site of 2 acres and one-car R.R. siding desirable; good trucking facilities are essential.

    Company does not seek any financial subsidy and will negotiate on rental or amortization basis with local interests willing to finance construction of suitable building.

    Interested communities should submit statement of approximate basis on which they are willing to construct necessary plant facility.

    (Above inquiry was subject of this Division's circular letter, dated Nov. 16.)

62. Dress Shirts: Established operator of several plants, well rated by Dun & Bradstreet, wants location for branch plant in Tennessee. Initially will employ 300 persons, largely female, but eventual employment expected to be about 500 workers. No objection to locating in town with other garment plant.

    Initial need is for plant of 30,000 sq. ft. with hardwood floors, heating and sprinkler systems; eventual expansion to 50,000 sq. ft. planned. Will consider an existing plant of minimum size or will negotiate for local financing of construction of new facility on basis of reasonable rental or amortization charges; long-term contracts not objectionable.

    This manufacturer does not ask for any kind of subsidy. The chief objective of the company is to locate their plant in a community that will give the maximum of cooperation, thus insuring permanency of operations. Further, the community must assure the company of local financial assistance for eventual expansion of the plant to 50,000 sq. ft.

    Interested towns and cities, if unable to furnish existing suitable building, should submit for consideration some tentative basis for construction of needed building, indicating approximate annual return expected on investment and whether or not occupant will be liable for taxes, maintenance, and insurance on building. Propositions so submitted are not to be binding on either party.

(Listings continued on next page)

63. Trailer coaches: Manufacturer of house-trailers wishes to expand operations. Employ 50 to 100 persons. Desires building or buildings aggregating 50,000 sq. ft. Inquiry only preliminary and further information requested on needs. This type of operation probably employs practically all men, at skilled or semi-skilled wages and may be especially suitable for lumber-producing centers.

64. Dress Shirts: Executive experienced in production management, who has voluntarily severed connections with dress shirt manufacturing company, seeks location for establishment of his own plant.

Desires to purchase or lease existing one-story plant facility or to negotiate for construction of plant on fair rental basis. Needs 30,000 sq. ft. floor space, preferably free of any support columns or other obstructions. Access to R.R. siding desirable.

Initial employment 300 persons, largely female; plans for later expansion will require 500-600 workers within two years, and location chosen must assure this ultimate employment need.

Investigation of locations being handled by legal firm which states that their client's record will withstand closest scrutiny. No subsidy asked.

Interested towns and cities should submit to this Division outline of approximate basis for negotiating on this proposition.

65. Glass Products: Well-known manufacturer and distributor of finished glass products - in business 73 years - wants West Tennessee location for branch plant within radius of 125 miles of Memphis. Initial employment about 100, mainly male workers.

Needs one-story building, approximately 30,000 sq. ft. floor space, minimum ceiling height 10 ft., concrete floors. Essential to have R.R. siding with frequent freight service in and out of selected location; available land adjoining plant to permit future contemplated expansion.

New building not necessary, provided one of suitable size can be remodeled to specifications.

Rental must be reasonably low but quality of this prospect warrants full investigation. Company ready to start operations by March 1, 1946, so please submit propositions promptly.

* * *

71. Ladies Dresses: Manufacturer of nationally advertised dresses, Dun & Bradstreet high credit rating - up to $500,000 capital, desires branch plant location. Annual payroll of $500,000.

Needs substantially constructed building of 25,000 to 60,000 sq. ft. Supply of available young women workers prerequisite.

Preliminary inquiry - company being asked for details on rental to be paid and other aspects of their plans.

LOCAL INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITIES

Bakery-Laundry:

Thriving East Tennessee city of 5,000, near large manufacturing center, needs a bakery and a laundry. Excellent opportunity for experienced war veteran; financial assistance probably can be obtained by right parties.

Bobbins-Shuttles:

West Tennessee city of 3,600 would like to negotiate for plant to manufacture textile bobbins or shuttles. Large cotton textile plant in this town. Local financial assistance in construction of necessary plant probably could be arranged.

* * *

"THIS IS THE SOUTH"

Much interesting and valuable information on Tennessee's large and growing textile industry is contained in "This is the South", a 63-page special feature section devoted to the southern textile industries published in the October issue of Apparel Manufacturer.

Tennessee is cited as one of the fastest growing apparel manufacturing states in the country. It is the nation's leading producer of work shirts and, in the production of work clothes as a whole, is exceeded only by Missouri and New York. The State's annual output of work clothes, exclusive of work shirts, in 1939 was valued at more than $14,000,000. Tennessee is the South's second biggest producer of male clothing.

Even before the late war, Tennessee mills had an output of over $40,000,000 dollar's worth of hosiery and underwear.

In other important branches of the textile and related industries covered by the feature article, Tennessee's several rayon plants, numerous of its leading cotton yarn, cotton fabric, woolen and worsted, and knitted cloth mills receive mention. The Patent Button Company of Knoxville receives special mention as one of the nation's leaders in its field of production.

* * *

KENTUCKY REQUESTS LARGE PUBLICITY FUND

The Kentucky State Division of Publicity is asking their Legislative Council for $300,000 annual appropriation to expand their program of State advertising during the next biennium. The Legislature, meeting next January, is expected to act favorably on the request.

* * *

CUMBERLAND HOMESTEADS TO GO "ON BLOCK"

"Cumberland Homesteads", government subsistence project built near Crossville during the depression days of '33, has been marked for liquidation. Some 200 farm units, each consisting of an attractive stone house with 10 to 160 acres of land, are soon to be offered for sale by the Federal Public Housing Administration.

* * *

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS AND PLANT SITES AVAILABLE

Industrial Buildings

East Tennessee

Town of 2,281 population: Modern mill, 15,000 sq. ft. sprinkler protected, steam heat. Formerly used for hosiery manufacture; in good repair.

East Tennessee

Town of 2,285 population: Brick, 1- and 2-story building, 70,000 sq. ft., including basement with concrete floor; two 2-story wings, each with four rooms 50 x 110 ft.; wings extend off central room that also connects with other rooms of varied dimensions; all rooms have outside ventilation; equipped with escalators, hydraulic elevator, steam heat (two large boilers); property in use up to late Fall of 1945 as woolen mill and in excellent repair.

Plant Site

Middle Tennessee

City of 3,580 population: Excellent level building strip, totaling about 20 acres, alongside railroad. Property immediately outside corporate limits but within easy access to public utilities.

* * *

PRODUCTION LINE NEWS AND NOTES

Obion Organizes Chamber of Commerce

The organization of a Chamber of Commerce at Obion was effected at a recent meeting attended by some 40 local businessmen. The new organization intends to work for the general advancement of Obion's civic interests and of the southern part of Obion County.

Sweetwater Plans for Civic Development

At a recent meeting of the Kiwanis and Lions clubs of Sweetwater, a permanent organization was set up to perfect plans for the future development of that city. One committee, under the chairmanship of S. J. Randall, will devote its efforts toward furthering local industrial expansion. A second committee, with John W. Riley as chairman, will serve as a local planning and zoning commission for civic improvements.

Local Governments Reduce Indebtedness

Tennessee counties and municipalities, within the 5-year period of 1939-44, reduced their outstanding general obligations by more than $53,676,000, according to the latest Tennessee Taxpayers Associations' report released early in November. This reduction compares with the $198,130,000 of local bonded debt still outstanding. Counties in the 1943-44 fiscal year, for the sixth consecutive year, reduced their gross debt; their net debt, for the third consecutive year. Both gross and net debt of the municipalities were reduced for the fifth consecutive year.

Guides For Local Industrial Promotion

A helpful outline of "what-to-do" in seeking new industries is contained in a pamphlet entitled "How You Can Bring Progressive Industries to your State-Region-Community" published by the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, New York City. This latter publication is primarily designed to solicit industrial development advertising, but it will be useful to anyone assisting in community planning for new industries.

You can obtain from the U. S. Department of Commerce a copy of "A Guide for Local Industrial Production" -- Economic (Small Business) Series No. 47. This is largely a series of statistical data covering the many manufacturing industries of the U. S., on the points of number of establishments, employees, value of output, etc.

The following U.S.D.C. pamphlets also have been issued recently on small business opportunities:

Establishing a Real Estate and Insurance Brokerage Business ---	free
Establishing a Diaper Service----------	free
Establishing a Laundry----------	free
Establishing and Operating Your Own Business----------	10¢
Establishing and Operating a Small Saw Mill Business----------	35¢

Address request to U. S. Department Commerce, 603 Rhodes Building, Atlanta 1, Georgia.

There's Something to This Advertising!

Re: our editorial last month, "Advertising and Public Relations". If you still don't think "Advertising pays", then why should the Assembly of the Church of England vote unanimously to spend $4 million in a 5-year advertising and public relations program to overcome the "spiritual anemia" of the British people.

INDUSTRIAL HONOR ROLL NEXT MONTH

In the January "Newsletter" will be carried a summary listing of the number of new industries located or in process of being located in Tennessee towns and cities during 1945. If your community is to be fully represented on this "Industrial Honor Roll", send us by Dec. 20 a list of all new industries established locally in the past 12 months, excepting garages, filling stations, and similar service and retail businesses.

* * *

The old Dayton Coal & Iron Company properties, including 30,000 acres of lands in Rhea, Bledsoe, and Meigs counties Tennessee and two Georgia counties, have been purchased by Nashville interests. Cinders and slag from old dumps on the property are expected to be reclaimed as aggregate material for concrete block manufacture; shipments probably will begin January 1. Farm lime and coal are other products planned by the new operators.

* * *

The Somerville Young Business Men's and Lions Clubs recently joined forces for the purchase of obtaining new industries in that city.

* * *

State Oil and Gas Data Released

The Tennessee Division of Geology has released for general distribution a new oil and gas chart covering the Northern Cumberland Plateau area. Maps of the chart show locations of drilled wells in Cumberland, Morgan, and Scott counties, with tabulated data on the results of such drillings. Columnar sections, descriptions of formations, and a brief history of explorations in this area are given on the chart.

Copies of the chart may be obtained at 50¢ per copy from the Division's offices, Room G-5, State Office Bldg., Nashville 3.

Stove Manufacturers Discuss Research

Stove manufacturers of Tennessee and of other states met, on November 2-3, at the University of Tennessee to discuss stove and heating equipment research projects to be carried out by the UT Engineering Experiment Station, which for a number of years has given aid to many Tennessee stove manufacturers on their problems of design and combustion.

During the conference, the postwar development of cooking stoves, room heaters, and furnaces was emphasized. Speakers included E. R. Kaiser, assistant director of research, Bituminous Coal Research, Inc., Pittsburgh, and R. S. Dill of the U. S. Bureau of Standards.

* * *

SALES AND PURCHASE OPPORTUNITIES

Auto & Builders Supplies:

Rathburn A. Ray, Manufacturer's Agent, Athens, Tenn., desires to obtain lines suitable for sale to automotive, hardware, and builders supply dealers throughout East Tennessee. Manufacturers wishing representation for their products in that region should address Mr. Ray at P. O. Box 115, Athens, Tenn.

Herbs:

Coeburn Produce Co., Coeburn, Va., wants to purchase crude medicinal roots and herbs, as golden seal, blood root, may apple, slippery elm bark, and similar commodities. Interest dealers should contact company directly.

Cotton Cloth:

California manufacturer wants to purchase 10-oz. duck in carload lots. Address replies to Mr. Wesley P. Kliewer, 1155 Sequoia Ave., Tulare, California.

Locker Plant:

War veteran desires to purchase an operating food-locker plant, preferably in a community of 5,000 to 10,000 population. Would also consider similar communities in need of new locker plants, provided some local financial assistance is available.

Cabin Materials:

Readi-cut logs and other materials for erection of cabins and cottage are sought by out-of-state inquirer. Lumber mills producing or capable of furnishing such products, please advise editor of "Newsletter".

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSIONS AND CONTRACTIONS

Jackson Building Corporation will commence construction, about January 1, of a 60,000 square-foot factory building that will be leased to a Midwestern sports manufacturing concern. This new industry, the identity of which is not yet revealed, will employ 500 persons. The investment in plant and land, reported as totaling $180,000, will be carried by the Building Corporation organized by Jackson citizens in September (see "Newsletter", October issue).

- - -

Ground was broken at Memphis on November 9 for a $1,000,000 addition to the Ford Motor Company's local assembly plant. The construction contract is held by the Virginia Engineering Company, Newport News. Six hundred Ford workers and numerous city and company officials watched Mayor Chandler break ground for the new addition which will include a new parts supply building and an extension of the main plant.

Car production is expected to begin at the Ford Plant by mid-December; 1800 workers will be employed when full-time production is reached.

- - -

Union City officials have been notified of the Majestic Manufacturing Company's decision against building a new stove plant in that city. The St. Louis stove concern, which contracted for the Union City location several months ago, stated that change in "several primarily important conditions" since negotiating the contract necessitated their adverse decision.

- - -

Paris Coffee Co., Inc., Chattanooga, a wholly owned subsidiary of Stewart's of Memphis, producing potato chips, roasted nut meats, and roasted coffee, has acquired a new plant building for expansion in operations. Including purchase and renovation of property and installation of new equipment, the expansion will cost $40,000 to $50,000. Employment is expected to be increased from 12 to 50 or 100 persons.

- - -

Tennessee Fabricating Company, manufacturer of light hardware and garden tools, is one of the latest additions to Memphis industry. The plant, purchased from McLeary Industries, has 25,000 sq. ft. of floor space and will employ 150 persons when remodeling work is completed. A complete machine shop will handle job work and die making. Mr. A. Sauer is president of the new company.

- - -

Leon Ferenbach Co., Johnson City, has completed an expansion of its silk throwing mill, essentially doubling output capacity.

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Noland Tank & Galvanizing Co., Nashville, has been granted a State charter to engage in the manufacture or processing of all kinds of metal, plastics, or similar products.

Modern Packages, Inc., Memphis, has awarded a $50,000 contract for construction of new 70,000 sq. ft. plant.

- - -

Preliminary plans for a $115,000 FM radio station at Chattanooga are reported to have been completed by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union of New York City.

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Chenille bedspreads and house coats are to be manufactured by the National Merchandise Company at Johnson City. A former retail store building is being converted for this new operation.

- - -

Castings Manufacturing Company, Lewisburg, is constructing a new foundry of around 17,000 sq. ft. floor space. This new company, expected to begin operations about January 1, 1946, will make stove grills and other light iron castings.

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Motor Wheel Corporation, Memphis wooden barrel manufacturing firm, was recently sold to National Distillers, Virginia whiskey corporation.

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O. B. Andrews & Company is completing a new paper box factory at Johnson City.

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The Eagle Soap Company of Tennessee, Memphis, was granted a charter of incorporation by the Secretary of State in early November.

- - -

Williamson Locker Storage Co., Franklin, has announced plans for a $50,000 expansion, including a meat curing room and new short-time storage lockers.

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New food locker plants are being completed at Lafayette, McMinnville, and Dickson. Early in November, Manchester was reported to be planning construction of a locker plant.

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Green Brothers, Nashville seed company, has announced plans for establishing a 1,000-acre hybrid seed growing station in Wagoner County, Oklahoma, at an estimated cost of $150,000.

- - -

Orgill Bros. & Co., Memphis, has under construction a $300,000 building expansion program, including warehouse and an addition to its present four-story structure. This 99-year old firm is reported the largest wholesale hardware firm in the mid-south.

Jackson Cookie Co., Memphis, has been granted a building permit for a new $80,000 baking plant.

- - -

Pennsylvania - Central Airlines and Northeast Airlines are on a merger deal, subject to approval by stockholders of each company and Civil Aeronautics Board. The merger would give PCA important routes to Boston and other points in New England. Knoxville and Chattanooga are flight-stops on PCA's present southern routes.

- - -

Robilio & Cuneo, Memphis, has let a contract for $50,000 factory.

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Abandonment by the N.C. & St. L. Railway of 18.26 miles of its trackage between Columbia and Lewisburg has been ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The order does not set a date, but early dropping of the line is anticipated.

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Memphis Transports, Inc., 1407 Sterick Bldg., Memphis, has been granted a charter of incorporation to engage in the trucking business.

- - -

Lookout Oil & Refining Co., Chattanooga, has announced plans for a new $230,000 hydrogen plant.

- - -

Crescent Amusement Company has announced plans for a new uptown movie theater in Nashville, to be built within the next year. The new showhouse, costing between $750,000 and $1,000,000, will be built behind the Warner Building and reached by a lobby extending through that office building.

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The Southern States Cooperative, a farmers organization operating in Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, and West Virginia, has announced plans for building a $475,000 fertilizer plant at Nashville.

- - -

Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation's plant at Nashville is scheduled for early conversion into an electric and gas kitchen range manufacturing unit. Production of the ranges is expected to start by February of 1946, with a total of around 4,500 employed when full-time operation is reached. Aviation Corporation, parent company of the Nashville division, will market the stoves.

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H. & H. Transport Co., and the Petroleum Company have been granted permission by the State Railroad & Public Utilities Commission to transport petroleum products from river terminals at Nashville and Memphis to various Middle and West Tennessee points.

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United Hosiery Mills Corp., Chattanooga, plans the installation of additional equipment and facilities to increase current output by 50 percent.

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES OF Tennessee

TENNESSEE STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
ROOM 202 WAR MEMORIAL BUILDING
NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE

March 18, 1946

To: County Superintendents of Schools and others concerned with Farm Training Programs for Veterans

Re: Procedures for setting up Farm Training Programs for Veterans

1. A further conference with the Veterans Administration representatives indicates that no contract with the Veterans Administration need be entered into by county and other boards of education operating farm training programs for veterans since that agency already has a contract with the State Board.

2. County boards of education will be reimbursed at the rate of $20.00 per month for each veteran enrolled under a special instructor. (Less such amount, if any, as may be necessary to administer the program on the State level. This to be apportioned on a statewide per capita basis.)

3. Reimbursements will be made through the State Board for Vocational Education at the end of each quarter. (It will be necessary for the county board of education to make the necessary appropriations for the initiation of the program pending initial settlement by the Veterans Administration.)

4. All training programs must be approved by the State Board for Vocational Education, and all instructors employed shall be subject to approval by the State Board.

5. Fill out and submit in triplicate a copy of the attached "Application for Approval of a Training Program" for each special instructor employed. If any veterans are taking farm training under regularly employed teachers of vocational agriculture another application should be filed in triplicate covering all such trainees in the county. Only one application in triplicate need be filed for this group of trainees irrespective of the number of vocational agriculture teachers in the county.

6. The question has been raised a number of times as to what salary should be paid special instructors of veterans. It is our opinion that the salary paid should not exceed that paid regular teachers of vocational agriculture with similar training and experience. It should be borne in mind too that there are other items of expense which the board of education will need to meet out of receipts for this program such as fuel, lights, replacement and repair of shop and other equipment, and any additional clerical help which may become necessary.

   Travel should be at the rate of 5¢ per mile for necessary official travel if an automobile is used. No other means of travel would appear to be acceptable.

7. Detailed instructions for filing claims for funds will be sent to you at a later date.

8. On receipt of your application for approval of a training program, the application will be examined and you will be notified immediately of the action taken. If approved one copy of the application will be returned to you which will be your authority to proceed with the program.

(This release is supplemental to original and not in lieu thereof.)

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HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING APRIL [illegible], 1946
A.F.H.W. Hall, Chattanooga, Tennessee

Present: Lucy R. Mason, C.W. Dannenburg, Charles Wilson, W.H. Crawford, Matthew Lynch, Alton Lawrence, Myles Horton, Mary Lawrance, Catherine Winston. Other staff members: Bill Elkuss, Tom and Bettie Ludwig, Ermon Fay Johnson.

Visitors: Helen Gregory, TWUA, William Frazier, U.S.A.

Council Members not present: Christopher and Pieper, in Washington, Dombrowski notified would bot be able to be here; Gillman, engagement in Atlanta, Haigler; Mitchell, notified unable to get here, Reid, wired unable to be here, Starling, meeting in Detroit, Williams, meeting in New York, Jones; Z. Horton, unable to be at meeting.

Meeting came to order at 9:30 a.m. W.H. Crawford, presiding. The following agenda was presented by Catherine Winston and approved:

- -- Introduce new staff
- -- Report on Mail Poll: budget, Callaghan, Mc Coy
- -- Elect secretary of meeting
- -- Approve minutes of 1945 Council meeting
- -- 1946 Program
  - -- Residence terms
    - CIO Term
    - Special union terms : FTA, AFHW, UPWA, URWA, USA, UAW, Farmers Union
    - Labor Journalism
  - -- Field Program: Classes in Chattanooga, etc
  - -- Programs with veterans groups
  - -- Programs with Negro groups
  - -- Tennessee Farmers Union
  - -- Community Program, in relation to other phases of the school's work
- -- 1945 Financial Report
- -- 1946 Budget
- -- Building Program
  - -- building plans
  - -- revised costs
  - -- fund raising
- -- Election of chairman for 1946

B. Ludwig was elected secretary. Minutes of last Executive Council which had been mailed to Council members were approved.

As new staff members have been added since the last Council meeting the Chairman suggested they introduce themselves and tell a little of their background. Bill Elkuss, former Staff member and now returned from service, and Tom and Bettie Ludwig were introduced.

Reports:

1. Mail Poll. Winston reporting
Date of meeting, unanimous except Williams; Acceptance of resignation of Callaghan, unanimous; Election of Mc Coy to Council, unanimous; 1946 Budget, unanimous, - Wilson and Jones did not reply; Lynch did not receive letters in time to reply as he was being discharged from Navy.

2. 1946 Program . Winston reporting

a. CIO Term. This year the Cio Term is late in getting started because of the various strikes and the fact that the CIO is tied up with plans for a Southern Organizing Drive. The Term will begin on May 6 and run to June 2. The Southern Regional Directors set up a committee consisting of Christopher, Gillman and Haigler, who planned the term. They have sent letters asking for contributions, and announcements to the international unions. In the past, the School has subcidized the term but this year due to its financial situtation it is not able to do so. All money must come from the CIO.

b. Special Union Terms:

1. FTA - This will be the first FTA term at Highlander. It will be a combination of their former non-resident schools at Memphis and Winston-Salem. The term will be one week beginning April 21.

2. The Hosiery Workers Federation will hold a week-end Institute on April 13. They are interested in a week term later in the summer.

3. The Packinghouse Workers are interested in having a term. They have invited a representative of the school to attend their District Convention at Moultrie, Georgia on April 20-21. They are planning an extensive educational program and have approached the School on helping put it into effect in this region.
- Horton added they are interested eventually in holding a Farmer-Labor Term at School. It is most natural for this union since they are closely allied to farmers.

4. Rubber Workers - The URWA had a term last year, but there's some doubt as to whether they will have one this year. Their Executive Board said there is no money. However, the National Convention passed a resolution asking the General Executive Board to plan an educational program and specifically mentioning Highlander. Several URWA locals are still anxious to have a term this year.

5. Auto Workers - The UAW prospects of having a term are uncertain, due to strikes and the fact that many plants under contract in this region have closed.

6. Steel workers - The USA is very anxious to have a term but the Executive Board says there is no money. - Chairman Crawford added there is a discussion now as to whether they can give $1000 for the CIO Term or have a USA term. It is hoped that we can have both.

7. National Farmers Union - The National office is very interested in having a session in the fall for its southern members. The FU Workshop which had been a tentative plan was cancelled by the National office.

8. Labor Journalism - Carl Haessler, Managing Editor of Federated Press, will teach a week's course. There has been increasing interest each year in this session. It has taken the place of the Writers Workshop. Time has not been set.

Report accepted. Horton added that since many of the special union terms may not materialize, it would be well to consider having a general "Highlander" term, sponsored by the school, and open to all union members endorsed by unions, in the late summer.

3. Field Program

a. Winston briefly outlined 1945 field program. (attached)
b. Chattanooga - Lawrance, M. reporting
At present M. Lawrance is conducting 2 two hour sessions a month, teaching Parliamentary Law, Public Speaking, and Legislation. The State Council contributes $15.00 a month towards expenses. This program can be extended to nearby cities.
c. Memphis - the U.T.S.E.A (Transport Service Employees) is setting up an educational program and has asked for our advice.
d. New Orleans - In New Orleans at Dillard University, they are interested in setting up a Workers Education Program as part of their Extension Program. Lawrance has been invited to attend their first planning conference; and they have asked if we could send them material and help in other ways.
New Orleans is interested in starting their educational program there. They especially want to tie it in with HFS in some way.

M. Lawrance suggested that HFS could be of some aid in education at Columbia where there are about 5 CIO locals. Wilson said Alton Lawrence knew the situation up there about the best and suggested she write him. (A. Lawrence had not come into meeting at this time.) It would be possible per-

haps to coordinate a program with the Columbia and Mt. Pleasant

Report accepted.

4. Veterans - Elkuss reporting

Elkuss reported that Chattanooga was being used as a testing ground for the establishment of a union veterans program. There are many vets there and they have set up a Union Veterans Organizing Committee. The aim is to start a new American Legion Post and then affiliate with the National Conference of Union Labor Legionnaires, becoming a Union Labor Legionnaire Post. There are 130 such posts in the U.S. with only one in the South - in New Orleans. The Conference was organized in 1928 and is a very progressive group. It fights the anti-labor activities of the American Legion. Originally it was predominantly A.F.L. but now the CIO belongs to it too. It is small - represents 25,000 Legionnaires, but it is growing. The National CIO is in favor of more such Union Labor Posts.

The Conference may be open to other veterans organizations such as the VFW. Veterans in the American Legion, who are not members in a Union Labor Post, can also join.

It has been learned that there is no provision in the State charter of the American Legion concerning racial segregation and it is hoped that this Chattanooga post can be interracial. At the present time there are two posts in Chattanooga, one white with 3000 members and one with about 600 colored members, which will support the union veterans.

Elkuss said he is working on a pamphlet for union people in the South, which would be a simple outline of veterans organizations here in the South - both friendly and unfriendly to labor.

5. Program with Negro Group's Outside the Unions - Elkuss report.

Elkuss, who has been back only three weeks reports that he made contacts with various Negro groups in Chattanooga. This was made possible largely through the local chapter of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare which has members from unions.

An education program has been planned with the Negro branch of the Y.M.C.A. in Chattanooga. Beginning April 25th Elkuss will give series of six talks on current events.

Horton added that this is the first time we've assigned a staff member to work with groups other than labor. The message is going out that the answer to such questions as anti-Semitism, or anti-Negro prejudice etc, lies in the unions.

Report accepted.

6. Farmers Union - Horton Reporting.

We've had considerable progress in getting organizations established.

In Dechard, we have a coop warehouse. Also from here came Homer Crabtree, who is the State Secretary.

In Carroll County, have about 150 members. Also we have the full support of the A.A.A. In this county impetus for the organizing was given by the State Representative of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. He has given considerable aid to us.

In Green County have about 135 members and a Coop. It is growing slowly. Here we are dealing with the Pet Milk Company. The relationship between the FU dairy farmerw and the CIO union in the plant is very good and represents the sort of thing we want to further.

Homer Crabtree, official spokesman for the FU, on his own iniative correspons with Senators and Representatives on the 65¢ minimum wage bill, on Full Employment, etc. giving the FU arguments.

We are setting up a State Committee which will be a policy-making group. Will have Jean Smathers on it.

A delegation from Tennesee was taken to the FU Convention in Topeka, Kansas from which they returned with great enthusiasm. On the convention floor the farmers pledged steers, grain, etc. to the relief of the International Harvestor's striking Farm Equipment Workers and also to the Genral Motors strikers. They also donated $2,000. Our Tennessee people got a fuller understanding of the cooperation possible between industrial and farm workers.

Attached is a letter signed by 24 ministers supporting F. U.

Chattanooga Area - Ludwig Reporting

The development here is significant because it is an industrial area and it is easier to organize the farmers because they have more contact with the industrial workers.

There is the immediate problem of a Farmers Market. Now it is practically impossible for the farmer to retail. They want to both retail and wholesale. First, tried to remedy conditions at the so-called Farmers Markey at 11th street; went to City Commission, Mayor, etc. but didn't get any results. Then got the farmers sold on starting

their own Coop. They're cautious, but they are working towards it. Have only 30 or so members in this Tri-State area but growing slowly. We're emphasizing this need for getting the retail and wholesale outlets. The Cooperative Market has been incorporated with the State for $25,000. We've been successful in getting excellent publicity on the radio and in the newspaper, (The Times) for the Coop Market.

Community Program - Johnson reporting.

Winston briefly outlined 1945 program.

We've had fewer on the staff to work with the community during the war. The School needs community support just as much as the community needs the School. The 1946 plans aren't too definite since we need more staff. The community needs a nursery school, also, a recreation program for the young people. Horton is working with the Fu Cooperative.

This year the majority of the F.T.A. students will be Negroes. This is an example of need for good community backing.

Report Accepted.

Budget for 1946 Winston reporting

Our 1946 budget is $100,000, which includes expenses for the year's program and operating the school, and the cost of a community-library building. The Washington fund-raising committee recommended that only the community -library building be included in this year's budget and that money for this building be raised first. We are also planning a dormitory which will house 75 to 100 students.

Dannenburg brought up question of staff salaries remarking that the '46 budget allowed only $2800 for a staff of 8 or more.

Lawrence, A. stated that a stable, capable staff rested on having adequate financial support.

Mason said 100% for it. Must regard fact that living expenses are to be considered with the salary, unless definite sum is subtracted for Board and Room.

Horton: Minimun salaries would add $10,000 to our budget. We have to work very hard to raise $20,000. Is it accepted that we shouldn't pay sub-standard wages?

After lengthy discussion, motion made and seconded that Executive Council go on record for the principle of paying salaries to the staff and set up a committee to study the matter and make proposals to the Council.

Motion passed. Chairman appointed Dannenburg, A. Lawrence, and Mason on this committee. They will consult with the staff when necessary.

Fund-Raising - Horton Reporting.

About $65,000 needs to be raised. The Washington Committee has not been able to go ahead on this because of illness in the family of Mrs. Camille Ross, who was to have headed the drive. They are getting up a National Sponsoring Committee of prominent people for an appeal.

It also has been suggested that we have a Budget Committee to include Dr. Lillian Johnson, Dean James, and Mrs. Hugo Black. This committee would be sent regular financial statements on money raised for buildings. This will give assurance to contributors that their money will be well spent.

The New York Committee has a full-time secretary - Mrs. Ruth Blahd, a former staff member.

The Chicago Committee has not been fully coordinated as yet. We just have a list of names so far.

We will use Committees in every place possible.

We're planning a pamphlet on the school for mass mailing and distribution. We're still using our old mailing list. We're getting more publicity - last week writers for the Nation came by and are doing a story on the School.

The question of Funds contributing was brought up and Horton said we're getting money from a few small foundations.

Relationship of School and Southern CIO Drive

Lawrence, A. stated there should be a relationship between the school and the Southern CIO Drive. Now is the time for friends of Highlander to suggest that Highlander be used to train organizers in a direct way. Now the school has direct identification with the CIO but doesn't get adequate support.

Horton: School threw its support to the CIO when it was still a gamble. It is available to this current problem:- the southern CIO drive.

Lawrence, A. : We should get Regional Directors, National and International Representatives to put pressure on the CIO to use the school in specific ways: a weeks orientation for organizers and literature. (see end of minutes.)

Mason: Idea on literature is good; the material from New York is often too sophisticated for our people down here.

Fund-Raising - Report by M. Lawrance

Been in field for four weeks and raised approximately $1,000. We should raise at least $50,000 in the South. Roughly, that would be a quota of $7,000 from each southern state, except Mississippi. We need a blueprint for each state - the meetings of unions, potential sources of money etc. We should have a Committee in each State to line up things for our staff when they come through, so there wouldn't be so much time wasted.

So far, have raise money in Chattanooga, Knoxville, and Nashville, Money is also coming in from Negro groups which is a new source.

Dannenburg raised the question of the staff having to spend time raising money. Suggested that money come from the unions and quotas be set.

Lawrence, A. said there should be an official committee made up of Southern Regional Directors and representatives of unions, and people from the Southern Organizing Drive. Then have a month devoted to the Highlander fund-raising drive. Try and have one big drive - not isolated efforts.

Dannenburg made motion: Executive Council goes on record adopting a program in which $50,000 be raised from the Southern CIO unions and each union be given a quota on the basis of its membership and the responsible people notified. SEconded, and carried.

Horton: If CIO has 200,000 members and need $50,000, can roughly estimate 25¢ per member.

Mason: Figures are difficult to obtain but 200,000 members is a good estimate.

Lawrance, M. This program then will replace staff members going to local unions. I shall be responsible for carrying out the Executive Council's recommendation.

Building Program - Horton reporting

First unit to be built will be the Community Center and

Library. The old buildings will serve as dormitories until we can build new ones. The buildings are to be year-around quarters - to be used in the winter.

Report accepted.

Election of Chairman

Dannenburg nominates Crawford. Seconded by Mason. Elected unanimously.

Meeting adjourned at 3:30.

Motion passed under Relationship of School and Southern CIO Drive.

Executive Council authorizes a staff member to work up a definite proposal regarding the relationship of the school with the Southern CIO Organizing Drive, and submit this proposal personally, to the leaders of the Drive.

VOL. I NO. 3

LABOR MARKET LETTER

NASHVILLE RESIDUAL AREA

AUGUST 1946

(Counties included: Bedford, Cannon, Cheatham, Dickson, Giles, Hardin, Hickman, Houston, Humphreys, Lawrence, Lewis, Lincoln, Macon, Marshall, Maury, Montgomery, Moore, Perry, Robertson, Rutherford, Smith, Sumner, Trousdale, Wayne, Williamson and Wilson)

Prepared By-monthly by:

Department of Labor
United States Employment Service, and
Tennessee Department of Employment Security

This is the third of a series of Labor Market Letters which will be issued bi-monthly on the counties (except Davidson) served by the Nashville Area Office of the United States Employment Service. The purpose of this letter is to bring to employers and interested agencies and groups up-to-date and valid information concerning the various counties in the area. An attempt has been made to make these summaries brief and to the point. Persons desiring more complete information on any area may secure it by contacting the individual local office, the Nashville Area Office or the Reports and Analysis Section, United States Employment Service and Tennessee Department of Employment Security, 305 Cotton-States Building, Nashville, 3, Tennessee.

CLARKSVILLE - UPWARD TREND IN EMPLOYMENT

A small but consistent gain in total employment is reported for the three counties in this area, Montgomery, Robertson and Houston. Construction, food and apparel industries contributed to this recent employment gain, while one new apparel plant and the expansion of another will provide job opportunities for women during the next few months.

Employment opportunities for men in the construction industry may be expected during the next few months, as a result of a housing project, the remodeling of a group of barracks at Camp Campbell. This project will provide employment for approximately 300 workers, and will make some 500 apartments available in the Clarksville - Hopkinsville area, which is currently suffering from a housing shortage.

Unemployment continues high in this area, with a continued increase in the number of unemployment compensation claimants, both veteran and non-veteran. It is believed, however, that the number of veterans filing claims for readjustment allowance is probably at peak, and that the load will now start to decrease.

COLUMBIA - SCATTERED INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION; OVERALL LABOR SURPLUS

This area includes the four counties of Maury, Hickman, Lewis and Perry. All four counties report a labor surplus in excess of probable job opportunities.

In Maury County, which is a fairly well industrialized section, little expansion has occurred or is anticipated. Seasonal food processing will provide employment for some 125 workers, for the most part negro women. One new block-making plant will provide employment for about 20 men, while expansion of an insulation manufacturing concern will provide employment for 25 men.

Such job opportunities as exist are for men; most of these opportunities are for laborers, and are hard to fill. Labor supply appears to be concentrated in higher skill brackets, with a surplus of female clerical workers.

In Perry County, an apparel plant is now under construction; when completed, this plant will employ approximately 300 workers, mostly women.

In Lewis County, an increase in employment is anticipated in a leather product plant. There is also a possibility that a new shoe plant may be established in this county.

In Hickman County, an increase in employment will occur during the next few months, as a new shoe manufacturing establishment gets into operation.

DICKSON - INCREASING LABOR SURPLUS

Little employment expansion has occurred in either Dickson or Humphreys County, the only new establishment being a small furniture manufacturing plant. Since job opportunities for men are limited, the labor surplus is increasing steadily, as ex-servicemen return to the area.

GALLATIN - UNEMPLOYMENT HIGH AMONG RETURNING SERVICEMEN

Job opportunities are few in this area which comprises Sumner, Macon and Trousdale Counties, at the present time. Low wage rates make it difficult to interest applicants in such job openings as exist. The rate of unemployment is high among returning servicemen, in spite of the fact that many veterans have returned to the farm.

An employment expansion of some 200 is anticipated by a local tobacco company, while employment for approximately 300 workers, mostly women, is expected to result from the establishment within the area of two textile plants. Plans for these plants are, however, still in the preliminary stage.

LAWRENCEBURG - SURPLUS OF MALE LABOR: NEED FOR NEW INDUSTRY

Job opportunities for men, except in timber cutting and saw-mills are few in Lawrence County. A large labor surplus, for the most part returned servicemen indicates the need for a new industry which would afford employment opportunities for men. A new garment plant, now under construction, will offer employment, when completed, to some 200 women workers.

LEBANON - SURPLUS OF MEN, SHORTAGE OF JOBS

Since Smith and Wilson Counties are both primarily agricultural, job opportunities are few except in strictly rural industries. Such industralization as exists in this area is of a type exploying women, while the surplus of labor is largely male. Except for a construction project or so, little prospect exists of employment opportunities for men.

LEWISBURG - SKILLED WORKERS NEEDED

The industrialization of Marshall County, which was accelerated during the war, is expected to continue as additions to localplants get into operation. A shortage of certain types of workers, such as die setters, tool makers and machinists, is already apparent, and the shortage may extend to other occupations as labor demands increase. There is an artificial shortage of laborers at the present time, due to the fact that workers who acquired partial skills during the war now refuse to return to laboring jobs, even though they are actually qualified for nothing higher in a peace time economy.

MURFREESBORO. SCOPE FOR INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION

A large surplus of labor exists in the two counties of this area, Rutherford and Cannon, while little expansion of existing industry is expected during the next few months.

There is definitely a need for plants to absorb the surplus labor in this area. Plants employing up to 2,500 men and 500 women could easily be staffed by the local labor supply.

Facilities in the area could easily accomodate several new plants. In Rutherford county area there are six banks with combined deposits of approximately thirty million dollars. The public school system consists of eight high schools plus one of the most modern grammar schools in the state, which is operated as a demonstration school by the State Teachers College. There is one college located in the city of Murfreesboro, Middle Tennessee State College, which has an enrollment varying from 775 to 900. It is a four year college, offering courses leading to Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science degrees.

Electricity for this area is furnished by the Tennessee Valley Authority and distribution to the city of Murfreesboro and the surrounding area is effected through the Murfreesboro Electric Department and Middle Tennessee Electric Membership Corporation, the latter which is a cooperative and has a comparable rate schedule with other such cooperatives.

This area has a splendid water supply with very reasonable rates. A recent $200,000 addition to the Murfreesboro City water supply affords an adequate industrial water supply to care for any needs.

Health facilities consists of a modern 84 room hospital which includes 50 patient beds. A lso, there is a modern hospital located at Woodbury, Tennessee with approximately 30 patient beds.

This area is served by three newspapers, one daily and two semi-weekly.

Transportation facilities consists of a Nashville-Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, bus service to all points in the area, and an airline service, Berry Field.

This area is supplied with artificial gas through facilities of the Tennessee Gas Company which has approximately 35 miles of mains serving the city.

PULASKI - EMPLOYMENT LEVEL NORMAL, LABOR SURPLUS GROWING

Population of this county, Giles, dropped 5 per cent during the war years because of military withdrawals, wives leaving to be with husbands and a general exodus of workers going into War Industries. Since V.J. Day the treck back of in-migrants has outnumbered the out-migrants which may partially account for the shortage of community facilities such as housing and hospital facilities along with an acute shortage of medical service, a condition for which no improvement for the near future can be predicted.

This county is basically a farming and dairy section, the latter industry providing pay checks during this period of approximately one-half million dollars. Little change has taken place in the number of workers in these industries over the past six years. Manufacturing and service industries rank second in size, little change in number of workers during the current year. However, in the past two years the manufacturing industry shows an increase of 10 per cent.

Plans now being made for the rebuilding of city streets may absorb a Sizeable number of laborers during the next few months, but all other industrial expansion has been retarded primarily by material shortages, also by recent cancellation of bids on a large road construction contract for which no federal aid is available at the present time.

One manufacturing plant cancelled an order for ten workers because of inability to secure sulphuric acid, another manufacturing concern has idle machines due to material shortages. An auto repair company plans to open a warehouse and paint shop division as soon as skilled workman can be secured. One-half of the supply of needed raw materials were received last month by a good manufacturing concern.

Total unemployment shows a slight decrease during the period, as estimated from a count of applicants in May and July which reflects a noticeable withdrawal of women from the labor market partly due to wives resuming home duties or changing residence to other areas.

A conservative estimate of the current labor supply in this area would be around seven hundred. During the later part of this period the trend has been towards new applicants off-setting the number leaving the labor market. Of the number comprising labor supply 6 per cent are skilled; 25 per cent semi-skilled; 25 per cent unskilled; 20 per cent clerical sales and service workers with the remaining number falling in the agricultural group. Approximately 80 per cent of all labor supply is made up of veterans and no immediate absorption of this group seems evident, as peak employment in On-Job-Training has been passed and these ex-service men for the most part were previously employed on farms and have since acquired skills for which there are no local openings. There is a tendancy among this group to out-migrate and an increasing number shows interest in foreign employment.

There is a definite trend toward an increased pay scale for this area. Practically every employer visited during July reported raises for workers. One milk plant gave a sizeable raise to the laboring group.

SAVANNAH - EMPLOYMENT EXPANSION SLATED

While a considerable surplus of labor exists, predominantly composed of ex-servicemen, there are prospects of expansion in this area which should provide job opportunities for many of the unemployed.

Up until 1942 Hardin and Wayne Counties with a population of approximately 32,500 only industry was agriculture and timber. In 1943 and 1944 Wayne County secured a button factory and Hardin County a shoe factory. A majority of these workers for these two plants consisted of female workers of which adequate supply is available.

In the year 1945 these employers were so well satisfied with the class of employees that they were able to hire to operate these plants, they immediately began to make plans to increase their establishments. At present a shoe company has under construction in the city of Savannah a building 186 x 400 feet in which they expect to house approximately 800 workers in the manufacture of shoes. They hope to have ready for occupancy this building in about sixty days provided they can secure the necessary materials.

A button plant has under construction a building 30 x 120 feet that will house around 100 workers in the cutting and manufacture of buttons which they hope to get in operation by October 1, of this year.

Wayne County has made the necessary financial arrangements to construct in the immediate future a shoe factory that will employ approximately 400 workers.

In addition to these plants the construction progress of housing and roads in Hardin and Wayne Counties will come up in the immediate future, and will employ considerable labor of which the supply from Hardin and Wayne Counties is adequate.

SHELBYVILLE - EXPANSION PROSPECTS SLIGHT; LABOR SURPLUS

In Bedford, Lincoln and Moore counties, total employment is estimated at approximately 18,697, of which approximately 9,500 is in agriculture. Since there were no military installations or new war industries in this area, reconversion to a peace time economy presented no serious problem in this area. However, there is now a lack of balance between labor demand and labor supply; no economic expansion has occurred or is slated, while there has been an influx of returning servicemen and war workers returning from other areas, for whom jobs are not now available. There is an obvious need for either new industry or for large construction projects to provide employment for the surplus male labor in the area.

OL. I NO. 3

RECEIVED
SEP 10 1946
Southern Regional Council

Labor Market Letter

JACKSON, TENNESSEE, AREA

AUGUST 1946

(Counties included: Benton, Carroll, Chester, Crockett, Decatur, Dyer, Fayette, Gibson, Hardeman, Haywood, Henderson, Henry, Lake, Lauderdale, Madison, McNairy, Obion, Stewart, Tipton, and Weakley)

Prepared Bi-monthly by:

Department of Labor
United States Employment Service, and
Tennessee Department of Employment Security

This is the third of a series of Labor Market Letters which will be issued bi-monthly on the counties (except Shelby) served by the Memphis Area Office of the United States Employment Service. The purpose of this letter is to bring to employers and interested agencies and groups up-to-date and valid information concerning the various counties in the area. An attempt has been made to make these summaries brief and to the point. Persons desiring more complete information on any area may secure it by contacting the individual local office, the Jackson local office, or the Research and Analysis Section, United States Employment Service and Tennessee Department of Employment Security, 305 Cotton States Building, Nashville 3, Tennessee.

DYERSBURG - AREA SEEKS NEW INDUSTRIES

This primarily agricultural area, which consists of Dyer, Lake and Lauderdale counties, is on the lookout for new industries which will afford a better balanced economy. As has been mentioned previously, a furniture factory and a small wood products factory are under construction, but material shortages are delaying completion. Dyersburg and the neighboring town of Ripley are both negotiating with apparel manufacturers for the location of plants in the area. With the large surplus of women workers these towns should afford suitable sites.

Employment in the area has increased about 900 during the past months; almost all of the increase has been in the highly seasonal food processing industry and the majority of the additions have been women. Employment in this industry is expected to increase slightly until September but there will be a drop of about 700 by November.

Unemployment in the area, as measured by claimants is comparatively low. More than three times as many veterans are drawing self-employed allowances as are drawing unemployed allowances. There is a large "potential" supply of female labor which does not show up in the claims load.

JACKSON - EMPLOYMENT STATIC; LITTLE DEMAND

This is a large rural area composed of Chester, Crockett, Decatur, Fayette, Haywood, Henderson, Madison and Tipton counties. Manufacturing employment, which is very small for so large an area, gained only 200 during the past two months in scattered industries.

A large labor surplus exists in this area and is expected to continue even though several small plants (mostly apparel) are either in the construction or planning stage. These plants will not begin to absorb the supply in the area. Furthermore, they will employ women almost entirely while the majority of the surplus is men.

MILAN - INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION PLANNED WILL NOT ABSORB LABOR SURPLUS

The curtailment in employment at Milan Ordnance Center, which occurred at the end of the war, has resulted in a large labor surplus in Gibson and Carroll Counties which the area has not yet been able to absorb. An increase in employment of about 800, which was concentrated almost entirely in one establishment, occurred during the past two months. The same establishment is planning a large layoff in August which will result in a decrease in employment of more than 1,700, the majority men. The expansions in other industries--mostly apparel and food processing will not begin to absorb the displaced workers. Thus, there will be an immediate increase in the number of unemployed in the area. Looking a little farther into the future, however, there will be some expansion of industry.

As was noted in the June letter, a nationally known footwear manufacturer is to open a plant at Milan within a few months. Garment plants are to be located at Trezevant, Huntingdon, Humboldt and Dyer. Other plants in the are are expanding. This industrial expansion is not large enough, however, to absorb the labor surplus Furthermore, the demand will be primarily for women, while the majority of the unemployed are men.

PARIS - LARGE LABOR SURPLUS CONTINUES IN FACE OF NO INDUSTRIAL DEMAND

This area, which includes Henry and Benton counties, continues as a supply area for sections of the country more blessed with industry. With practically no industrial employment in either county people are forced of economic necessity to out-migrate.

Paris has the prospect of a rubber plant being located there. Plans are being delayed because of material shortages.

SELMER - STATIC LABOR MARKET DURING LAST TWO MONTHS

Very little change has occurred in the job market in McNairy and Hardeman counties during the past two months. Construction employment has increased but there has been little change in other industries. Shortage of materials has delayed the construction of the building for the tannery at Bolivar and shoe company in McNairy county. The garment plant at Adamsville is expected to begin operations about October 15.

In spite of the location of three new plants in the area, opportunities for employment will not be in proportion to the labor supply. McNairy County needs a plant which will employ men and Hardeman County a plant which will employ women.

UNION CITY - FEW JOB OPPORTUNITIES

There is little prospect of industrial job opportunity in Obion and Weakley counties, which are primarily agricultural. The labor supply is large and demand practically nil. A garment plant has been located at Troy, but it is too small to make much dent on the labor supply. There is a definite need in this area for industries which will employ male workers.

RECEIVED
SEP 10 1946
Southern Regional Council

ERRATA SHEET

Employment Trend in Tennessee

August 1946

Attached are the cover sheet and page one of "Employment Trend in Tennessee" for August 1946. These pages should be substituted for the corresponding pages of the original release. These pages are to correct the following errors appearing in the original:

Paragraph 2 under "Highlights" should read: "Manufacturing employment reaches 240.7 thousand" rather than "million."

The same change should be made in regard to the level of manufacturing employment on page 1, paragraph 1, line 2, under "Manufacturing Employment reaches Post-War High."

Research and Statistics Section

U. S. Department of Labor
United States Employment Service

Tennessee Department of
Employment Security

EMPLOYMENT TREND IN TENNESSEE

August 1946

HIGHLIGHTS

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT INCREASES AS NATIONWIDE LABOR DISPUTES ARE SETTLED.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT REACHES 240.7 THOUSAND —— THE HIGHEST LEVEL SINCE SEPTEMBER 1945; FOOD, LUMBER AND FINISHED PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES ACCOUNT FOR MAJORITY OF INCREASE.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT EXPECTED TO INCREASE 10,000 DURING THE NEXT FOUR MONTHS; APPAREL, TEXTILES, IRON AND STEEL AND LEATHER INDUSTRIES ACCOUNT FOR 75 PER CENT OF THE ANTICIPATED INCREASE.

NUMBER OF CLAIMANTS RECEIVING SRA AND U.C. UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS REACHES 79,700 —— AN INCREASE OF ALMOST 4,000 FROM MAY; IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE PEAK HAS BEEN REACHED.

JOB OPENINGS ON HAND IN USES OFFICES TOTAL 8,500 —— A DECREASE OF 800 FROM MAY.

Research and Statistics Section

U. S. Department of Labor
United States Employment Service

Tennessee Department of
Employment Security

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT EXPANDS

With most of the major strikes throughout the nation settled total employment in Tennessee followed the national upward trend during June and July. Factual data in most non-manufacturing industries were too fragmentary to attempt an estimate of total employment. Reports from all industries, however, indicate an increase in employment. Manufacturing employment increased 1,600 from May to July, reaching the highest point since September 1945. While comparative figures on construction employment for May are not available, estimates from local offices throughout the state indicate an employment level of approximately 45,000 in this industry--about 3,000 above the 1940 level. Reports from wholesale and retail trade establishments point toward a fairly steady expansion of employment in these industries.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT REACHES POST-WAR HIGH

Estimated manufacturing employment for July increased by 1,600, in spite of strike in two fairly large establishments, to reach a level of 240.7 thousand--the highest point since September 1945, at which time many of the post-war layoffs had not occurred.

The settling of most of the strikes throughout the country and the loosening of some government regulations resulted in a release of materials which in turn was largely responsible for an increase in employment in several industries. Food, lumber and finished lumber products were the three industries showing the largest increase in employment. The large drop in chemical employment was caused primarily by layoffs at Clinton Engineer Works, although seasonal layoffs in other chemical industries also contributed to the decrease. The decline in employment in the iron and steel group was due to a strike at one large establishment. If employment figures for this establishment are omitted, employment in the iron and steel industry actually increased.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT MAY EXPAND BY 10,000 DURING NEXT FOUR MONTHS

If estimates of employers are not overly optimistic, manufacturing employment in the state is slated for a 8,000 increase during the next two months and 10,000 during the next four months. 1/ With most of the major labor disputes settled and with the release of more materials, it is quite likely that employer estimates which represent the employment level employers hope to attain, will be met. This is especially true since a large part of the expansion is expected in new plants which are nearing completion and for which both labor and materials will probably be available. Apparel, textiles, iron and steel and leather account for 75 per cent of the anticipated expansion. The increase in both apparel and leather is due partly to the fact that new plants and additions to plants in these industries are nearing completion and partly to expansion of exisiting plants. The expansion in textiles is caused partly by a few new small plants, but largely by an effort on the part of existing plants to attain an employment level they have been unable to reach because of a shortage of workers for this industry. The increase

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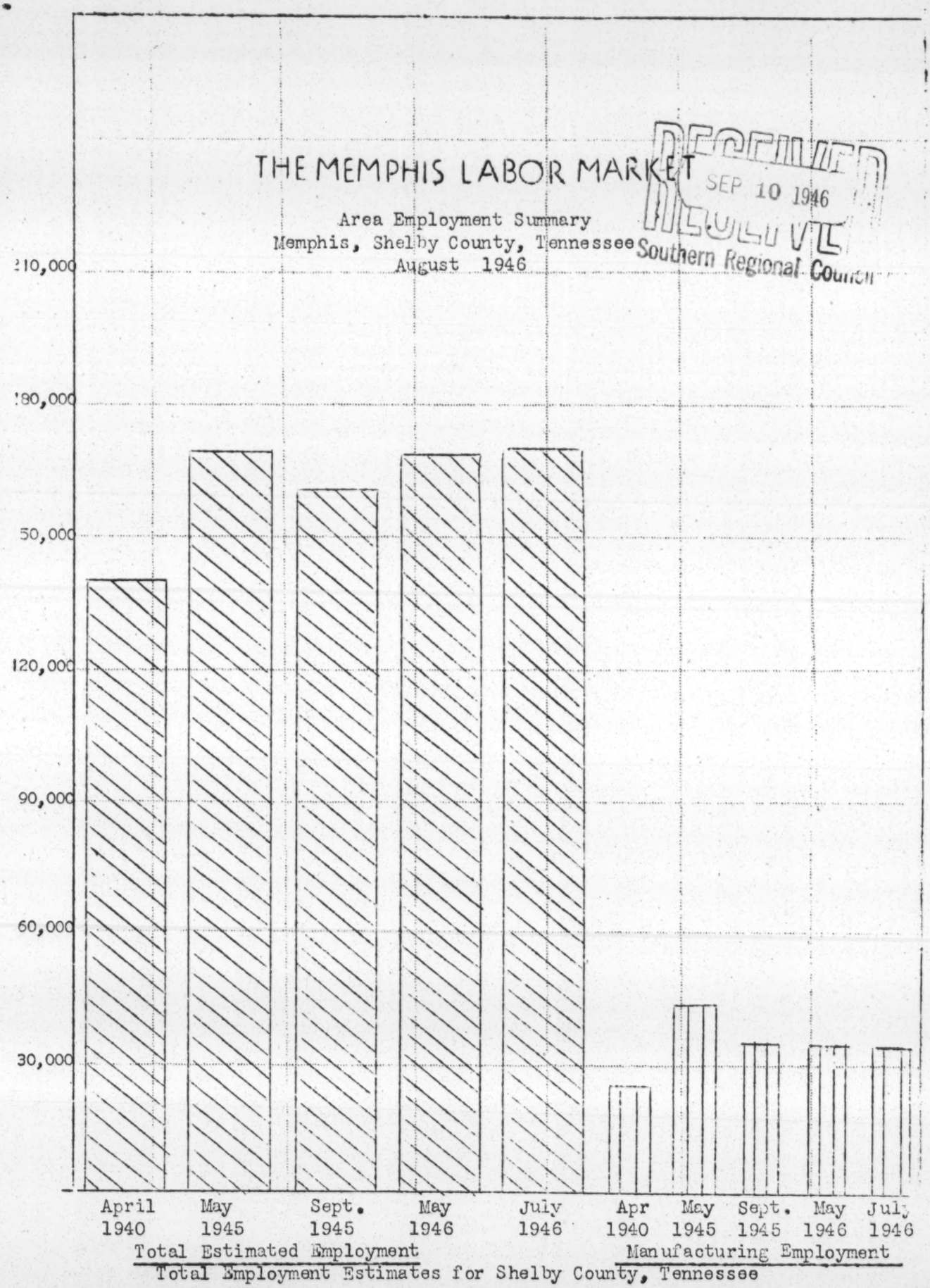
1/ This does not include estimates for Clinton Engineer Works, which are not available. It is possible that decreases in employment at this project may offset gains in other industries.



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Southern Regional Council

Total Employment Estimates for Shelby County, Tennessee

U. S. Department of Labor
United States Employment Service and
Tennessee Department of Employment Security

AREA EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY
MEMPHIS, SHELBY COUNTY, TENNESSEE
AUGUST, 1946

Prepared by: Department of Labor
United States Employment Service, and
Tennessee Department of Employment Security

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT SHOWS SLOW BUT STEADY GAIN

Estimated total employment has increased only slightly since May, 1946. While changes in employment level have been relatively small from month to month, the cumulative increase in employment from September, 1945 to July, 1946 amounts to a total of approximately 7,500. Economic recovery, since the cancellation of war production, has been slow but fairly steady.

CONSTRUCTION AND TRADE REPORT EMPLOYMENT GAINS

The greater part of employment gains since September has been in construction and trade. The continued increase in construction employment since March is the result of an extensive building program in veteran housing. Transportation, trade and government are other non-monufacturing industries which show appreciable gains over the past two months. The employment increase in trade, while small, has been gaining steadily since September 1945, resulting from replacing of workers in restoration of pre-war service, and to re-opening of small businesses, forced out during the war because of manpower and other shortages.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT STATIC: FLUCTUATIONS WITHIN INDUSTRIES

The manufacturing division has remained almost static since September 1945. While the division as a whole showed no gain during the past two months, employment increases occurred in lumber and finished lumber products industries, reflecting the increased demand for such products in construction. Textile and apparel industies also showed an upward trend, while food, paper and chemicals have shown a consistently downward trend, primarily due to material shortages and in the chemical industry in the past sixty days to seasonal layoffs. Technological changes, designed to maintain production with fewer workers, has also affected employment level in certain industries during the past few months.

FUTURE EMPLOYMENT TREND EXPECTED TO BE SLIGHTLY UP

Indications are that the trend in employment for the next few months will be slightly upward. In the manufacturing division, textiles, lumber and finished lumber products and chemicals all indicate anticipated increases in employment. In non-manufacturing, transportation and retail trade report anticipated increases.

LABOR DEMAND UPWARD FOR NEXT TWO MONTHS

Demand in the next two months , as reflected by reporting establishments, is estimated at 918, of which 571 are in the manufacturing division. No significant demand is anticipated by any industry during this period. No expansion demand is forecast for construction in the next two months, as workers now employed will be switched from job to job as new construction is started, and as materials be-

come available. In trade, which reflects the greatest increase in non-manufacturing in the next sixty days, demand is contingent upon receipts of merchandise and upon the extent to which additional workers will be needed to care for fall and holiday trade.

CURRENT JOB OPENINGS EMPHASIZE DEMAND IN UNSKILLED, CLERICAL AND SERVICE OCCUPATION

Of the 1,017 job openings on order with the U.S.E.S. in July, 256 were in the clerical and sales group. About one-half of total current openings are for unskilled labor, mostly in cotton compresses and as replacements in construction. The remainder of the demand is in skilled, semi-skilled and service.

LABOR SURPLUS PREDOMINANTLY VETERAN

Labor supply has shown an upward trend for the past several months, chiefly because return of men in the Armed Services has occurred at such an accelerated rate that immediate absorption of this supply by industry has been impossible. Total labor supply, estimated at 13,942, is more than one-half unskilled, approximately one-third semi-skilled and the remainder mostly clerical and sales. The labor surplus continues to show a predominance of men; male workers constitute 86 percent of the total supply. Two months ago veterans comprised 53 percent of the supply, whereas in July the percent had dropped to 50. Absorption by industry, return to school and an increasing trend toward self-employment all contribute to the lessening of the number of unemployed veterans.

PEAK OF LABOR SURPLUS NEAR: POSSIBLE DECREASE SEEN

It appears probable from the trend in claims and applications, and as the peak of returning veterans has passed, that there will be a leveling off or a possible decrease in the labor surplus in the next sixty days.

CONSTRUCTION UNDER WAY TO COMBAT HOUSING SHORTAGE

While the housing shortage is still acute, some 2,100 housing units have been started in the area, with approximately 1,400 now under construction. The goal set for 3,500 units in 1946 is expected to be met. The lumber situation has somewhat eased up, as has window sash; doors still critical and plumbing fixtures are very critical, and holding up otherwise completed jobs.

Basic Employment Data for Shelby County, Tennessee

Industry	Total Employment April 1940 Census	Total Employment				
		May 1945	Sept. 1945	March 1946 a/	May 1946 b/	July 1946 b/
Total	140,558	170,014	162,665	166,938	169,050	170,186
Agriculture	11,773	9,050	9,250	9,250	9,500	9,500
Mining	110	172	217	281	281	281
Construction	8,530	3,477	3,997	5,500	7,400	7,500
Manufacturing	25,107	44,946	35,365	34,435	34,897	34,833
Ordnance	0	1,830	135	9	9	9
Food	4,136	6,366	6,580	5,926	5,676	5,426
Tobacco c/	0	621	605	577	511	517
Textile	1,042	1,090	1,164	1,288	1,370	1,398
Apparel	884	1,804	1,653	991	1,014	1,214
Lumber	2,917	4,182	4,013	3,952	4,100	4,395
Finished Lumber Products	2,442	3,140	3,147	4,216	4,500	4,891
Paper	664	1,979	1,086	981	981	811
Printing and Publishing	1,546	1,007	1,033	1,120	1,120	1,120
Chemicals	2,863	6,683	3,949	3,459	3,459	3,217
Petroleum & Coal Products	205	336	416	381	381	381
Stone, Clay and Glass	534	171	223	477	527	650
Iron and Steel	1,062	1,295	1,238	1,070	1,235	1,255
Trans. Equipment (except auto.)	40	5,752	1,802	83	83	83
Nonferrous Metals	153	117	131	44	44	44
Machinery (including elect.)	998	580	849	1,015	1,090	1,078
Miscellaneous	0	761	418	418	438	438
N.E.C. d/	5,621	7,232	6,923	8,428	8,359	7,906
Trans., Comm., Other Pub. Utilities	13,621	14,037	14,490	15,100	15,100	15,350
Trade	31,817	36,644	38,174	40,014	40,014	40,264
Finance	5,461	5,896	6,200	7,058	7,058	7,05[illegible]
Service	38,420	36,513	36,438	36,500	36,500	36,60[illegible]
Government	3,986	19,279	18,534	18,800	18,300	18,800
N.E.C.	1,733	0	0	0	0	0

a/ Re-estimated on basis of first quarter UC data.
b/ Preliminary estimate.
c/ No breakdown shown for this industry in April 1940 census. Workers therefore classified under N.E.C. for this period.
d/ Includes rubber and automobile industries together with other manufacturing industries not elsewhere classified. Figures for these industries not shown separately, because they would reveal individual plant data.

TENNESSEE
Industrial Planning
NEWSLETTER

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
TENNESSEE STATE PLANNING COMMISSION
432 SIXTH AVENUE NORTH, NASHVILLE 3

Vol. 2, No. 5 Geo. I. Whitlatch, Editor September 1, 1946

LET'S GET READY FOR A BUYER'S MARKET!

By the Editor

In a year of swift reconversion, industry and business in this country have made tremendous progress, despite the delays and interruptions of strikes earlier in the year. The goal of full employment has been achieved. Many industries currently are producing at record peacetime levels. So is agriculture. Pipelines to markets are rapidly being filled, with inventories in various consumer goods lines steadily mounting. Even now, straws in the trade winds indicate that numerous sellers markets are fast becoming buyers markets. In short, the postwar boom is well underway, much of the rush is already over, and, from here on out, more real salesmanship is going to be essential to profitable operation of business and industry. As supply catches up with demand, the consuming public becomes more and more selective in its purchases.

The same is applicable to the future industrial expansion of Tennessee. In the months immediately prior to and following V-J Day, many industries were ready with plans for quick expansion of production and were seeking new plant locations. Tennessee was fortunate in being considered as the possible site for many of these projects and, as a result, during the last half of 1945 and early this year the State experienced a distinct industrial expansion "boom". The few reasonably modern plant facilities available were soon leased or purchased, and the demand for vacant plant space far exceeded the supply. Consequently, communities in the State that were prepared to finance construction of needed facilities were able to obtain industrial plants - in some instances, without any real effort on the community's part. In short, Tennessee during the past 12 months has been in a sellers market and, in less than a year, has profited by the boom to the extent of several hundred new industries.

Today, much of the rush by industry to obtain new plant space is over. Most of the industries susceptible to rapid expansion or rapid establishment have found locations. From now on, Tennessee is entering the buyers market stage of its industrial expansion. Industry, no longer motivated largely by the need for speed, will be more critical, more demanding in its selection of locations. There will be less willingness to compromise on requirements; the maximum advantages for economical operation will be sought; the most "livable" and attractive communities will be favored. True "selling" of a prospect will be in order, rather than mere showing or inviting his inspection of a community and its site possibilities. This type of salesmanship by a community will involve complete knowledge of its industrial potentialities and will necessitate sincere work on the part of any civic group desirous of promoting their local industrial expansion.

Nevertheless, the possible rewards to a community for increased efforts are apt to be proportionately greater, because many of the new industries developed in Tennessee during the next few years will be those larger projects for which longer periods of planning and investigation are prerequisite to final site selection. Within the past month or so, our Division has noted a decrease in requests for assistance by the small, relatively easy-to-locate industries, yet inquiries on larger projects continue to increase. At the moment, this Division is lending aid in investigations for four projects, no one of

which involves potential investments of less than $10 million and will afford no less than 1,000 new job opportunities. In further evidence of Tennessee's rapidly expanding industrial base, this issue of the "Newsletter" alone carries items on some 30 new industries and expansions, several of which are in the million-dollar class.

Present CPA building restrictions and similar uncertainties in the economic picture probably have contributed to the decreased plant-location activities noted by us during the current summer, yet much of it obviously is due to the seasonal factor. Nobody likes to work too hard in the hot summer months - not even your editor, and this year businessmen and industrialists for the first time in five years have been enjoying their vacation period to the fullest extent. For the summer, most of them probably have been thinking more about swimming, golfing, fishing, and other recreational pleasures than about plans for future expansion of their businesses.

The same apparently has been true of many of our contacts in Tennessee communities. We guess that most of you, succumbing to the lure of the beautiful sparkling TVA lakes or the cool shadowy fastnesses of the Smoky Mountains, just filled up the old family bus with gas and took off on a well-deserved vacation. For this, anyone is excused!

But now, its mid-August, and as we write this, the day is refreshingly cool, with a briskness to the air that reminds us of the fast waning of Summer. Only a few short weeks more until Autumn and the end of the vacation period. Then, businessmen and industrialists will be returning to their offices, once again ready to tackle that vacation-delayed job of finding a new plant location. Some of those plans may be pointed toward your town. Are you going to be ready to talk business and do a successful selling job?

Is your industrial committee well organized and capable of furnishing to prospects complete factual information on your area's resources and advantages? Is your town among the 40-odd in the State that have specific plans for financing construction of new plant space and otherwise assisting local industrial development? Has your industrial committee kept this Division sufficiently advised to permit accurate presentation of your local situation to prospects that call for our assistance in selection of new plant locations? Has your town filed with us and kept up to date the economic data listed in our official "Inventory" forms? Is any and all vacant industrial plant space of your town listed with this Division?

Check up on these items. Get your industrial committee out of the summer doldrums, and let us hear as to your town's plans and activities. Let us know whether or not you are still in the market for new industries. After all, our job is to help your town obtain or develop new industries, but its a two-way affair. We cannot do the job alone. There must be mutual cooperation, and we do have that with a number of towns. Most of these towns have worked hard all summer on the promotion of their local development and, on every appropriate occasion, have sought and obtained our guidance and aid. In return, we have received from them prompt and cordial responses to any and all our requests for information on their local situations. It is gratifying, therefore, to report that several of these towns have been successful in achieving their goals of industrial expansion. What these towns have accomplished, others can do, provided there is equal sincerity of purpose and unstinted effort on the part of some local civic group. To such groups this Division always stands ready to extend its fullest cooperation.

* * *

RFC STREAMLINES AID TO SMALL BUSINESS IN SURPLUS BUYS

RFC has "streamlined" its procedures to assist small business (less than 500 employees) operators in their purchases of surplus property from the War Assets Administration. Under the new set-up, direct purchases from the WAA are made by RFC, under its third-place priority, for the small business operator. Those interested should contact their nearest RFC office.

A 28-page booklet on how, what, and where to make purchases of surplus government materials and properties is available free from the WAA regional and district offices.

* * *

SALES AND OTHER BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Art Pottery: Tennessee pottery producing lines of decorative glazed jardinieres and urns, suitable for hotel lobby, garden, and similar uses, can accept some additional orders from well-established trade outlets.

Laundry: West Tennessee city of 4,000 population (county, 30,000) would like to have either experienced individual or concern construct and operate a local laundry. No laundry within 35-mile radius. Local assistance available on any necessary financing.

Manufacturers' Representative: Promotion of world-wide sales for both large and small Tennessee manufacturers of hardware, toys, novelties, pottery, electrical appliances, gift items, enamel wares, and housewares is offered by the Virginia Specialty Corp., 916 Commerce St., Lynchburg, Va. Interested manufacturers should contact corporation directly.

Grain Mill: Local group, in Middle Tennessee city of 4,000, will finance construction of feed and grain mill for operator of proved ability. Will lease mill on very reasonable terms to right party. Location is in growing agricultural area, and local capital would be available for eventual construction of grain elevator.

* * *

DUPONT NYLON PLANT ASSURED FOR CHATTANOOGA

DuPont's long-projected $20-million nylon yarn plant at Chattanooga, mentioned here last month, became a reality on August 9 when W. E. Gladding, director of the duPont nylon production division, announced plans for early construction. Application for construction approval has been submitted to the CPA offices at Memphis and work would start as soon as possible following such approval.

One of the largest and most important industrial developments in Chattanooga history, the new nylon yarn unit - third to be established by the duPont organization - will be built on a 600-acre tract, purchased in 1944, along the north side of Tennessee River between the TVA Chickamauga Dam and Hixson Pike. The suburban area known as Lupton City is immediately to the southwest of the site. Core drill tests and other preliminary engineering work have been completed on the site. In addition to the manufacturing unit, the project will include an administration building, pump house, filter plant, process and steam heating plant, and parking lot, according to the Chattanooga Times. About 18 months will be required for completion of the plant, and some 1,000 persons will be employed initially.

* * *

EAST STATE PLANT SITE SURVEY COMPLETED

Map survey of a total of 33 potential sites for large industries in the East Tennessee Valley has been completed by this Division and a tabulation of the data prepared for distribution to interested companies. All sites included in the survey are on rivers or other streams capable of supplying large volumes of industrial waters. In size, the sites range from 40 to 1500 acres, but the majority are between 200 and 500 acres. Estimates of site acreages, on the average, restrict differences in elevation to about 20 feet, although on some of the larger sites the maximum relief is around 40 feet. The tabulated data include, for each site, name of stream with minimum and/or mean flow data, proximity to railroads, highways, and TVA power lines, and identifying remarks. All sites are keyed to the standard TVA topographic maps (scale 1/24000) upon which the survey was based. Copies of these site data are available without cost from this Division.

* * *

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS UP TO AUGUST, 1946

Knox-Blount Counties

Non-agricultural employment has shown little overall change during past 60 days, but unemployment down 5%. In manufacturing group, despite increased employment in textile, apparel, and non-ferrous industries, employment has decreased about 3%, owing to labor disputes in iron-steel, clay-stone, and miscellaneous industry groups. Non-manufacturing industries showed a slight gain. Construction employment, currently about 4,900, is up 3% since May 1. Trend in next 60 days depends on settlement of labor disputes, and if this is accomplished, slight uptrend anticipated. Majority of job openings in textile industry and for stenographers, typists, and bookkeeping machine operators. Brickmasons, auto-body repairmen, service workers, and male unskilled laborers also needed.

Hamilton County Area

Slight continued uptrend in total employment during past 60 days relects increases in iron and steel, food, and lumber products industries. Slight decrease in textiles. Construction and other non-manufacturing employment has shown little change since May. Future employment trend uncertain, but new duPont nylon plant (announced elsewhere in this issue) should afford new openings soon. Labor surplus of 6,300 characterized by war skills and inexperienced workers. Greater demand is for unskilled or special skills as moulders, mechanics, loopers, and weavers. Easing of material and equipment shortages would materially increase demand in construction and textile industries.

Chattanooga Residual Area

Athens: Meigs County situation continues critical because of lack of any employment opportunities. McMinn County has large labor surplus, with very little demand, but condition considered temporary and dependent on release of materials.

Cleveland: Slight increase in total employment but labor surplus mounting. Total demand has decreased steadily; for next 2 months demand in mining, iron and steel, and textile industries expected to be about 475, of which 132 is for unskilled males in Polk County copper mining.

Cookeville: Unemployment estimated at 2,100 of which 300 are women. Gradual rise in employment indicated within period of months. New bottling company opened at Sparta. Negotiations underway for garment plant. Two new coal companies anticipate employment of 250 in next 3 months.

Livingston: Little hope of reducing large male labor surplus. Expansion of garment plant underway but will employ mostly women.

McMinnville: Little industrial change in past 2 months except for opening of shoe plant which promises to alleviate unemployment in Warren County. Situation remains acute in DeKalb County.

Tullahoma: Employment fairly stable. Plans for expansion in local shoe and athletic goods plants underway.

Winchester: Male labor surplus unchanged. Demand will be slight in next 2 months. One apparel plant plans increased employment from 130 to 400.

* * *

COAL MINING EXPANDS AT MONTEREY

Preliminary work is underway on the opening of a large new coal mine in the Monterey area, according to the Putnam County Herald. A Pennsylvania firm, as yet unidentified, is said to have bought mineral rights to several thousand acres of coal lands about 6 miles northeast of Monterey, and mining crews are now working three shifts in driving

an opening onto a coal vein, reportedly 6 feet thick. Local advices indicate that the new mine will employ from 400 to 700 miners and that negotiations are underway for a railroad spur to the mine.

The Monterey Coal Co., whose mine is about 2 miles northeast of town, is producing 700 to 800 tons daily and is said to be planning expansions that will double the output. About 100 miners are employed in current operations.

* * *

FIVE WAR PLANTS SOLD BY WAA

Walter Davenport in a recent Collier's article - "Headaches Down South" - asserts that "Tennessee's war born industries are being reconverted to peacetime production faster and more successfully than any other Southern state's". Sale during July and August by the War Assets Administration of five Government-owned war plants in Tennessee add much more weight to Davenport's statement, because each sale has assured to the State continued operation of important industrial facilities.

As noted elsewhere in this issue, the U. S. Rubber Company has acquired a part of the Milan Ordnance Works and the Tennessee Products Corporation has purchased the Rockwood furnace. In addition, the WAA has announced the sales at Memphis of the Q O Chemical Company's furfural plant to the Quaker Oats Company for the price of $1,362,000; of the Southern Acid and Sulphur Company's caustic soda and phenol plant to the Heyden Chemical Co., for $1,060,000; and the Reynold Metals Company's fabrication plant site of 269 acres and completed warehouse (85 x 270 ft.) for $65,000 to the Hodges Armature Co., of Memphis. The Heyden Chemical Company is expected to spend up to $750,000 in additions and other improvements to the "Southern Acid & Sulphur" facility.

The WAA also has negotiated with Southern Ferro Alloys Company of Chattanooga a 2-year lease, with a further 3-year option, for the ferrosilicon unit operated by the company in that city during the war

A cut-off date for proposals on the purchase of the uncompleted "Goodyear" truck tire plant at Nashville has been set by the WAA for September 3, and sale of the facility should be announced shortly after that date.

* * *

AVAILABLE INDUSTRIAL PLANTS AND SITES

Middle Tennessee: City of 4,000. Site, approximately 250 x 550 ft., available for heavy industry; 250-ft. spur track of L. & N. R.R. on west side, U. S. Highway on east side. Local capital willing to construct and lease mill-type or other general purpose building up to total cost of $150,000. Large surplus of male labor in area that is willing to commute from farms to obtain industrial employment.

Plants For Sale

Industrial plant of 255,000 sq. ft. in metropolitan area, consisting of several connected and adjoining 1- to 3-story buildings, all in excellent condition; fully sprinklered; modern rest rooms, air-conditioned offices, large cafeteria; average ceiling height 11 to 12 ft. Plant suitable for most types of manufacturing and particularly for textile operation. Complete details on request.

Chattanooga: Story and half reinforced concrete building, totaling 27,000 sq. ft. floor space; 4 blocks from business section, 1 block from Tennessee River; served by Southern Railway.

* * *

U. S. RUBBER ACQUIRES MILAN FACILITIES

(Item inadvertently omitted from August "Newsletter")

Announcement was made in mid-July of the purchase by U. S. Rubber Company of a part of the Wolf Creek Ordnance Works for a reported price of $175,000. The 45-acre section

purchased is known as line "G" and includes five buildings, which will be converted to the manufacture of sports footwear. Employment initially will be around 500, rising to 1200 the second year.

War Assets Administration, through which the sale was consummated, expects to be able to turn the plant over to the U. S. Rubber Company by Sept. 15.

* * *

INQUIRIES ON INDUSTRIAL LOCATIONS

The Industrial Development Division will be glad to hear from any city or town in regard to buildings, plant sites, or developed plans that may possibly meet the needs of the industry listed below, or of any listed in previous issues of the "Newsletter". In corresponding about any of the listings, please mention both number and classification.

141. Dress Shirts: Well-rated manufacturer of dress shirts seeks building of about 10,000 sq. ft., in small town with adequate labor supply to furnish 100 female and 15 male employees.

* * *

ROCKWOOD FURNACES SOLD TO TENNESSEE PRODUCTS CORPORATION

Tennessee Products Corp., Nashville, in mid-August purchased through the War Assets Administration the Government-owned Rockwood ferromanganese plant which the corporation operated for the government during the war. Purchase price was $200,000, and immediately after announcement of the sale, the Tennessee Products Corporation revealed plans for spending an estimated $750,000 in modernization of the plant, which consists of two 1870-type blast furnaces.

The corporation expects to continue its ferromanganese production at the unit, and, possibly at an early date, some pig iron will be produced.

* * *

DO YOU KNOW THAT:

The Southern Highland Handicraft Guild, Inc., is a non-profit educational organization dedicated to the preservation and advancement of the arts and handicrafts of the Southern Appalachian mountain region. The Guild, established in 1930, is composed of individual craftsmen and groups of native craftsmen working in schools and workshops - called "producing centers" - that produce only genuine hand-made articles of dependable quality. "Allanstand", 16 College St., Asheville, N. C., is the Guild's all-year-round shop through which its members market their wares.

The executive office of the Guild's Craft Education Program is located at Gatlinburg, Tenn. The second Guild Workshop, part of the Craft Education Program of the Guild, will start classes at Penland (N. C.) School of Handicrafts on August 29 and continue through September 6. Instruction will be given in weaving, pottery, jewelry, wood-working and other crafts. Non-members may take such training at very nominal cost. The executive office of the Craft Education Program is located at Gatlinburg, Tenn.

Tennessee producing centers of the Guild are located at Apison, Pleasant Hill, Russellville, and Gatlinburg (2 centers).

* * *

BRISTOL TO GET $1-MILLION OFFICE MACHINES PLANT

Plans for construction of a $1,000,000 branch manufacturing plant of the Monroe Calculating Machine Co., Inc., of Orange, N. J., are underway at Bristol, Tenn.-Va. A single-story structure of about 100,000 sq. ft., of most modern design is being planned for location on a 30-acre tract within the city limits of Bristol, Va., along U. S. Highway 11 and the Norfolk & Western Railway. The new Bristol unit, representing an expansion

of the company's New Jersey operations, will produce calculating machines from the raw material to the finished machine. Peak employment is expected to be about 750, mainly skilled labor, of which 95% will be hired locally.

Training of employees has already begun at Bristol in leased quarters totaling 45,000 sq. ft. of floor space. Mr. Chas. R. Mason has been employed as local plant manager.

* * *

INDUSTRIAL COMMUNITY TO RISE FROM CORDOVA PLANT SALE

A new industrial community is promised for the Memphis area under the plans of Francis G. Hickman of Memphis who, on August 17, purchased the "National Fireworks" property near Cordova (about 17 miles east of Memphis). In the announcement of purchase, Mr. Hickman revealed that the Cordova Industrial Development Company will be organized to sell or lease tracts in the plant area for use either in manufacturing or distributing.

Privately built in 1942 by National Fireworks, Inc. - subsidiary of Clark-Babitt Industries of West Hanover, Mass. - for production of anti-aircraft ammunition, the Cordova plant includes some 165 buildings on a 261-acre tract which is served by 1½ miles of N. C. & St. L. Railway trackage, 5 miles of hard-surfaced roads, deep wells, complete water and sewerage systems, TVA power, garages, and other facilities.

Any industry in need of fairly large areas of open floor space and average overhead clearance can be accommodated in existing structures at the Cordova site, Mr. Hickman points out. These buildings, he indicates, are especially suitable for wood-working shops (toys, games, small furniture, etc.), cardboard and wooden box makers, textile and garment manufacturers, metal working shops with small machine tools, candy makers, food processors (plant is in good agricultural area), foundries, concrete block makers, and similar small industries. Distributors of non-weathering goods who do not need spot-storage in Memphis are assured of finding ample space in the area. Plenty of covered warehouse space also is available for raw materials or accumulated stock of Memphis manufacturers, supply houses, wholesale distributors, and also all operators of production units within the Cordova industrial area itself.

In the Cordova "community of industries", as now being planned, tenant companies will receive the benefits of centralized service on water, power, private rail switching, and similar necessary facilities and protection. As soon as the development warrants, a dispensary will be set up, with a trained nurse on duty during working hours.

Mr. Hickman is editor and publisher of The Cotton Trade Journal and president of realty companies owning the Parkview Hotel and Medical Arts Bldg., in Memphis. He will be president of the Cordova Industrial Development Company and will be associated in this new venture with his sister, Miss Jane A. Hickman.

Manufacturers or others who may be interested in the possibilities for plant or storage space in the "Cordova industrial community" should address inquiry to Mr. Francis G. Hickman, c/o The Cotton Trade Journal, Cotton Exchange Bldg., Memphis 3, Tenn.

* * *

PRODUCTION LINE NEWS AND NOTES

Tullahoma Organizes C of C

The first regular meeting of the newly organized Tullahoma Chamber of Commerce was held on July 29. Offices of the new organization will be in the Marshall Theater building, and plans are being made to employ a secretary. Present membership is 125.

Minerals Yearbook Off Press

To those interested in the mineral products industries, the U. S. Bureau of Mines annual Minerals Yearbook, 1944 edition, is now available from the Supt. of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at $3.00 per copy.

New U. S. Commerce Dept. Office for Nashville

A new district office of the U. S. Department of Commerce is expected to be opened at Nashville by September 1.

Industrial Trends Cited For Tennessee Valley Area

An article on "Industrial Trends in the Tennessee Valley", written by Lewis C. Copeland and W. K. McPherson of the TVA Commerce Department and published in Social Forces for March, 1946, is now available in reprint form. The study traces the growth of new industries in the Valley area since the TVA was established in 1933, the expansion of value of manufactured products and volume of trade, trend of income of the Valley people over that period, and other economic changes. Indicative of the trend of industrial activity over the period studied is the fact that 721 more industries existed in the Valley in 1939 than in 1933, an increase of 54% against a national increase during the same period of only 30%. The increase in industrial plants in the Valley over that period was due largely to expansion of established industries in chemicals, textiles, light metals, shoes, wood products, and others.

T T & D Association Plans Nashville Office

The Tennessee Tourist & Development Association, formerly the Southern Highlands Association, is planning to move its headquarters to Nashville, in October, in accordance with action taken by the executive committee at an early August meeting held in Nashville. At the same time, the organization voted to expand its activities to include West Tennessee, thus placing the group on a Statewide basis. Elected as West Tennessee vice-president was J. D. Wooten of the Mid-South Oil Co., Memphis; James Haskins, Union City, and J. P. Lasater, Paris, were named as directors from that area.

Industrial Training Film Index Offered

The Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., can supply to interested industrial executives an index of over 1700 industrial training films, covering aviation, electronics, communications, and many other basic industries. Films on training in special industrial skills, as welding and drafting, also are listed and described. Write the company for "The Index of Training Films". It is free.

New Engineering Firms Open Offices

Cooper & Perry have announced the opening of offices at 204 Journal Bldg., Knoxville, for the practice of architecture and engineering. Both members of the firm belong to the American Institute of Architects; Mr. Samuel D. Cooper received his B. A. degree in Architecture from Carnegie Institute of Technology and Mr. C. Reginald Perry, the same degree from the University of Texas. Total volume of work executed by the firm members to date amounts to over $70,000,000 on schools, hospitals, churches, housing, commercial, and governmental projects.

Mr. J. Sanders Parker, consulting engineer, has opened an office at 816-8th Ave. South, Nashville. Mr. Parker will specialize in the practice of sanitary engineering, particularly on municipal sewerage projects.

Southern Engineering, Nashville firm specializing in industrial design and product engineering, also has opened a new office on South 8th Ave.

Dairy Film Makes Hit

Your editor had the privilege of attending the premier showing in Nashville, on August 7, of the new, full-color film on "Dairying in Tennessee", made by Sam Orleans & Associates, Knoxville, for the University of Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service. A write-up on this film was given in last month's Newsletter, but after seeing it, we know how far we missed doing the film justice. It must be seen to be appreciated; the audience at this premier showing was lavish in its praise of the film.

* * *

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSIONS AND CONTRACTIONS

Kimberly-Clark Corp., Memphis, in late July received CPA approval for proposed expenditure of $556,500 on reconversion of the "Memphis Fisher Aircraft" plant purchased by the corporation early this year(see April Newsletter). Under the CPA permit, the plant is to be reconditioned, equipment installed for cutting and packaging "Kleenex", and a restaurant, locker rooms, and similar facilities installed. The work will proceed as rapidly as materials are available, and manufacture of "Kleenex" will start as soon as equipment can be installed, with pulp being shipped from K-C's northern mills.

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The Farmers & Merchants Bank of Mt. Pleasant is opening a branch at Spring Hill, with Harry Borum in charge.

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A new cheese plant, costing over $50,000, is to be built at Gainesboro by the Borden Cheese Company, according to a Nashville Banner report in late July. Company officials, in the announcement of the proposed plant, are said to be planning establishment of collection routes in Jackson and adjoining counties to bring supplies of milk to the plant, which will make American cheddar cheese.

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Sears Roebuck & Company is planning to construct a $2,000,000 retail store building in Knoxville.

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The Teaco Bottling Co., Nashville, plans to start operations in September, under the direction of Dandridge W. Caldwell. "Teaco", a cola-type soft drink will be bottled for distribution in Nashville and Davidson County. The Nashville Loan Agency of RFC assisted in the capital financing for this project.

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Approval by CPA was given in late July for a $50,800 foundry building at Dayton to be constructed by the newly organized Dayton Stove & Foundry Co., backed by local capital. The new firm, according to the Dayton Herald, will produce gray iron castings for the automobile, farm implement, and electric appliance industries and, in addition, will produce a line of stoves. Between 50 and 70 men will be employed.

Local businessmen reported as backers of the project include Frazier Davis, Igou Hodges, Dr. A. C. Boyles, and about a dozen other citizens of Dayton.

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Athens Photo Service, Inc., which opened in that city in mid-August, has a modernly equipped photo-finishing plant, combined with a retail photographic supply store. Mr. Fred Wankan, former official State photographer, is owner and operator of this new business.

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Fire in late July heavily damaged the plant of Dixie Brick & Tile Company, Puryear. Main offices of the company were saved. O. A. Harker, Jr., is owner and operator of the plant.

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Purchase by the Cook Truck Lines, Inc., Memphis, of the M & N Freight Lines, also of Memphis, has been approved by the State R. R. & P. U. Commission. The M & N lines operate principally between Memphis, Nashville and Paris. The Cook lines have previously served only Mississippi points.

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Fairyland Toy & Novelty Co., Chattanooga, which early in August received a State charter of incorporation, specializes in the manufacture of toy furniture. Toy Dutch and French dining room suites are being produced, and authentic copies of period furniture will be manufactured. A toy copy of Washington's Mount Vernon bed is to be featured soon in a national magazine, according to a Chattanooga Times' report. A. T. Carter of the newly organized company is also president of Carter Bros. Co., Chattanooga rug and bedspread manufacturers.

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Work by the TVA was resumed late in July on the Watauga and South Holston dam projects in Upper East Tennessee, immediately following Congressional approval of a $14 million appropriation for their completion. Construction of the two dams, which will cost estimated totals of $29,500,000 and $31,500,000, respectively, was halted during the war period after about one year's work. Peak employment on the combined projects will be about 3,000 workers, according to Geo. K. Leonard, manager for both projects.

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The Cleveland Banner, Inc., is a new company organized for the recent purchase of the Cleveland Daily Banner, published in that city for 30 years by Will L. Rodgers. Walling Keith, president of the new corporation, is publisher of the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph and only recently resigned from the editorship of the Gadsden (Ala.) Times in order to take over the Cleveland paper. Mr. Rodgers is to remain as editor of the Daily Banner and will become chairman of the board of directors of the new publishing corporation.

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Owens Agricultural Phosphate Corporation, a phosphate mining concern operating at Centerville, has been granted its State charter of incorporation for the transportation and sale of phosphate, commercial fertilizers, limestone and similar products. Louis L. Williams, Rodney L. Bell, and Frank S. Owens are listed as incorporators.

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Tri-Cord Corporation of Brooklyn, N. Y., has leased a former school building at Dyer and anticipates start of manufacture there about September 1. Children's pajamas will be made at this new plant, which will initially employ 150 persons. Incorporation and operation of the Dyer unit probably will be under some other name than that of the parent company.

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Capitol Broadcasting Company, Nashville has received tentative FCC authorization for operation in that city of a standard 250-watt radio station (1230 kilocycles, unlimited time).

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The Union Dairy Company's milk plant at Union City was sold in early August to Howard McIntyre and Wassell Randolph, both of Memphis. The new owners are experienced dairymen and operate dairies throughout the Mid-South, according to the Nashville Banner's report of the sale. Mrs. Villa Paulsen, owner of the Union City plant during the past 2½ years, did not include her herd of purebred Jerseys in the recent sale.

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The Interstate Commerce Commission has set September 24 as the date for hearing of the Oneida & Western Railroads petition to abandon its line between Oneida and Jamestown. Hearing will be at Crossville.

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The Henry S. Sawrie Co., Nashville, has received CPA approval for construction of a $30,000 warehouse.

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Lobelville Gas Company has been granted a State charter of incorporation to purchase natural gas from the Tennessee Gas & Transmission Company and its successors and other companies for resale in the Lobelville area. Incorporators listed are C. C. Cunningham, Ralph Patterson, Jack Leeper, Woodrow Byrd, and Brown Daily. Authorized common stock capital is $10,000.

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American Airlines, in late July, increased their service through Nashville by the addition of six new flights between New York, Memphis, and Dallas.

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Cumberland Laundry & Dry Cleaning Co., Crossville, has under construction a new 4,500-sq. ft. concrete block building into which the company expects to be able to install $10,000 worth of new equipment by mid-November. On completion of the new plant, the company plans to expand its services to nearby towns through use of two new delivery and pick-up trucks.

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The Tennessee Handle Co., Cookeville, in mid-August was granted a CPA priority of $25,000 to rebuild its plant which was razed by fire a few months ago.

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Wilmar Co., Inc., of Hickory, N. C. is reported by the Sullivan County News to have broken ground for erection of a chemical plant near Blountville. Organic chemicals and pharmaceutical supplies will be manufactured in the plant's laboratories. Preliminary operations were expected to get underway by late August in temporary quarters already erected on the site. The company's president and treasurer, L. L. and S. J. Marion, are natives of Blountville, and the new local unit represents an expansion of their North Carolina business.

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Eureka Pants Mfg. Co., Shelbyville, is reported to have a new plant building under construction that probably will be ready for occupancy by the first of next year.

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Volunteer Bag Co., Nashville, has begun initial operations in the reprocessing of cotton and burlap bags for feed and similar products. This new industry, said to be the third of its kind serving feed and flour mills in the Middle Tennessee area, is planning to construct a new plant next Spring and expects to increase employment from its present 8 workers to 35, most of which will be power sewing machine operators.

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Troy Manufacturing Co., Troy, expects to start production about September 1 on shirts, pajamas, and other wearing apparel at its new plant in that city. Owners, as listed by Southern Textile News, are Mrs. Myrtle G. Bentley and Alfred D. Ulio.

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Hallscraft Sheet Metal Works, situated near Halls, has announced change of its firm name to Hallscraft Welding Service.

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The Sun Publishing Co., publishers of the Jackson Sun, has been granted FCC permit for the construction of a new FM radio station in Jackson. The company now operates a standard 1,000 watt broadcasting station, WTJS. The new FM unit, having an effective radiated power of 30,000 watts, will be constructed as soon as the equipment becomes available.

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Cabin Crafts, Inc., of Dalton, Ga., has announced that its "Needletuft" rug division at Cleveland is completing an expansion program that more than triples present floor space.

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The first rail shipment of kitchen ranges from Aviation Corporation's "Consolidated-Vultee" unit at Nashville was made on August 8, formally opening the new spur connection from the plant to the N. C. & St. L. Railway's mainline. The "Convair" plant, which is converting from wartime aircraft manufacture to electric and gas kitchen range production, is currently employing about 900 persons.

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Chickamauga Producers, Inc., Dayton quick-freezing plant, reports a seasonal pack of quick-frozen peaches totaling 122,239 lbs. Of this total, 34,257 lbs. were packed in one-pound consumer packages. All of the total pack, consisting of 4,800 bushels of peaches, was purchased from local growers, with the exception of one truck load. The largest single day's pack was 4,300 small packages, involving the processing of 6,500 lbs. of fruit during a single shift.

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Columbia Iron Works, Chattanooga, in late July received CPA approval for construction of its new $275,000 foundry.

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Commissioner Paul S. Mathes of the State Department of Conservation has been authorized by Governor Jim McCord to initiate action that will make Tennessee a member of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission, an interstate group sponsoring cooperative oil conservation practices. Legislative action will be necessary before Tennessee can join the Commission, and the Governor will request such action at the forthcoming January session of the Legislature Impetus has been given the move by the recent Sgt. York oil strike in the Upper Cumberland District (See July Newsletter).

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Ground was broken in early August for a new 7,500 sq. ft. concrete and steel structure to be occupied by the Columbia Machine Works. Move to the new quarters, expected to be completed in October, will permit the company to expand its machinery and auto repair work.

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General Shoe Corporation, Nashville, announced in late August, construction award for a 50,000 sq. ft. plant at Waynesboro. According to the Nashville Banner, the new unit, which will have a daily peak production of 5,000 pairs of dress shoes, will eventually employ 400 to 600 workers. The plant building will be a one-story concrete and steel structure. William Parks Construction Co., Lawrenceburg, Tenn., received the building contract; Hart, Freeland & Roberts, Nashville, are architects.

Operation of General Shoe's new McMinnville unit for the manufacture of women's play shoes began operation in July; ultimate employment will range from 500 to 700. The Corporation's new Centerville shoe-manufacturing unit, to employ about 750 workers, was officially dedicated with an all-day celebration late last month. In early August, ground was reported being broken at Manchester for a new sole-leather plant.

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Tennessee Cigar Factory, Dresden, is reported planning enlargement of its plant to the extent that present employment of 60 workers will be doubled.

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Colonial Shirt Co., Woodbury, expects to begin manufacture of men's shirts about September 1. Organized in December 1945, the company has been awaiting completion of its new $20,000 plant and installation of equipment. About 100 persons will be employed. President of the company is M. Tuchinsky; S. Berger is treasurer and plant manager.

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Tennessee Valley Furniture, Dickson, began operation in July. This new industry is expected to furnish employment to about 100 persons.

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Controlling interest in the Dayton Hosiery Mill, Dayton, was sold in late July to Alfred P. Slaner of Scarsdale, N. Y., representing a large hosiery manufacturing organization. Enlargement of the mill, with approximate doubling of employment, is contemplated by the new owners as soon as equipment and materials are available, according to the Dayton Herald. The Dayton Hosiery Mill was organized in 1913 by local capital to give a new source of employment, following the closing of the old Dayton Coal & Iron Company.

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Morristown Knitting Mills has purchased a building in Russellville for remodeling into a knitting mill. Operations are expected to begin around November 1, with about 50 employees. Hose made at the Russellville unit will be shipped to Morristown for finishing, according to the Knoxville News-Sentinel report.

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The N. C. & St. L. Railway has announced placement of an order for $3,500,000 worth of new freight equipment. The order, obtained by the Pullman-Standard Car Mfg. Co., Birmingham, Ala , is for 1,000 freight cars - 500 all-steel boxcars, 200 all-steel gondolas, and 300 all-steel hopper cars. Financing is being done by an all-Southern banking syndicate, headed by the Hamilton National Bank of Chattanooga, with leading Nashville, Memphis, and Atlanta banks participating.

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Pure Oil Company is reported planning construction of a $75,000 terminal and storage plant at Knoxville along Tennessee River.

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The Board of City Commissioners of Cookeville has awarded the contract for construction of a dam on Falling Water River, to impound Cookeville's water supply. The J. M. Hickman Construction Co. of Harriman were the successful bidders.

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"PRESS-TIME" SALES OPPORTUNITIES

Woodworking Plant: Responsible Eastern group anxious to acquire going woodworking plant capable of producing core stock and doing veneering or be expanded to do so. Prefer Tennessee location close to supplies of poplar, basswood, and magnolia timber. Please notify "Newsletter" of any suitable plant possibly available for purchase.

Fishing Poles: West Coast concern will purchase in quantity bamboo for fishing poles. 15-foot length. Anyone knowing of commercial growers of bamboo, please advise editor.

* * *

THANKS TO STATE PRESS EDITORS

Copies of last month's Newsletter mailed to editors of State papers carried a note suggesting that the Planning Commission would welcome regular receipt of their papers, in order that the Commission staff could keep better informed on local activities and developments in all areas of the State.

To-date, you editors have been extremely generous in your prompt response, and we wish to take this method of expressing the Commission's appreciation to the following papers from which we have already received copies of one or more issues:

Morristown Sun	Lauderdale County Enterprise
Rockwood Times	Fayette Falcon
Dickson County Herald	The Register
Perry Countian	Shelbyville Gazette
Bledsonian Banner	Old Hickory News
Jefferson County Standard	Lake County Banner
Columbia Herald	Plain Talk & Tribune (Newport)
Dandridge Banner	Halls Graphic
Trenton News Gazette	Bill Fiske's Bugle (Celina)
Carroll County Democrat	Sullivan County News
Daily News (Memphis)	Rutherford Courier
Milan Exchange	Etowah Enterprise
Crossville Chronicle	Lebanon Democrat
	Democrat Union (Lawrenceburg)

We thank each and every one of you. This fine representation of each region helps insure that we shall not overlook any important activities in the cities and towns of the State. If other editors feel like its a fair deal to send us their papers in exchange for our "Newsletter" and other publications of the Commission, we shall be equally grateful for their kindness.

* * *

PLEASE! REPORT NEW INDUSTRIES AND PLANT SPACE

The "Newsletter" will appreciate cooperation from Tennessee towns and cities in making available to us information on all new local developments. If you have a new industry announced for the community - concrete block plant, creamery, textile mill, or what not - send us newspaper clipping on it or use form below. Similarly, we shall be grateful for cooperation in making known to us any vacant buildings that can be used for industrial purposes. Let us have the dope, so we can list them in the "Newsletter". That might bring you the industry you want.

Fill out and return to: Industrial Div., TSPC, 432 6th Ave., N., Nashville 3.

New Industry

Company Name_____

Town_____

Products to be made_____

_____

Initial employees, no.___ Operations started or to start about (date)_____

Officials of new company_____

pres., _____ manager.

Vacant Building

Town_____

Size ___ft. x __ ft. Construction:

brick ( ) wood ( ) iron clad ( )
concrete block ( )

Ceiling Height_____ Type floors_____

Heating system_____ Sprinkled?_____

R.R. or truck facilities_____

Rent or sell_____

Owner of building_____

For Immediate Release
November 29, 1946

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Atlanta, Georgia

TENNESSEE MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT DECLINES DURING SEPTEMBER

For the first time since February manufacturing employment in Tennessee has declined. According to the latest estimates, manufacturing employment in Tennessee decreased 1,600 workers between mid-August and mid-September with the level on September 15, 1946 at 243,200 workers. The current level is 9,900 workers above that of a year ago and, except for the August peak, is the highest level attained since the end of the war. The decline in the current 30-day period occurred in industries manufacturing nondurable goods. This group dropped 3,000 workers between August 15 and September 15, while the industries manufacturing durable goods added 1,400 workers.

The largest employment reduction between mid-August and mid-September occurred in the food industry which had a loss of 3,700, leaving a total of 22,900. The greater part of the drop was due to seasonal fluctuations in the canning industry plus a decrease in meat packing plants which was due in part to price uncertainties prior to the lifting of price controls. There were minor declines of 100 employees each in lumber, miscellaneous durable goods, apparel, and printing and publishing industries.

Partially offsetting these declines were employment gains in several industries. The largest increase during the 30-day period was the addition of 700 workers in the iron and steel industry. This gain resulted from increased activities in the manufacture of heating and plumbing equipment. In the textile industry the number of workers increased in both cotton and knitting mills, but these gains were partially offset by a decline in woolen and worsted mills resulting in a net advance of

only 400 workers for the industry.

In addition to these increases, manufacturers of machinery (except electrical) and furniture and finished lumber products registered gains of 500 employees. The remaining industries showed only minor gains of 100 to 200 workers during the 30-day period.

The table on the following page summarizes employment changes in manufacturing industries in Tennessee for September 1946, August 1946 and September 1945.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN TENNESSEE 1/

Industry Groups	Sept. 1946	Aug. 1946	Sept. 1945	Net Change From Aug.'46 To Sept.'46	Percent Change From Aug.'46 To Sept.'46	Percent Change From Sept.'45 To Sept.'46
	(In thousands of employees)					
ALL MANUFACTURING	243.2	244.8	233.9	- 1.6	- .7	+ 4.0
Durable Goods	79.3	77.9	69.8	+ 1.4	+ 1.8	+ 13.6
Nondurable Goods	163.9	166.9	164.1	- 3.0	- 1.8	- .1
Durable Goods						
Iron and Steel	18.7	18.0	17.1	+ .7	+ 3.9	+ 9.4
Heating Apparatus & Plumb.Suppl.	9.0	8.2	8.2	+ .8	+ 9.8	+ 9.8
Machinery(except electrical)	5.0	4.7	4.2	+ .3	+ 6.4	+ 19.0
Transportation Equipment	2.6	2.4	2.2	+ .2	+ 8.3	+ 18.2
Nonferrous Metals & Their Prods.	12.9	12.8	8.9	+ .1	+ .8	+ 44.9
Lumber & Timber Basic Prods.	19.0	19.1	17.4	- .1	- .5	+ 9.2
Logging Camps & Sawmills	14.2	14.6	13.2	- .4	-2.7	+ 7.6
Furniture & Finished Lmbr.Prods.	12.7	12.4	12.3	+ .3	+ 2.4	+ 3.3
Household Furniture	7.0	6.8	5.8	+ .2	+ 2.9	+ 20.7
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	7.7	7.7	6.1	--	--	+ 26.2
Other Durable Goods 2/	.7	.8	1.6	- .1	-12.5	-56.2
Nondurable Goods						
Textile Mill Products	38.0	37.6	33.8	+ .4	+ 1.1	+ 12.4
Cotton Textile Mills	10.9	10.7	10.6	+ .2	+ 1.9	+ 2.8
Knitting Mills	20.2	19.9	16.8	+ .3	+ 1.5	+ 20.2
Apparel & Other Finished Prods.	20.7	20.8	19.6	-.1	- .5	+ 5.6
Men's & Boy's Furnishings	14.4	14.5	14.1	-.1	+ .7	+ 2.1
Leather & Leather Products	10.2	10.0	8.5	+ 2	+ 2.0	+ 20.0
Food & Kindred Products	22.9	26.6	24.4	- 3.7	-13.9	- 6.1
Meat Products	2.4	2.8	2.7	- .4	-14.3	-11.1
Grain Mill Products	3.3	3.3	3.7	--	--	-10.8
Bakery Products	4.1	3.9	4.3	+ .2	+ 5.1	- 4.7
Paper & Allied Products	5.1	5.0	4.4	+ .1	+ 2.0	+ 15.9
Printing,Publishing&Allied Prods.	7.9	8.0	6.7	- .1	- 1.2	+ 17.9
Chemicals & Allied Products	47.1	46.9	55.0	+ .2	+ .4	-14.4
Rayon & Synthetic Textile Fibers	10.5	10.5	9.7	--	--	+ 8.2
Industrial Chemicals	14.3	14.3	15.2	--	--	- 5.9
Rubber Products	7.2	7.2	7.0	--	--	+ 2.9
Other Nondurable Goods 3/	4.8	4.8	4.7	--	--	+ 2.1

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who were employed during the pay period ending nearest the fifteenth of the month.

2/ Includes electrical machinery; automobiles and automotive equipment.

3/ Includes tobacco manufacturers; products of petroleum & coal; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

TENNESSEE STATE COLLEGE
Office of Veterans' Affairs
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Veteran:

Your letter concerning Vocational Trades and requesting a catalog has been received. Our present catalog does not include courses in trades that are offered to Veterans, therefore, I am sending you this letter. I believe that the following statements will give you the desired information.

We now have under way a vocational training program in the following courses:

1. Auto Mechanics
2. Woodwork
3. Plumbing
4. Power Plant
5. Steamfitting
6. Electricity
7. Brick Laying
8. Painting and Decorating

The general entrance requirements will be those for admission to high school or above. We prefer that Veterans who will enroll for these courses will have had at least two years of high school work, but we will not deny you the opportunity of preparing for gainful employment if you have not had two years of high school work. You must, at least, be able to read understandingly, trade literature in your field.

Veterans may enter these trade courses at any time, but it will be to your advantage to enter now or at the beginning of a six weeks period. The second six weeks period of the Spring Quarter will begin on April 29. The Summer Quarter will begin on June 10.

Please contact your nearest Veterans Administration and file application form 1950 before coming to school. Your Letter of Eligibility should be filed in our office when you register or shortly thereafter, in order that you may begin receiving your subsistence checks.

Your board, lodging and other living expenses are not paid by the Veterans Administration by law. You should bring with you sufficient money to live at least one month while waiting for your first check from the government.

I regret to inform you that we do not have living accommodations in the dormitories, but temporary houses consisting of trailers are being installed on the campus for single and married Veterans. Space in the trailers may be secured by applying to this office and paying one month's rent in advance.

If you are interested in taking a vocational trade, kindly write me at once. I shall be glad to furnish you additional information upon request.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs) Rachel J Patillo,
Counselor to Veterans

RJP:h

Tennessee

PLAN OF OPERATION FOR AGRICULTURAL

TRAINING OF VETERANS

A great many questions have been raised regarding the training of veterans who wish to establish themselves in farming following their release from the armed forces.

An agreement has been signed by the State Board for Vocational Education with the Veterans Administration in which the general plan for the training program is set up.

It provides for or stipulates that the veteran must devote at least 150 hours each year to organized classroom instruction under a qualified instructor. It provides further that the veteran must receive not less than 96 hours supervision on the job each year and that his farming program must be under his control and of sufficient scope to require not less than 36 hours each week of actual participation in farming operations.

It also sets up a county committee to help plan the veterans farm program, to approve his facilities and council with the educational authorities on the organized instructional program.

This release has to do with the instructional program for which local school authorities will have full administrative authority and responsibility, subject to the standards set forth herein as follows:

1. Regularly employed teachers of vocational agriculture may, each, in the County Superintendent's discretion, be assigned not more than two veteran trainees. No tuition will be paid by the Veterans Administration for trainees thus assigned for the remainder of this fiscal year, but any additional travel expense incurred by agriculture teachers in supervising veteran trainees in accordance with the above will be reimbursed from vocational funds in the usual manner.

2. When the number of veterans desiring farm training exceeds 2 per employed agriculture teacher or when the total number in any county is sufficient to warrant it, special instructors are to be employed for the veterans training program. For each veteran enrolled and in good standing in a farm training program under a qualified special instructor, the Veterans Administration will pay the County Board of Education, or operating agency, a tuition fee of $20.00 per month. From this tuition fee of $20.00 per month per trainee the operating agency must pay all costs of the training program including the special instructor's salary and travel, except as set forth below.

3. Special instructors will be under the direct supervision of such regular teachers of vocational agriculture as the County Superintendent may designate. In counties in which no vocational agriculture teachers are employed special teachers will report directly to the Superintendent of Schools.

4. Special instructors for farmer veteran trainees will be employed by county boards of education in the same manner as other employees of the board.

5. Special instructors shall meet one of the following standards:

   a. He must be a graduate of a standard college of agriculture and in addition must have had at least two years successful farm experience.

   b. He must be a high school graduate, must be actively engaged in farming, and generally recognized as a successful farm operator considerably above the average farmer in his county or community.

   c. In either event he must be acceptable to the county committee referred to below.

6. There shall be set up in each county a farmer veterans training committee, composed of the following - The County Superintendent of Schools, a vocational agriculture teacher, the County Agent, a representative of the soil conservation service and/or representatives of any other agricultural agencies in the county who are considered to be in a position to render valuable service.

   The functions of the county committee in general shall be to review the facilities of the trainee, to assist him in planning his farm program, to approve or disapprove same, to council with the school authorities and its employees on the training needed by each trainee, and to recommend qualified instructors.

7. Such vocational agriculture facilities as the county may have, may at the County Board's discretion be made available to special instructors of farmer veteran trainees but care should be exercised in doing so to the end that regularly enrolled students of vocational agriculture in the high school, adult farmer groups and veterans may receive maximum benefits therefrom.

   If the county owns no such facilities plans for the use of similar facilities privately or publicly owned must be made by rental, donation or in some other acceptable manner.

   The Veterans Administration will in addition to the $20.00 per month tuition for each trainee, pay for such supplies as may be necessary in effectively carrying out the instructional program (this shall not be interpreted as including farm machinery or equipment, seed, feed, fertilizer and similar items).

Some Questions and Answers

Ques. How many applicants for farmer training must there be before a class can be set up?

Ans.: No specified number. $20.00 per month tuition will be paid and if the

number of trainees does not justify the employment of a full time instructor, one may be employed on a part-time basis.

Ques. What is the maximum number of trainees a full time instructor could effectively teach and supervise?

Ans.: Not more than 20.

Ques. What will be the nature of the classroom instruction?

Ans.: It must be individual instruction designed to meet the needs of the individual in executing his own farming program, and must therefore be based upon a careful analysis of his particular situation, his previous experience, etc.

Ques. How is the classroom time to be distributed throughout the year?

Ans.: Not less than 4 hours may be given in any calendar month but hours of class time may vary with seasonal demands.

Ques. How are the 96 hours of supervision to be distributed over the year?

Ans.: Not less than 2 hours supervision on the job by the instructor may be given in any calendar month. The remainder should be given at times when it will be most beneficial to the trainee.

Ques. What should I as County Superintendent do to get this program under way?

Ans.: Take the steps necessary and enter into a contract with the Veterans Administration in accordance with terms outlined above. Call the representatives of the agencies named and others you may deem proper and set up the county committee. Ask the committee to give you its recommendations as to teaching personnel. Ask the committee to set up minimum, acceptable standards as to farm facilities and programs and a plan for checking those of each applicant for farmer training.

Ques. What must be the farm status of a veteran in order to qualify for training?

Ans.: He must be (a), an owner operator of a farm (b), a partner in a farm business (c), a renter operator (d), or an employee on a farm with a definite agreement as to operations to be performed and responsibility to be assumed.

G. E. Freeman

G. E. Freeman, State Supervisor
Vocational Agriculture

Burgin E. Dossett

Burgin E. Dossett
Commissioner

37 - UN - Conf. on Freedom of Info. 1948

PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

Adopted by Resolution of the Economic and
Social Council, August 15, 1947

Chapter I

1. General discussion on the principles of freedom of information, taking into consideration the views on this subject expressed by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press, and other organizations in this field.

2. Consideration of the following fundamental principles to which media of information should have regard in performing their basic functions of gathering, transmitting and disseminating news and information without fetters:

(a) To tell the truth without prejudice and to spread knowledge without malicious intent;

(b) To facilitate the solution of the economic, social and humanitarian problems of the world as a whole through the free interchange of information bearing on such problems;

(c) To help promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, and to combat any ideologies whose nature could endanger these rights and freedoms;

(d) To help maintain international peace and security through understanding and cooperation between peoples, and to combat forces which incite war, by removing bellicose influences from the media of information.

Chapter II

Note: By "information," for the purposes of the Conference, is meant the following means of bringing current situations, events and opinions thereon to the knowledge of the public: newspapers, news periodicals, radio broadcasts and newsreels.

3. Measures to facilitate the gathering of information

(a) Facilitating the entry, residence, movement and travel of accredited news personnel (including press, news periodical and radio correspondents and newsreel operators);

(b) Providing, if appropriate, for international professional cards for news personnel;

(c) Protecting them against arbitrary expulsion;

(d) Permitting the widest possible access to news sources, private and official, without discrimination between nationals and accredited foreign news personnel;

(e) Eliminating unreasonable or discriminatory taxes affecting the operations of foreign news agencies and news personnel.

4. Measures

4. Measures to facilitate the international transmission of information

(a) Facilitating the progressive elimination of peace-time censorship as it affects the international transmission of information; and, in so far as it appears impossible to obtain the abolition of all peace-time censorship owing to the requirements of national security, facilitating agreements which will reduce a number of the inconveniences of censorship through such means as the following:

(i) By establishing in advance the categories of information subject to previous inspection, and by publishing the directives of the censor announcing forbidden matters;

(ii) By carrying out the censorship at the place of despatch and in the presence of the correspondent concerned, so that he may immediately know which portion of his text has been censored;

(iii) By fixing the charge on the number of words composing a telegram after censorship;

(b) Recommending through the Economic and Social Council to the International Telecommunications Union and the Universal Postal Union preferential telecommunication and postal treatment for news materials by all media to encourage the widest possible dissemination;

(c) Recommending non-discriminatory transmission rates and services for foreign news agencies;

(d) Recommending means for alleviating economic or commercial restriction on imports of news material by all media, including:

(i) Existing tariffs, quotas, and exchange controls;

(ii) Restrictive or monopolistic commercial practices;

(e) Recommending measures to prevent such cartelization of news agencies as may endanger the freedom of the Press.

5. Measures concerning the free publication and reception of information

(a) Consideration of the restrictions imposed by Governments on persons or groups wishing to receive and disseminate information, ideas and opinions with particular reference to:

(i) Discrimination by Governments for political or other reasons in the provision of materials and facilities;

(ii) Censorship;

(iii) The limitation or regulation by Governments of the right of all persons under their authority to possess and operate radio receiving sets covering all bands used for domestic and international broadcasts;

(iv) The requirements of national security and public order;

(v) The demands of public decency;

(vi) Laws

(vi) Laws of libel;

(vii) Ownership, control, administration and availability of enterprises in the field of information;

(viii) The distinction to be drawn between the rights of correspondents, information agents, etc., working in their own country and those of foreign correspondents.

(b) Recommending means to increase the amount of domestic and international information available to all peoples, by

(i) Improving and increasing the supply of physical facilities, such as printing presses, paper, radio equipment, film projectors and rapid transmission facilities and services, due consideration being taken of the work being done by existing international organizations active in this field;

(ii) Recommending removing or alleviating existing tariffs, quota regulations and exchange controls on the physical facilities mentioned above;

(iii) Considering the disproportion existing in mass media facilities now at the disposal of various countries; and considering means for overcoming foreign exchange problems created for correspondents coming from weak currency countries;

(iv) Considering the present unequal development of news agencies in certain countries and recognizing the problem of the development of national news agencies through provisional measures until such time as these news agencies are capable of meeting international competition;

(v) Eliminating monopolistic, restrictive and exclusive practices limiting the importation and dissemination of information for domestic publication.

(c) Recommending measures for improving the quality of information in the direction of greater accuracy, objectivity, comprehensiveness and representative character, by

(i) Promoting within the limits of national possibilities the widest possible interchange of correspondents on the basic of reciprocal agreements; the training of correspondents in professional competence and standards of accuracy and fairness, and in knowledge and understanding of the countries where they will work; and the training of technicians in the operation of modern facilities;

(ii) Counteracting false information through

(1) The study of measures for counteracting the spreading of demonstrably false or tendentious reports which confuse the peoples of the world, aggravate relations between nations or otherwise interfere with the growth of international understanding, peace and security against a recurrence of nazi, fascist or Japanese aggressions;

(2) The study of measures, especially legislative measures which are designed to establish the responsibility of the owners of newspapers which spread false and tendentious reports of a nature which worsen relations between peoples, provoke conflicts and incite to war;

(3) The

(3) The study of the various laws of libel with a view to recommending the removal of anomalies in the legislation in different countries;

(4) The study of the possible universal adoption of the right of reply;

(5) The study of the dissemination through domestic news channels of official denials, particularly with respect to matters of concern to another nation;

(iii) Encouraging professional bodies concerned with the collection and dissemination of information to lay down for themselves standards of professional conduct and competence;

(iv) Studying the desirability and the practical possibilities of organizing in all principal news centres of the world foreign correspondents corps with self-disciplinary powers.

6. Consideration of the drafting of a charter of rights and obligations of the media of information, including:

(a) Statement of the rights of the media of information and the means of safeguarding these rights through international conventions or multilateral or bilateral agreements within the framework of the United Nations;

(b) Statement of the obligations of the media of information and the measures necessary to ensure the fulfilment of these obligations.

7. Consideration of possible continuing machinery to promote the free flow of true information

A. Such machinery might perform such functions as:

(a) Receiving, considering carefully, and reporting on compalints regarding false news, tendentious or defamatory campaigns and regarding obstructions to the flow of information and violations of any international conventions arising out of the recommendations of the world conference and other international agreements operative in this field;

(b) Suggesting from time to time changes in the provisions of any such conventions or agreements, and publishing other recommendations on the question of freedom of information;

(c) Continuing study of the current performance of news agencies and other processes of international information;

(d) Recommending the mutual study of the current work of the various agencies by means of mutual visits based on bilateral agreements between countries;

(e) Regulating the issue of international professional cards for news personnel.

B. Examination

B. Examination of the advisability or necessity for the establishing or maintaining of machinery subject to the United Nations to carry out any of these functions.1/

8. Consideration of the problems involved in the establishment of governmental and semi-governmental information services in order to make information available in countries other than their own

Consideration of whether the facilities and safeguards necessary for the establishment of such information services might best be assured by means of bilateral agreements and if so to indicate in general terms the nature of the facilities and safeguards for which such agreements should provide.

9. Consideration of the possible modes of action by means of which the recommendations of the Conference can best be put into effect, whether by resolutions of the General Assembly, international conventions, bilateral agreements, or by the adoption on the part of the individual States of appropriate laws, or other means.

1/ The Economic and Social Council in its consideration of the inclusion of this agenda item noted that the Conference by its terms of reference was precluded from taking steps toward the establishment of any machinery but considered that the Conference might report to the Council on the subject.

37-UN-Conf. on Freedom of Info., 1948

General Assembly Resolution

on

SLANDEROUS INFORMATION

Passed by the United Nations General Assembly

Second Session, 1947

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

CONSIDERING that under Article 1 of the Charter, Members are bound to develop friendly relations amongst themselves and to achieve international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental liberties;

that to attain this end it is essential to facilitate and increase the diffusion in all countries of information calculated to strengthen mutual understanding and ensure friendly relations between the peoples;

that substantial progress in this sphere can be achieved only if measures are taken to combat the publication of false and tendentious reports likely to injure friendly relations between States;

(I) INVITES the governments of States Members

(1) To study such legislative or other measures as might with advantage be taken on the national plane to combat the diffusion of false or tendentious reports likely to injure friendly relations between the States;

(2) To submit reports on this subject to the Conference on Freedom of Information so as to provide the Conference with the data it requires to enable it to start its work immediately on a concrete basis.

(II) RECOMMENDS to the Conference on Freedom of Information that it study, with a view to their co-ordination, the measures taken or advocated in their connection by the various States.

(From United Nations General Assembly doc. A/C.3/180, 24 October 1947.)

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

General Assembly Resolution

on

MEASURES TO BE TAKEN AGAINST PROPAGANDA

AND THE INCITERS OF A NEW WAR

Passed by the United Nations General Assembly

Second Session, 1947

WHEREAS in the Charter of the United Nations the peoples express their determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours; and

WHEREAS the Charter also calls for the promotion of universal respect for, and observance of, fundamental freedoms which include freedom of expression, all Members having pledged themselves in Article 56 to take joint and separate action for such observance of fundamental freedoms,

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. CONDEMNS all forms of propaganda, particularly propaganda controlled by governments or their political agencies, which is designed to encourage acts of aggression.

2. REQUESTS the Government of each Member to take appropriate steps within its constitutional limits;

(a) to promote friendly relations among nations based upon the Purposes and Principles of the Charter;

(b) to encourage the dissemination of all information designed to give expression to the undoubted desire of all peoples for peace.

3. DIRECTS that this resolution be communicated to the forthcoming Conference on Freedom of Information, as being relevant to the discussion of Item 2(d) of its Provisional Agenda.

37- UN - Conf. on Freedom of Info, 1948

ARTICLES ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

Proposed by

The United Nations Sub-Commission

on

Freedom of Information and of the Press

February 1948

Article Proposed for International Declaration on Human Rights

"Every one shall have the right to freedom of thought and expression: this shall include freedom to hold opinions without interference; and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas by any means and regardless of frontiers."

Article Proposed for International Covenant on Human Rights

1. Every person shall have the right to freedom of thought and expression without interference by governmental action: this right shall include freedom to hold opinions, to seek, receive and impart information and ideas, regardless of frontiers, either orally, by written or printed matter, in the form of art, or by legally operated visual or auditory devices.

2. The right to freedom of expression carries with it duties and responsibilities. Penalties, liabilities or restrictions limiting this right may therefore be imposed for causes which have been clearly defined by law, but only with regard to:

(a) matters which must remain secret in the vital interests of the State;

(b) expressions which incite persons to alter by violence the system of government;

(c) expressions which directly incite persons to commit criminal acts;

(d) expressions which are obscene;

(e) expressions injurious to the fair conduct of legal proceedings;

(f) expressions which infringe rights of literary and artistic property;

(g) expressions about other persons which defame their reputations or are otherwise injurious to them without benefiting the public.

Nothing in this paragraph shall prevent a State from establishing on reasonable terms a right of reply or a similar corrective remedy.

3. Previous censorship of written and printed matter, the radio and newsreels shall not exist.

4. Measures shall be taken to promote the freedom of information through the elimination of political, economic, technical and other obstacles which are likely to hinder the free flow of information.

(From UN doc. E/CN.4/80, 6 February 1948)

37- UN - Conf. on Freedom of Info - 1948

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION IN AMERICAN POLICY AND PRACTICE

February 1948

Division of Historical Policy Research
Office of Public Affairs
Department of State

37 - UN - Conf. on Freedom of Info. - 1948

CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

Auditorium, New State Department Building
Washington, D. C., March 4, 1948

AGENDA

8:45 a.m. Registration - New State Department Auditorium

9:30 a.m. General Session - New State Department Auditorium

Opening of the Conference by the Chairman, Mrs. Margaret R. T. Carter, Chief, Division of Public Liaison, Department of State

9:40 a.m. "Review of the Geneva Conference on Human Rights" - Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, United States Delegate, United Nations Human Rights Commission

10:00 a.m. "Human Rights and the Bogota Inter-American Conference" - Mr. William Sanders, Associate Chief, Division of International Organization Affairs, Department of State

10:15 a.m. Round Table Discussions

Group I - GENEVA DRAFT OF THE INTERNATIONAL DECLARATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS - Room 2180

Discussion Leader: Mrs. Margaret R. T. Carter

Panel: Mr. James P. Hendrick, Acting Associate Chief, Division of International Organization Affairs, Department of State

Mrs. Rachel Conrad Nason, Adviser to the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women

Mr. A. Abbot Rosen, Chief, Civil Rights Section, Department of Justice

Mr. Earle V. Simrell, Assistant General Counsel, Employment Security Division, Federal Security Agency

Group II - GENEVA DRAFT OF THE COVENANT ON HUMAN RIGHTS - Room 2003

Discussion Leader: Miss Doris H. Cochrane, Information Liaison Officer, Division of Public Liaison Department of State

Panel: Mr. John W. Halderman, Assistant Chief, Division of International Organization Affairs, Department of State

Mr. Kenneth Meiklejohn, Assistant Solicitor, Department of Labor

Mr. Herzel H. E. Plaine, Office of the Assistant Solicitor General, Department of Justice

Mr. Jack B. Tate, Deputy Legal Adviser, Department of State

Group III - IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, GENEVA DEVELOPMENTS - Room 5105

Discussion Leader: Mr. Harry W. Seamans Information Liaison Officer, Division Of Public Liaison, Department of State

Panel: Mr. Durward V. Sandifer, Special Deputy Director, Office of United Nations Affairs, Department of State

Miss Dorothy Fosdick, Foreign Affairs Specialist, Office of European Affairs, Department of State

Miss Marjorie M. Whiteman, Assistant to the Legal Adviser, Department of State

Mr. James Simsarian, Specialist, Division of International Organization Affairs, Department of State

Group IV - AMERICAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING AND PEACE - Room 2181

Discussion Leader: Mr. Garland C. Routt, Information Liaison Officer, Division of Public Liaison Department of State

Panel: Mr. Ben G. Crosby, Assistant Chief, Division of Public Liaison, Department of State

Mr. John M. Patterson, Assistant Chief, Division of Public Liaison, Department of State

Mr. William A. Wood, Acting Chief, Radio Branch, Division of Public Liaison, Department of State

Miss Eleanor Saymon, Information Liaison Officer, Division of Public Liaison, Department of State

Mr. Donald Wilson, Information Officer, Division of Public Liaison, Department of State

Miss Mary M. Reminger, Speaking Arrangements Officer, Division of Public Liaison, Department of State

Mr. Leonard R. Cowles, Acting Chief, Public Views and Inquiries Section, Division of Public Liaison, Department of State

12:15 p.m. *Subscription Luncheon - Hotel Washington (Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW.)

Chairman: Mr. James W. Swihart, Acting Director, Office of Public Affairs, Department of State

Informal Remarks by
Mr. Howland H. Sargeant, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State

*NOTE: Those who have made reservations for the Conference luncheon are urged to purchase their tickets at the Conference Registration Desk as early as possible. The cost is $2.50.

1:15 p.m. "Human Rights and the United Nations",-
Mr. Durward V. Sandifer, Special Deputy Director, Office of United Nations Affairs, Department of State

1:45 p.m. "Freedom of Information" -
Mr. Lloyd A. Free, Special Assistant to the Director, Office of Information and Educational Exchange, Department of State

2:45 p.m. Round Table Discussions

Group I - (Continued from morning session) - Room 2180

Group II - (Continued from morning session) - Room 2003

Group III- (Continued from morning session) - Room 5105

Group V - FREEDOM OF INFORMATION - Room 2181

Discussion Leader: Dr. G. Bernard Noble, Chief, Division of Historical Policy Research, Department of State

Panel: Mr. Lloyd A. Free

Mr. Michael J. McDermott, Special Assistant to the Secretary for Press Relations, Department of State

Mr. George T. Washington, Assistant Solicitor General, Department of Justice

Mr. Samuel De Palma, Specialist, Division of International Organization Affairs, Department of State

Mr. Saxton E. Bradford, Deputy Director, UNESCO Relations Staff, Department of State

4:15 p.m. General Discussion Session - Auditorium, New State Department Building

Chairman: Mrs. Margaret R. T. Carter

Brief Reports from Round Table Discussions.
Discussion of Questions from the Floor.

ADJOURNMENT

37-UN-Conf. on Freedom of Info. 1948

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

COMMENCING MARCH 23, 1948

A Fact Sheet

February 1948

Division of Historical Policy Research
Office of Public Affairs
Department of State

F O R E W O R D

The United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information, convoked by the Economic and Social Council, will be called to order at Geneva, Switzerland, on March 23, 1948. It has as its objective the advancement of the freedom of the human mind--a forward step in the long pilgrimage of the peoples of the world toward effective freedom and understanding. Success in achieving this objective depends, however, upon the solution of extremely delicate and complex international problems.

"Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed ..." So states the UNESCO Constitution. In fact, one of the most important aspects of the problem of freedom of information is its close relationship to the maintenance of world peace.

If war is to be avoided and if international cooperation is to become a reality, world opinion must be free to play its proper role as arbiter in the peaceful settlement of the international differences among nations. Only as the peoples of the community of nations have access to uncensored information and are able to express their thoughts and feelings without fear, can world opinion exercise its influence toward peace and cooperation.

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I. The Meaning of Freedom of Information

The rights and privileges which together constitute freedom of information are difficult to specify with any degree of conclusiveness. Agreement has never been reached upon a definitive enumeration of them, and they are not yet fully recognized in statutory or international law.

The elements of freedom of information may be classified in various ways, such as domestic rights and international rights; legal, enforceable rights and moral rights; and the rights of the public, of journalists, and of the media of mass communication. If the last of these is taken as an illustration, freedom of information may be regarded as including - in the American view - certain rights, namely:

(1) of the public, primarily the right to receive information and the moral claim to be comprehensively informed on the basis of full news coverage;

(2) of reporters and other writers, especially the right to gather and report information; and

(3) of the media of mass communication (such as newspapers, radio stations, and the motion-picture industry), particularly the right to acquire and disseminate information.

According to the American outlook, members of the public should enjoy the right to receive and read printed materials originating at home or abroad, to listen to domestic or foreign broadcasts, to view films produced domestically or in foreign countries, and to proclaim views orally or in writing on political and other subjects. These freedoms are based on the general premise that the public has a moral right to receive and to disseminate information on all sides of controversial issues.

The freedoms applying especially to journalists include, in the American view, the opportunity (subject to laws and regulations aimed at preserving national security) to enter all countries, to travel within them, to have nondiscriminatory access to sources of information, to gather information, to transmit information by telecommunication and by mail without censorship, and to leave without molestation.

The media of mass communication, including the press, radio, and screen, should have the right to acquire information by sending correspondents and photographers to the sources of domestic and international news; to receive dispatches, scripts, and other informational materials originating at home and abroad; to produce and distribute publications and films (freely at home and without undue restrictions in foreign countries); to exhibit films both domestic and foreign; to stage and exhibit plays; and to produce and broadcast radio programs. These privileges imply a corresponding moral obligation to present news comprehensively and without distortion, in order that the public may be adequately informed.

Although all the cherished rights which have been mentioned are inherent in the concept of freedom of information, they are nevertheless subject to certain limitations. Questions naturally arise as to what limitations are proper. In the traditional as well as current answers to these questions, there is general assent to the proposition that restrictions may be imposed upon freedom of information in the interest of military security, public order, public morals, and prevention of libel. Wide disagreement exists, however, particularly between countries, regarding specific restrictions within these accepted categories.

II. Origin and Purpose of the Conference

Of the "four freedoms" enunciated by Franklin D. Roosevelt on January 6, 1941, the first was "freedom of speech and expression - everywhere in the world." This freedom was discussed at the San Francisco Conference of 1945 which drew up the Charter of the United Nations. Although the Charter refers in various articles to the promotion of human rights and freedoms, without specific allusion to freedom of information, the Chairman of the United States Delegation, Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., reported his understanding that these references were intended to cover freedom of information.

A conference on the subject was first proposed by the Delegation of the Philippine Commonwealth to the General Assembly of the United Nations, which presented a draft resolution early in 1946 concerning the calling of an "International Press Conference". The resolution was received too late to be included in the agenda for the First Part of the First Session of the General Assembly, but on February 9, 1946 the Assembly voted to place the question upon the agenda for the Second Part of the First Session, to be held that fall in New York.

At the autumn meeting the Delegation of the Philippine Republic submitted a new draft resolution authorizing a conference of all members of the United Nations on freedom of information. In discussing this resolution, the representative of the Philippine Republic in the General Assembly's Third Committee, which had the resolution under consideration, explained that his Delegation had proposed the new resolution because it believed that radio and motion pictures must be considered along with the press in dealing with freedom of information.

The resolution, with a slight change in form but not in substance, was unanimously adopted by the General Assembly at its plenary session of December 14, 1946.[1] It declares that freedom of information "is a fundamental human

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[1]For the text of the resolution, see the appendix at the end of this fact sheet.

right and is the touchstone of all the freedoms to which the United Nations is consecrated". Implying "the right to gather, transmit and publish news anywhere and everywhere without fetters", freedom of information - according to the resolution - "is an essential factor in any serious effort to promote the peace and progress of the world". It requires, however, "as a basic discipline the moral obligation to seek the facts without prejudice and to spread knowledge without malicious intent". The resolution further states that "Understanding and co-operation among nations are impossible without an alert and sound world opinion which, in turn, is wholly dependent upon freedom of information".

The resolution concluded with an authorization for an international Conference on Freedom of Information and an instruction to the Economic and Social Council to undertake its convocation in accordance with certain guiding principles, the chief of which was that the purpose of the Conference "shall be to formulate its views concerning the rights, obligations and practices which should be included in the concept of the freedom of information".

III. Highlights of the Provisional Agenda

The provisional agenda of the Conference was prepared by an agency known as the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press, which is the latest link in the chain of organs established within the United Nations to deal with proposals, to make decisions, and to take action concerning freedom of information. Beginning at the highest level, the other organs are the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, and the Commission on Human Rights.

The Sub-Commission devoted the greater part of its first session (May 19-June 4, 1947) to a discussion of the items to be included in the agenda of the forthcoming Geneva Conference. A far-reaching draft proposed by the United States member of the Sub-Commission, Professor Zechariah Chafee, Jr., of the Harvard Law School, was taken as the basis for discussion. Various proposals were discussed at length, comparatively few of the items on the agenda being placed there without a formal vote; and members more than once made specific demands that their views and reservations appear in the record of the meetings. It was agreed that no agenda item should be considered as expressing the view of the Sub-Commission on matters of substance, and that the items should be considered only as titles or topics upon which the Conference would be invited to reach its own conclusions. It was, however, the view of a substantial majority of the Sub-Commission that the provisional agenda which was adopted opened the way for wide and useful discussion of all the main points contained in the terms of reference of the Conference.

The Economic and Social Council on August 15, 1947 approved with modifications the draft agenda referred to it by the Sub-Commission. On November 17, 1947, the General Assembly approved the provisional agenda, after a strenuous effort had been made by the representative of the Soviet Union to obtain the insertion in the agenda of references to compulsory obligations of the press. The provisional agenda will become definitive upon adoption by the Conference.

As finally adopted, the provisional agenda calls first for a general discussion of the principles of freedom of information and next for consideration of four fundamental principles which the press, radio, and films as media of information should regard in performing their basic functions of gathering, transmitting, and disseminating news and information without fetters. These are:

1. To tell the truth without prejudice and to spread knowledge without malicious intent.

2. To facilitate the solution of the economic, social, and humanitarian problems of the world as a whole through the free interchange of information bearing on such problems.

3. To help promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, and to combat any ideologies whose nature could endanger these rights and freedoms.

4. To help maintain international peace and security through understanding and cooperation between peoples, and to combat forces which incite war, by removing bellicose influences from the media of information.

Among the specific problems on the provisional agenda is the topic "Measures to facilitate the gathering of information". This includes facilitating the entry, residence, movement, and travel of accredited news personnel; protecting them against arbitrary expulsion; permitting the widest possible access to news sources; and eliminating unreasonable or discriminatory taxes.

The Conference will also discuss "Measures to facilitate the international transmission of information". This topic covers the progressive elimination of peacetime censorship as it affects the international transmission of information, as well as recommendations for preferential telecommunication and postal treatment for news materials, nondiscriminatory transmission rates and services for foreign news agencies, alleviation of economic or commercial restriction on the importation of news material by all media, and prevention of such cartelization of news agencies as may endanger the freedom of the press.

"Measures concerning the free publication and reception of information" is an additional subject for Conference discussion. This will entail consideration of the restrictions imposed by governments on persons or groups wishing to receive and disseminate information, ideas, and opinions, and recommendation of means to increase the amount of domestic and international information available to all peoples and to improve the quality of information in the direction of greater accuracy, objectivity, comprehensiveness, and representative character.

A further item on the agenda is "Consideration of the drafting of a charter of rights and obligations of the media of information", including (1) a statement of the rights of these media and the means of safeguarding such rights through international agreements within the framework of the United Nations, and (2) a statement of the obligations of the media of information and the measures necessary to ensure the fulfilment of these obligations.

The Conference is also scheduled to discuss "Consideration of possible continuing machinery to promote the free flow of true information". According to the agenda, the functions of such machinery might include (1) receiving, considering, and reporting on complaints regarding false news, tendentious or defamatory campaigns, obstructions to the flow of information, and violations of any international conventions in this field; (2) suggesting changes in the provisions of such agreements, and publishing other recommendations on the question of freedom of information; (3) continuing study of the current performance of news agencies and other processes of international information; and (4) regulating the issuance of international professional cards for news personnel.

Finally, the provisional agenda provides for "Consideration of the problems involved in the establishment of governmental and semi-governmental information services in order to make information available in countries other than their own" and "Consideration of the possible modes of action by means of which the recommendations of the Conference can best be put into effect, whether by resolutions of the General Assembly, or by the adoption on the part of the individual states of appropriate laws, or other means".

IV. Organization of the Conference

Taking note of the recommendations of the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press, the Economic and Social Council decided on August 14 and 15, 1947 that the Conference (1) should be held at Geneva beginning March 23, 1948, and (2) should be guided by certain principles. These principles include the following:

That voting rights at the Conference shall be exercised only by members of the United Nations.

That in addition to members of the United Nations, the following nonmember States shall be invited to participate: Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Eire, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Pakistan, Portugal, Rumania, Switzerland, Transjordan, and Yemen.

That certain specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations, and nongovernmental organizations shall be invited to participate in the preparations for the Conference and to attend it. Among these are the International Labor Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; the International Postal Union, the International Telecommunications Union, and the International Trade Organization (if brought into existence before the Conference); and the American Federation of Labor and the International Organization of Journalists.

That delegations to the Conference shall consist of not more than five delegates from each State, not more than five alternates, and advisers as required.

Among the papers which the Conference will have before it are (1) a memorandum to be prepared by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the basis of replies to a questionnaire sent to participating governments regarding freedom of information in their respective countries, and (2) three documents adopted by the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press at its second session, namely, draft articles for inclusion in an International Declaration on Human Rights and an International Covenant on Human Rights (sponsored by the Human Rights Commission) and a tentative statement on the rights, obligations, and practices which should be included in the concept of freedom of information. The Sub-Commission also recommended that the Conference be apprized of the findings of UNESCO on the technical information needs of war-devastated areas.

V. The American Position

The first article in the "Bill of Rights" amendments to the Constitution of the United States provides in sweeping terms that "Congress shall make no law ... abridging freedom of speech, or of the press." Provisions safeguarding freedom of speech and of the press also appear in the Constitutions of all forty-eight of the States of the Union. These legal guarantees do not, however, apply to seditious utterances, obscene publications, or similar categories of expression which are likely to endanger national security, public order, public morals, or the reputations of individuals.

The question of the extent to which freedom of expression may properly be curbed in the interest of broader objectives has often been discussed in the United States. The Alien and Sedition Acts of 1798 (which expired in 1801) clearly went too far. The latter act made it a prison offense to utter or publish "false, scandalous and malicious" remarks about the Government of the United States, the President, or either House of Congress. The standard of judgment now commonly accepted in the United States was formulated by Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes in 1919. He held that prosecutions for seditious utterances are valid if the utterances constitute a "clear and present danger" to the safety of the country. A Federal law of 1940 explicily prohibits the spread of literature advocating violent overthrow of the Government.

In the international field, the United States has conducted negotiations both bilaterally and multilaterally in the effort to insure unhampered communication of knowledge. In 1944 both major political parties advocated, and Congress indicated its sympathy with, the promotion of freedom to report the news by international compact.

For example, the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation between the United States and Italy signed in February 1948 contains an article guaranteeing freedom of reporters to carry on their work and freedom of nationals of each country to publish in the territory of the other. This treaty will come into force upon the exchange of the ratifications by the two Governments. The United States proposes to include in similar Treaties of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation to be negotiated with a number of other countries a provision relating to freedom of information. Other measures include (1) the rejection by the Department of State of protests of foreign governments against utterances made by private U.S. citizens and considered offensive by those governments; and (2) the stipulations incorporated in foreign-aid agreements that American reporters must have the privilege of reporting on the distribution of the aid.

Among the multilateral declarations in which the United States has participated with a view to promoting freedom of information are the articles guaranteeing that freedom in the Treaties of Peace with Italy and the lesser allies of Germany, the article on this subject in the agreed clauses of the proposed Austrian treaty, and the declarations of policy issued at Potsdam and elsewhere respecting the occupation and future of Germany and Japan. Pertinent resolutions were also adopted at the Mexico City Conference of 1945 on Problems of War and Peace and at other international meetings.

Outstanding, however, is the utilization of the various agencies of the United Nations to further the ideal of world-wide freedom of news and ideas. Representatives and nongovernmental experts of the United States have participated actively in the presentation and discussion of relevant proposals in the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Human Rights Commission, and the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press, as well as in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. At the forthcoming U.N. Conference on Freedom of Information and through other channels of the United Nations, the United States will seek solutions to the following problems among others:

1. Implementing the moral right of the people to be provided with comprehensive news coverage. For example, how may we ensure the receipt of unexpurgated reports from correspondents abroad? How may we obtain the privilege of sending correspondents abroad to places - in eastern Europe and elsewhere - from which the entire world wants more news? It should be remembered in this connection that the exclusion from the United States under the immigration law of those who advocate violent overthrow of the United States Government applies also to journalists who advocate such violent overthrow, unless they are officials of foreign governments or correspondents accredited to the United Nations.

2. Promoting the entry of periodicals, books, and films into countries where now such entry is hindered by political and economic obstacles, such as acknowledged and unacknowledged censorship, currency restrictions, quotas, etc.

3. Harmonizing the moral responsibility of the press with genuine freedom of the press. For example, how can the problem of so-called "war-mongering" be dealt with in democratic countries without destroying freedom of expression?

At the Geneva Conference and at other meetings, broad areas of international agreement will be mapped out and international machinery will be developed to give life and strength to real intellectual freedom.

Appendix

Resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations, December 14, 1946, on the Calling of an International Conference on Freedom of Information

The General Assembly,

Whereas

Freedom of information is a fundamental human right and is the touchstone of all the freedoms to which the United Nations is consecrated;

Freedom of information implies the right to gather, transmit and publish news anywhere and everywhere without fetters. As such it is an essential factor in any serious effort to promote the peace and progress of the world;

Freedom of information requires as an indispensable element the willingness and capacity to employ its privileges without abuse. It requires as a basic discipline the moral obligation to seek the facts without prejudice and to spread knowledge without malicious intent;

Understanding and co-operation among nations are impossible without an alert and sound world opinion which, in turn, is wholly dependent upon freedom of information:

Resolves therefore, in the spirit of paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 1 of the Charter, to authorize the holding of a conference of all Members of the United Nations on freedom of information;

Instructs the Economic and Social Council to undertake, pursuant to Article 60 and Article 62, paragraph 4, of the Charter, the convocation of such a conference in accordance with the following guiding principles:

(a) The purpose of the Conference shall be to formulate its views concerning the rights, obligations and practices which should be included in the concept of the freedom of information;

(b) Delegations to the Conference shall include in each instance persons actually engaged or experienced in press, radio, motion pictures and other media for the dissemination of information;

(c) The Conference shall be held before the end of 1947,[1] at such place as may be determined by the Economic and Social Council, in order to enable the Council to submit a report on the deliberations and recommendations of the Conference to the following regular session of the General Assembly.

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[1]The decision to change the date of the Conference to 1948 was approved by the General Assembly on November 17, 1947.

37-UN-Conf on Freedom of Info-1948

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C.

March 25, 1948

Dear Organization Leader:

It is a pleasure to send to you a review of the proceedings of the Conference on Human Rights and Freedom of Information which was held at the Department of State in Washington, D.C. on March 4, 1948. The review includes the addresses made at the General Sessions of the Conference and summaries of the Round Table Discussions which were presented at the final session. The list of organizations represented and persons who attended is also enclosed for your information.

Complete transcripts of the proceedings of the Conference are already in the hands of officers of the Department of State who are dealing with the problems involved in international human rights and freedom of information.

May I assure you that the contributions of American organizations are deeply appreciated by the Department of State and that they are being given careful consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret R. T. Carter

Margaret R. T. Carter
Chief
Division of Public Liaison

CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

New State Department Building, Room 5105
March 4, 1948 - 10:15 a.m.

Group III - IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS:
GENEVA DEVELOPMENTS

AGENDA

1. Who should be entitled to complain of violations of the Covenant?
   - States parties to the Covenant?
   - States not parties to the Covenant?
   - Individuals?

2. How serious should an alleged non-compliance be in order to serve as a violation under the Covenant?

3. Should there be any implementation machinery provided in the Covenant?

4. If so, what should the machinery be?
   - International Court of Human Rights
   - International Court of Justice
   - Security Council
   - General Assembly, Economic and Social Council, Commission on Human Rights
   - Committees of arbitration
   - Committees of conciliation and mediation
   - If committees are used, who should choose them? Who should service them?

5. What force should the recommendations of any of these bodies have?

Panel: Mr. Durward V. Sandifer, Special Deputy Director, Office of United Nations Affairs, Department of State
Miss Dorothy Fosdick, Foreign Affairs Specialist, Office of European Affairs, Department of State
Miss Marjorie M. Whiteman, Assistant to the Legal Adviser, Department of State
Mr. James Simsarian, Specia t, Division of International Organization A irs, Department of State

Reporter: Miss Marjorie M. Whiteman

Discussion Leader: Mr. Harry W. Seamans, Information and Liaison Officer, Division of Public Liaison, Department of State

37- United nations - Conf. on Freedom of Information, 1948

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS

MARCH 25, 1948
No. 231

OPENING SPEECH BY THE HONORABLE WILLIAM BENTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION CONFERENCE IN GENEVA, MARCH 25, 1948

"The Word is Freedom"

There are some occasions in man's slow progress toward ultimate knowledge when it is possible to say: Here is a landmark, here we learned a fundamental truth. This first United Nations conference on freedom of information and the press can become such an occasion. The fact that we are here at all proves that men have perceived the essential connection between freedom of expression and human dignity. The fact that we are here is evidence that men everywhere have learned that there is an essential connection between freedom of information within states and peace between states. Our work here at the call of the United Nations is testimony to our belief that, if world freedom of expression can be achieved, men everywhere can learn to live in dignity and peace. There are some who will say that this hour of crisis is not the time for the United Nations to have called this conference. Some will say that in these dangerous and troubled times, when men are dying from hunger, when nations are losing their independence and when elemental fear for personal and national security so harasses mankind, some will say that in such times freedom of information is a luxury and that peoples and nations cannot afford it. My delegation does not share this view. It avows that in such times as these, the times that try men's souls, it is imperative to give top priority to the safeguarding of freedom of information. These are indeed most propitious times for this conference dedicated to the defense of this fundamental freedom.

Freedom of expression is unique among the liberties and goods known to man for it protects and promotes the other freedoms that create a free society of happy men. Where men cannot without hindrance convey their thoughts to one another, no other liberty is secure. Where freedom of information between peoples and states is denied, peace itself can never be secure. Thus in seeking freedom of information we are not operating at the periphery of the work of the United Nations; on the contrary, we are operating at the very heart of the problem of the dignity of man and of peace among nations.

Of what

Of what does the dignity of man consist? It consists first of all of adequate food, clothing, shelter and the opportunity to provide these by man's own labor. Realizing this, we in the United States are today preparing to undertake heavy sacrifices through the European recovery program and other measures to play our part in helping men and nations to achieve economic well-being. But human dignity demands far more than the satisfaction of physical needs, it demands that man be free. It is man's mind that distinguishes him from the beasts of the field and it is his mind that allows him to make progress toward ultimate knowledge and ultimate goodness. But if his mind is to develop, it must be free to think, it must be freely informed, it must be free to express itself without fear of penalty or punishment.

The policy of the United States today is to help build a world in which man's mind can be free, the kind of world in which man can walk upright and unafraid in the image of God. For this reason we from the United States are vitally concerned with freedom of information. It is the bedrock foundation of man's freedom on this earth. That there will always be difference of view and thus differences between men and nations can hardly be denied, but I think that we reject our birthright as members of the human race if we do not also agree that it is possible to lift such conflict from the plane of violence and brute force to the plane of discussion and free choice. The attempt to regiment man's thoughts, to stifle his words, this is the basest denial of his dignity. However elaborate or tortured the dialectic which defends such practices, the real premise upon which they are based is clear, it is disbelief in the intelligence and capacity of man.

We of the American Delegation start from the opposite premise; we believe that the masses of mankind as well as the elite can be trusted to distinguish between right and wrong, between true and false, if given access to the facts they need to make the choice. Etched in the memory of all of us who have lived through the melancholy events of the past 30 years is the grim three-step sequence of dictatorship, control of expression and aggressive war. Time after time we saw this dreadful pattern unfold before our eyes: Seizure of power within a nation by a minority group; the creation of a police state; institution of speech control, press control, thought control; erection of censorship walls; liquidation of all opposition. Then an all-out armament program accompanied by a vicious propaganda campaign of hate and fear against other countries carried on behind self-created walls of ignorance and finally the marching of armies, the roar of the guns and the sudden death of men and states.

Those of us who have not been deprived of our right to think have come to some conclusions about war. We have observed that where people have the right fully to be informed and to express their opinions, freely to choose their rulers and to determine national policies, in those countries it would be difficult if not impossible to lead the people into an aggressive war. We have concluded that, if we are to have lasting peace in the world, freedom of information must be sought in all countries. The time may be long but we must never waver in our pursuit of the goal. We must all of us be humble in our admission that we have much to learn but we must be firm in our adherence to basic principles of freedom.

Therefore,

Therefore the primary concern of this conference should be to make progress towards these three ultimate objectives:

1. Mutual guarantees by states that their citizens will be given full access to internal and external sources of information;

2. Mutual guarantees by states that their citizens will be accorded such freedom of internal expression that their views freely expressed may have full opportunity to influence the acts of their governments; and finally

3. Limitations upon the power of any state so to restrict or intimidate accredited foreign correspondents or so to censor their reports that other countries cannot obtain the truth about what is going on in that country.

Especially because of our new feeling of responsibility in world affairs, we, the people of the United States, want to learn the truth about what is happening in all the countries of the world. Similarly we want the people in all countries of the world to know the truth about what is happening in the United States. Thus we seek the widest possible two-way flow of news and information between the United States and every other country. We feel that the world's security demands it and that our happiness and prosperity depend upon it.

In hope of making progress toward these ends the United States at this conference will seek international agreement covering the gathering and transmission of news across national boundaries free from arbitrary national restraints. We shall support all resolutions fostering the rights of people and of information agencies in all states to receive, publish, broadcast or otherwise transmit news and information from all possible sources. We shall hope to examine with you all suitable ways to develop your and our technical facilities, press, radio and other, so that the access of your and our peoples to more sources of information can be expanded. Finally we shall seek the inclusion in the proposed United Nations declaration and covenant on human rights of the most vigorous provisions supporting freedom of expression.

I would be less than candid however if I did not concede the possibility that this conference may not reach substantial agreement on any large part of its agenda. The subject we are to consider here is so vast and cuts so deeply into the present day realities of politics that it may not now be possible to reconcile some national positions. Even if this conference adjourned without general agreement on one single resolution, we from the United States shall not feel that the conference has been in vain. We shall feel that our work here has justified all our efforts if the conference succeeds in clarifying the use of some of the noble words and expressions which have been subject to such reckless abuse. We shall feel that our work is justified if we succeed in defining more sharply some of the principles involved and in making clear their relation to peace and the good life.

There are grave dangers implicit in attempting to reach unanimous agreement in this new and unfamiliar area for international conferences. This is no conference about money or

wheat

wheat or radio frequencies where divergent viewpoints must and should be compromised. This is a conference about principles essential to free men. It is thus far better for us here to build slowly for the future on the bedrock of principle maintained than to build faster on the shifting sands of principle compromised.

We shall not get very far here at Geneva before we run head-on into the question of responsibility in the exercise of freedom of information. Ever since kings confiscated handpresses operated by men who challenged rule by divine right, confiscating them on the ground that their pamphlets were disturbing public order; ever since medieval times the rulers and exploiters of the people have raised the cry of responsibility when they wished to destroy freedom. The issue of freedom versus responsibility is therefore nothing new throughout the centuries. It has been the issue of the rights of the people against the power of tyrants, the rights of the governed against their governors. Monarchs, dictators and autocrats have always tried to hamstring the press with legal obligations of responsibility.

For centuries philosophers have argued about the moral obligations of responsibility that must necessarily accompany freedom in any field. But peoples who have at great cost achieved democratic self-government, while accepting the moral obligations that accompany freedom, have always guarded freedom of expression with special jealousy for they know that any power capable of enforcing responsibility is also capable of destroying freedom. They have observed that freedom of information achieves reality only if they set rigid limits upon the power of their governments to regulate, control or suppress the voice of the people or of the press.

The United States of course recognizes that in any free society there are elements which exercise their freedom irresponsibly. However, we refuse to risk the destruction of the very foundation of all our liberties simply because a few irresponsible elements abuse their freedom. The United States thus holds that freedom of expression is the moral right of all men.

It holds further that it should be the legal right of all men. We do not however claim that the moral right of free public discussion is unconditional. It carries with it the moral duty to seek the truth. It does not carry with it the moral right to be irresponsibly in error. It does not carry with it the right for any owner or editor to use the lie as a deliberate instrument of policy. Further in certain limited recognized fields we approve of legal remedies for irresponsibility as in cases of libel, misbranding, obscenity, direct incitement to riot and sedition in case of clear and present danger. Except in these limited fields redress for irresponsibility must come through moral, social and competitive pressures which grow through the exercise of freedom.

The United States will therefore support at this conference as the surest and most promising remedies all measures designed to guarantee to peoples in all countries access to the widest variety of information. Where freedom and diversity prevail, responsibility tends to develop naturally. There are other and secondary ways to promote responsibility and these the United States will also propose or support. These include the encouragement of the development of organizations of

journalists

journalists with self-regulatory codes of ethics, the training of journalists at an advanced level and the setting up of continuing procedures by the United Nations for studying information agencies and for investigating the barriers to the free flow of information. We know full well the risks involved in relying upon freedom to correct the abuses of freedom but the risks in depending upon artificial controls to cure irresponsibility are infinitely greater. In fact they destroy freedom itself.

Here I should like to try to make quite clear the difference between the real issue of responsibility of the press and the spurious one. I am not prepared to defend every aspect of the American press. We in the United States know it has its faults which we hope will be corrected in time. I think, however, that most of you will agree that the charges against our press in the General Assembly of the United Nations last September were a political diversion, an offense as a form of defense, the purpose of which was political propaganda. The charges were loosely drawn. No effort was made to distinguish between a free press with its infinite variety of voices on the one hand and the monopoly voice of government with its one and powerful and often malignant voice on the other. Any effort to get at evils in this field should avoid the expression "war-mongering" which I'm told was hasty though powerful translation of the Russian phrase "inciters to war". Any effort in this field to promote peace should have directed charges against inciters to hatred of other peoples and these charges should have been directed also at governments which make incitement to hatred a deliberate matter of policy. The finger should have pointed east to the official lie rather than west to the free press.

There has thus unhappily been injected into this conference, which was originally called to consider ways and means for removing the barriers to freedom of information, the question of the adoption of measures, and I quote the words, "to combat the diffusion of false or distorted reports likely to injure friendly relations between states". This is a danger area for this conference. Instead of discussing more freedom we may find ourselves discussing new restrictions. At this conference we must face squarely the fact that freedom of information and of the press are not soothing salves. Rather they operate as corrective remedies. They operate to bring things out in the open. This is often most unpleasant medicine.

If a state is engaged in expansionist acts that cause other states to fear for their own security, then freedom of information and international understanding are instruments through which the news and the alarm is spread. The result may be indignation in other countries, preparations for defense protests and even talk about the probability of war. But it is surely a fantastic perversion of the truth to call such reactions or the news reports that create them slander or war-mongering. It is the original acts, it is the fear creating acts of governments that produce fear and all the reactions of fear. These are what lead to war.

Freedom to call a spade a spade, freedom to call expansion and aggression by their proper names, these are not causes of war. On the contrary they operate to discourage war. They can marshal the opinion of the people of the world

so that

so that the potential aggressor nation may be brought to its senses. The best cure for war-mongering or false reports remains as it has always been, a multiplicity of sources of information available to the public. The most vicious accomplice of war-mongering and false reports, as always, is a monopoly of information whether private or governmental. This is another way of saying that the more air tight the monopoly of information is in any country the more it becomes a monopoly of misinformation.

Finally, I hope it is not necessary for me to urge this conference to look to motives when it considers where unhappy compromises will inevitably lead. I urge this conference steadfastly to keep to its real objective which is action to remove barriers to freedom of information and the press. A few days ago President Truman made his historic address to a Joint Session of our Congress. The President spoke of the tragic death of the Republic of Czechoslovakia only four weeks ago and within five hundred miles of this place freedom died in that unhappy country. We saw it die as we have seen it die in a number of other countries not far away. The pattern is now all too familiar.

These cruel events should dispel whatever fog may have remained over the essential connection between freedom of information, the dignity of man and the maintenance of peaceful relations between states; for these acts in Czechoslovakia have struck terror to the hearts of all people throughout the world who value the dignity and freedom of their persons, the freedom of their consciences and the independence of their country.

It is the task of this conference to lay a foundation for the growth of freedom throughout the entire world. It is our task here to erect new and stronger defenses to freedom of expression wherever in the world it still guards the dignity of man and the peace and independence of nations.

* * *

34 - UN, Conference on Freedom of Information 1948

UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL

NATIONS UNIES

CONSEIL
ECONOMIQUE
ET SOCIAL

UNRESTRICTED

E/CONF.6/79
22 April 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH*-
FRENCH

RECEIVED
JUN 7 1948
Southern Regional Council

FINAL ACT

OF

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

F I N A L A C T
of the
UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

1. Pursuant to Resolution 74 of the Fifth Session of the Economic and Social Council, the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information met at the European Headquarters of the United Nations, Geneva, Switzerland, during the period from 23 March to 21 April 1948.

2. Delegations representing the following Governments attended the Conference:

1. Afghanistan
2. Albania
3. Argentina
4. Australia
5. Austria
6. Belgium
7. Brazil
8. Bulgaria
9. Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
10. Canada
11. Chile
12. China
13. Colombia
14. Costa Rica
15. Cuba
16. Czechoslovakia
17. Denmark
18. Dominican Republic
19. Ecuador
20. Egypt
21. El Salvador
22. Ethiopia
23. Finland
24. France
25. Greece
26. Guatemala
27. Hungary
28. India
29. Italy
30. Lebanon
31. Luxembourg
32. Mexico
33. Netherlands
34. New Zealand
35. Nicaragua
36. Norway
37. Pakistan
38. Panama
39. Peru
40. Philippines
41. Poland
42. Portugal
43. Roumania
44. Sweden
45. Switzerland
46. Turkey
47. Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
48. Union of South Africa
49. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
50. United Kingdom
51. United States of America
52. Uruguay
53. Venezuela
54. Yugoslavia

Observers representing the following governments attended:

BOLIVIA IRAN IRELAND

Observers and Consultants from the following Organizations attended:

Inter-Governmental:

International Labour Officer.
International Telecommunications Union.
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Non-Governmental:

International Cooperative Alliance.
International Organization of Industrial Employers.
International Organization of Journalists.
Inter-Parliamentary Union.
World Federation of United Nations Associations.

3. The Conference elected Ambassador Carlos P. ROMULO (The Philippines) as President. Delegates representing the following countries were elected Vice-Presidents: Canada, China, Cuba, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

4. The Conference adopted as its Agenda the Provisional Agenda proposed by the Economic and Social Council with the addition of the two Resolutions referred to the Conference by the General Assembly, on Measures to be Taken Against Propaganda and the Inciters of a New War and False or Distorted Reports; and two proposals made by the International Organization of Journalists.

5. The Conference adopted as its Rules of Procedure the Draft Rules of Procedure prepared by the Secretary-General at the request of the Economic and Social Council. When challenged, the decision of the Council that voting rights at the Conference be exercised only by Members of the United Nations was reaffirmed.

6. The Conference set up the following Committees:

(a) a General Committee (Bureau), comprising the President of the Conference, the Vice-Presidents, and the Chairmen of the four principal committees;

(b) four principal committees upon which each delegation was invited to be represented:

(i) Committee I, on the basic tasks of the press and other media of information, and the basic principles of freedom of information, as well as general problems common to other committees.

This Committee held thirty-one meetings. Dr. G. J. van Heuven GOEDHART (the Netherlands) was elected Chairman; Mr. Franco ROSSI (Uruguay), Vice-Chairman; and Mr. Nihat ERIM (Turkey), Rapporteur.

(II) Committee II, on the gathering and international transmission of information.

This Committee held twenty-two meetings. Dr. Vladislav RIBNIKAR (Yugoslavia) was elected Chairman; Mr. Jamil MIKAOUI (Lebanon), Vice-Chairman; and Mr. Sven DAHLMAN (Sweden), Rapporteur.

(iii) Committee III, on the free publication and reception of information.

This Committee held eighteen meetings. Dr. Raul NORIEGA (Mexico) was elected Chairman; Mr. Christian CHRISTENSEN (Norway), Vice-Chairman; and Mr. S. M. IKRAM (Pakistan), Rapporteur.

(iv) Committee IV, on law and continuing machinery.

This Committee held twenty-seven meetings. Sir Ramaswami MUDALIAR (India) was elected Chairman; Mr. Alexei ROMANOV (Byelorussian S. S. R.), Vice-Chairman; and Professor Fernand DEHOUSSE (Belgium), Rapporteur.

(c) A Committee on Credentials, comprising the Representatives of Argentina, Australia, Belgium, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Pakistan and Venezuela, of which Mr. Emilio D. CIPOLETTI (Argentina) was elected Chairman and Rapporteur. This Committee held three meetings, and reported to the Conference on the credentials of the Representatives.

7. The Conference resolved:

(i). That all documents passed by the Conference, Resolutions or Draft Conventions, be referred to the Economic and Social Council for study at its next session;

(ii). That all Governments invited to this Conference be requested to forward to the Secretary-General of the United Nations before 5 July 1948 their comments on the Draft Conventions proposed by the Conference and proposals for other

Draft Conventions based on the recommendations of this Conference;

(iii). That the Economic and Social Council be requested to examine, at its Seventh Session, the Draft Conventions referred to it by the Conference, in the light of such comments and other proposed Draft Conventions as provided in paragraph 2; and to submit to the General Assembly, at its third session, Draft Conventions which may thereafter be opened at that session for signature or accession by those States entitled and willing to become parties thereto and remain open subsequently for additional accessions.

8. On the basis of the deliberations of the Conference and its committees, as recorded in the records and reports of the plenary meetings and the meetings of the respective committees, the Conference prepared and forwarded to the Economic and Social Council the Draft Conventions referred to above, which are appended to this Final Act as Annex A.

9. At the request of the Economic and Social Council, the Conference also prepared draft articles for the Draft Declaration on Human Rights and the Draft Covenant on Human Rights. These draft articles are appended to this Final Act as Annex B.

10. In addition, the Conference adopted the resolutions which are appended to this Final Act as Annex C.

11. The Conference authorized its Executive Secretary to bring this Final Act to the attention of the Economic and Social Council.

12. IN WITNESS WHEREOF the President and the Executive Secretary of the Conference have signed this Final Act in the English and French languages, in the City of Geneva, this 22nd day of April 1948, each text being equally authentic. Texts in the five official languages of the United Nations will be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations who will send certified copies to each of the Governments invited to send Representatives to the Conference.

The President of the Conference:

(SIGNED) CARLOS P. ROMULO

The Executive Secretary of the Conference:

(SIGNED) JOHN P. HUMPHREY

ANNEX A

DRAFT CONVENTIONS

I. DRAFT CONVENTION ON THE GATHERING AND INTERNATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF NEWS.

THE CONTRACTING STATES,
DESIRING to implement the right of their peoples to be fully informed,
DESIRING to improve understanding between their peoples through the free flow of information and opinion,
HAVING RESOLVED to conclude a Convention for this purpose,
HAVE AGREED As follows:

Article 1

For the purposes of the present Convention, the following expressions are to be understood in the sense hereinafter defined.

A. Information Agency

A press, radio or film organization, whether public or private, created or organized under the applicable laws and regulations within the territories of a Contracting State, regularly engaged in the collection and dissemination of news (including opinion) to the public, including press associations, news feature services, newspapers, periodicals, radio and television broadcasting organizations, and newsreel companies.

B. Foreign Correspondent

An individual employed by an information agency, or a national of a Contracting State, who in either case is regularly engaged in the collection and reporting of news (including opinion) to the general public, and who is the holder of a valid passport identifying him as a correspondent or of a similar document internationally accepted identifying him as such.

C. News Material

All news material, whether of information or opinion, and whether visual or auditory, for public dissemination.

Article 2

In order to encourage the freest possible movement of foreign correspondents in the performance of their functions, the Contracting States shall expedite, in a manner consistent with their respective laws and procedures, the administrative measures necessary for the entry, residence, move ment and travel of foreign correspondents, together with their professional equipment, and shall impose no special, discriminatory or unusual restrictions on such ingress or ogress, nor upon the transit through or residence in their territories of such correspondents.

Article 3

The Contracting States shall permit and encourage the widest possible access to news, official and non-official, for all foreign correspondents on the same basis as for national correspondents and shall not discriminate among foreign correspondents as regards such access.

Article 4

The Contracting States shall permit ogress from their territory of all news material of foreign correspondents and foreign information agencies without censorship, editing or delay; provided that each of the Contracting States may make and enforce regulations relating directly to the maintenance of national military security. Such regulations must, however, be communicated to foreign correspondents and apply equally to all foreign correspondents and foreign information agencies.

If the requirements of national military security should compel a Contracting State, in peace-time, to establish censorship for a certain period of time, it shall:

(1) establish in advance such categories of news material for the use of an information agency in another country as are subject to previous inspection and publish the directives of the censor announcing forbidden matters;

(2) carry out censorship as far as possible in the presence of the foreign correspondent;

(3) where censorship in the presence of the person concerned is not possible:

(a) fix the time-limit allowed the censors for the return of the news material;

(b) require the return of news material submitted for censorship direct to the foreign correspondent or foreign information agency so that they may know at once what has been censored in their text and what use they may make of the censored information;

(c) base the charge on the number of words composing a telegram after censorship;

(d) return the total telegraph charges for telegrams submitted for censorship, the transmission of which has been delayed more than six hours.

Article 5

The Contracting States, while recognizing that foreign correspondents must conform to the laws in force in the countries in which they are operating, agree that foreign correspondents legally admitted into their territories shall not be expelled on account of any lawful exercise of their right to seek, receive or impart information or opinion.

Article 6

The Contracting States agree that foreign correspondents shall have access to all facilities generally and publicly used for the international transmission of news material and may transmit news material from one country to another on the same basis and at the same rates applicable to all other users of such facilities for similar purposes.

Article 7

Each of the Contracting States agrees to permit all news material of foreign correspondents and information agencies of the other Contracting States to enter its territory and reach information agencies operating therein on the same conditions as are accorded to any other foreign information agencies.

Article 8

Nothing herein contained shall be construed as depriving any Contracting State of its right to make and enforce regulations prohibiting obscene news material.

Article 9

The present Convention shall not apply to foreign correspondents who, while not otherwise admissible under Article 2 into the territory of a Contracting State, are nevertheless admitted conditionally in accordance with an agreement between that Contracting State and the United Nations, or a Specialized Agency thereof, in order to cover its proceedings, or pursuant to a special arrangement made by the Contracting State in order to facilitate the entry of such correspondents.

Article 10

Nothing herein contained shall be interpreted as exempting foreign correspondents or foreign information agencies from public laws and regulations promulgated by any Contracting State for the protection of national security.

Article 11

The present Convention shall be ratified on behalf of the States signatory hereto in conformity with their respective constitutional procedures. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall notify all signatory and acceding States of each such deposit.

Article 12

The present Convention shall remain open for accession of all States which are not signatories. Instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall notify all signatory and acceding States of each such deposit.

Article 13

The present Convention shall come into force as soon as two states have deposited their respective instruments of ratification or accession. The Convention thereafter shall come into force with respect to each other State on the date of the deposit of its instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 14

(a) A State party to the present Convention may at the same time of its accession thereto or at any time thereafter by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations declare that the present Convention shall extend to any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible, and the Convention shall extend to the territories named in the notification as from the thirtieth day after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the notification.

The respective Contracting States undertake to seek immediately the consent of the Governments of such territories to the application of the present Convention to such territories, and to accede forthwith on behalf of and in respect of each such territory, if and when its consent has been obtained.

(b) A State which has made a declaration under paragraph (a) above extending the present Convention may with the consent of the Government concerned at any time thereafter by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations declare that the Convention shall cease to extend to any territory named in the notification, and the Convention shall then cease to extend to such territory six months after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the notification.

Article 15

The present Convention shall remain in force indefinitely, but may be denounced by any Contracting State, by means of six months' notice in writing given to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall

transmit a copy of the notice to each of the other Contracting States. After the expiration of this period of six months, the Convention shall cease in its effect as regards the State which denounces it, but shall remain in force for the remaining Contracting States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Plenipotentiaries of the respective States, being duly authorized thereto, have signed the present Convention.

DONE at _____ this _____ day of _____, 1948 in the _____ _____ _____ languages, each equally authentic, the original of which shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit certified copies thereof to all of the signatory and acceding States.

II. DRAFT CONVENTION CONCERNING THE INSTITUTION OF AN INTERNATIONAL RIGHT OF CORRECTION.

THE GOVERNMENTS PARTIES to the present Convention,

CONSIDERING the danger to the maintenance of friendly relations between peoples and to the preservation of peace, presented by the publication of inaccurate reports;

CONSIDERING that at its Second Session, the General Assembly of the United Nations recommended the adoption of measures designed to promote friendly relations among nations and to combat the dissemination of false or distorted reports likely to injure the friendly relations between States;

CONSIDERING, however, that it does not at present appear possible or desirable to envisage the institution on the international level of a procedure for verifying the accuracy of a report such as might lead to the imposition of penalties for the publication of false or distorted reports;

CONSIDERING, moreover, that to prevent the publication of false or distorted news or to reduce its pernicious effects, it is above all necessary to sharpen the sense of responsibility of the various media of information and to promote the wide circulation of news;

That an effective means to this end is to give all those directly affected by a report which they consider false or distorted and which is spread by an organ of information the possibility of ensuring commensurate publicity for their corrections or replies; that the right of reply or correction had been embodied in the legislation of a large number of States and that its legitimacy is recognised in the Draft of Article 17 of the Covenant on Human Rights which the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press decided, at its Second Session, to recommend to the Commission on Human Rights; that failing the adoption, by all States, in their own legislation, of a like right available to foreign nationals under the same conditions as to their own nationals, it is particularly desirable to institute on the international level a right of correction; that it is necessary, however, in order to prevent any abuse, strictly to define the extent of the right of correction, and clearly to specify the conditions for its exercise;

HAVE ADOPTED the following Articles:

Article 1

In cases where a Contracting State alleges that news reports likely to injure its relations with other States transmitted from one country to another country by foreign correspondents or by news agencies and disseminated abroad, are false or distorted, it may submit its version of the facts (hereinafter called "communique") to the Contracting States within whose territories such reports have been published in one or more newspapers or periodicals or disseminated by radio. Such communique may be issued only with respect to news reports and must be without comment or expression of opinion. As far as possible the communique should not contain a larger number of words than the news report objected to, and in no case more than double the number of words in the news report to be corrected. The communique must be accompanied by a verbatim text of the report as published or disseminated, and by evidence that the report objected to has been transmitted from one country to another by a foreign correspondent or by a news agency.

Article 2

1. Any Government of a Contracting State receiving such a communique shall, whatever be its opinion concerning the facts in question, make available to the news enterprises functioning in the territory where it exercises its authority the communique of the Government exercising the right of correction and, within five clear days from the date of receiving this communique, shall facilitate its dissemination through customary channels in accordance with its procedure for releasing news concerning international affairs.

2. In the event of the failure of any Contracting State to discharge its obligation under this article with respect to the communiques of another Contracting State, the latter may discharge on the basis of reciprocity its obligation with respect to any communiqués thereafter submitted to it by the defaulting State.

Article 3

If any of the Contracting States to which this communique has been transmitted fails to fulfil, within the prescribed time-limit, the obligation laid down in the preceding article, the Government exercising the right of correction may submit the said communique to the Secretary-General of the United Nations

who shall, within five clear days from the receipt thereof, give it appropriate publicity. This paragraph shall come into force as soon as the General Assembly of the United Nations has instructed its Secretary-General to perform this duty.

Article 4

Every Contracting State may, to the extent strictly limited by the exigencies of the situation, derogate from its obligations under the present Convention.

(a) as long as a state of war or public emergency prevails in its own territory,

(b) as long as such a state prevails in the territory of one or other Contracting States, but only with regard to those States.

Article 5

Any dispute between any two or more Contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention which is not settled by negotiations shall be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision unless the Contracting States agree to another mode of settlement.

Article 6

The present Convention shall be open for accession to every State invited to the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information held at Geneva in March and April, 1948, and to every other State which the General Assembly of the United Nations shall, by resolution, declare to be eligible.

Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 7

When any two of the States mentioned in Article 6 have deposited their instruments of accession, the present Convention shall come into force between them on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit of the second instrument of accession. It shall come into force for each State which accedes after that date on the thirtieth day after the deposit of its instrument of accession.

Article 8

Any Contracting State may denounce the present Convention by notification of denunciation to the Secretary-General of the

United Nations. Denunciation shall take effect six months after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the notification of denunciation.

Article 9

1. A State party to the present Convention may at the same time of its accession thereto or at any time thereafter by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations declare that the present Convention shall extend to any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible, and the Convention shall extend to the territories named in the notification as from the thirtieth day after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the notification. The respective Contracting States undertake to seek immediately the consent of the Governments of such territories to the application of the present Convention to such territories, and to accede forthwith on behalf of and in respect of each such territory, if and when its consent has been obtained.

2. A State which has made a declaration under paragraph 1 above extending the present Convention may with the consent of the Government concerned at any time thereafter by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations declare that the Convention shall cease to extent to any territory named in the notification, and the Convention shall then cease to extend to such territory six months after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the notification.

Article 10

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify each of the States referred to in Article 6 of the date of the deposit of every instrument of accession and of the date on which this Convention comes into force and of any information received by him in accordance with the provisions of article 5 and of every notification received by him in accordance with the provisions of Articles 7 or 8.

III. DRAFT CONVENTION ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

THE STATES PARTIES TO THIS CONVENTION,
CONSIDERING that the free interchange of information and opinions, both in the national and in the international sphere, is a fundamental human right and essential in the cause of peace and for the achievement of political, social and economic progress,
and
DESIRING to co-operate fully with one another to promote the peace and welfare of mankind by this means,
HAVE ACCEPTED the following provisions:

Article 1

Subject to the provisions of Articles 2, 4, 5 and 6 of this Convention,

a) each Contracting State shall secure to all its own nationals and to the nationals of every other Contracting State lawfully within its territory freedom to impart and receive information and opinions, orally, by written or printed matter, in the form of art, or by legally operated visual or auditory devices without governmental interference;

b) no Contracting State shall regulate or control the use or availability of any of the means of communication referred to in the preceding paragraph, in any manner discriminating against any of its own nationals or of the nationals of any other Contracting State on political or personal grounds or on the basis of race, sex, language or religion;

c) each Contracting State shall secure to all its own nationals and to the nationals of every other Contracting State, freedom to transmit and listen to information and opinions within its territories and across its frontiers by any legally operated means without governmental interference;

d) each Contracting State shall permit the nationals of other Contracting States as much freedom to seek information as it grants to its own nationals;

e) the Contracting States shall encourage and facilitate the interchange between their territories of those of their nationals engaged in the gathering of information and opinions for dissemination to the public and shall deal expeditiously with applications by such persons to enter their territories.

Article 2

1. The freedom referred to in Paragraphs (a), (c) and (d) of Article 1 carry with them duties and responsiblities and may therefore be subject to necessary penalties, liabilities and restrictions clearly defined by law, but only with regard to:

(a) matters which must remain secret in the interest of national safety;

(b) expressions which incite persons to alter by violence the system of government or which promote disorder;

(c) expressions which incite persons to commit criminal acts;

(d) expressions which are obscene or which are dangerous for youth and expressed in publications intended for them;

(e) expressions which are injurious to the fair conduct of legal proceedings;

(f) expressions which infringe literary or artistic rights;

(g) expressions about other persons, natural or legal, which defame their reputations or are otherwise injurious to them without benefiting the public;

(h) legal obligations resulting from professional, contractual or other legal relationships including disclosure of information received in confidence in a professional or official capacity;

(i) the prevention of fraud;

(j) the systematic diffusion of deliberately false or distorted reports which undermine friendly relations between peoples or States.

2. A Contracting State may establish on reasonable terms a right of reply or a similar corrective remedy.

Article 3

Each Contracting State shall encourage the establishment and functioning within its territory of one or more non-

official organizations of persons employed in the dissemination of information to the public, in order to promote the observance by such persons of high standards of professional conduct, and in particular:

(a) to report facts without prejudice and in their proper context and to make comments without malicious intent;
(b) to facilitate the solution of the economic, social and humanitarian problems of the world as a whole and the free interchange of information bearing on such problems;
(c) to help promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms without discrimination;
(d) to help maintain international peace and security;
(e) to counteract the persistent spreading of false or distorted reports which promote hatred or prejudice against States, persons or groups of different race, language, religion or philosophical conviction.

Article 4

Nothing in the present Convention shall affect the right of any Contracting State to take measures which it deems necessary in order:

(a) to bring its balance of payments into equilibrium;
(b) to develop its national news enterprises until such time as such news enterprises are fully developed;
(c) to prevent agreements in restraint of the free flow of information or the cartelization in regard to information;

provided that such measures may not be used as a means of preventing the entry of nationals of other Contracting States who are engaged in the gathering of information and opinions for dissemination to the public.

Article 5

Nothing in the present Convention shall prevent a Contracting State from reserving under its legislation to its own nationals the right to edit newspapers or news periodicals produced within its territory.

Article 6

Nothing in the present Convention shall limit the discretion of any Contracting State to refuse entry into its territory to any particular person, or to restrict the period of his residence thereon.

Article 7

As between the Contracting States which become parties to any general agreement on Human Rights sponsored by the United Nations and containing provisions relating to freedom of information, the present Convention shall be superseded by such agreement to the extent that the two instruments are inconsistent.

Article 8

In time of war or other public emergency a Contracting State may take measures derogating from its obligations under the present Convention to the extent strictly limited by the exigencies of the situation.

Any Contracting State availing itself of this right of derogation shall promptly inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the Measures which it has thus adopted and of the reasons therefor. It shall also inform him as and when the measures cease to operate.

Article 9

Any dispute between any two or more Contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention which is not settled by negotiations shall be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision unless the Contracting States agree to another mode of settlement.

Article 10

1. The present Convention shall be open for accession to every State invited to the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information held at Geneva in March and April, 1948, and to every other State which the General Assembly of the United Nations shall, by resolution, declare to be eligible.
2. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 11

When any two of the States mentioned in Article 10 have deposited their instruments of accession, the present Convention shall come into force between then on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit of the second instrument of accession. It shall come into force for each State which accedes after that date on the thirtieth day after the deposit of its instrument of accession.

Article 12

Any Contracting State may denounce the present Convention by notification of denunciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Denunciation shall take effect six months after the date of receipt of the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the notification of denunciation.

Article 13

(a) A State party to the present Convention may at the same time of its accession thereto or at any time thereafter by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations declare that the present Convention shall extend to any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible, and the Convention shall extend to the territories named in the notification as from the thirtieth day after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the notification. The respective Contracting States undertake to seek immediately the consent of the Governments of such territories to the application of the present Convention to such territories, and to accede forthwith on behalf of and in respect of each such territory, if and when its consent has been obtained.

(b) A State which has made a declaration under paragraph (a) above extending the present Convention may with the consent of the Government concerned at any time thereafter by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations declare that the Convention shall cease to extend to any territory named in the notification, and the Convention shall then cease to extend to such territory six months after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the notification.

Article 14

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify each of the States referred to in Article 10 of the date of the deposit of every instrument of accession and of the date on which this Convention comes into force and of any information received by him in accordance with the provisions of Article 11 and of every notification received by him in accordance with the provisions of Articles 12 or 13.

ANNEX B

DRAFT DECLARATION AND DRAFT COVENANT

ON HUMAN RIGHTS

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION,

HAVING CONSIDERED the resolution of the Economic and Social Council of 3 March 1948 referring to the Conference for its consideration and report Articles 17 and 18 of the Draft Declaration on Human Rights and Article 17 of the Draft Covenant on Human Rights with the recommendations of the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press,

IS OF THE OPINION that:

I. Articles 17 and 18 of the Declaration may be embodied in one Article as follows:

Everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought and expression; this right shall include freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas by any means and regardless of frontiers.

II. Article 17 of the Draft Covenant on Human Rights may be as follows:

1) Every person shall have the right to freedom of thought and the right to freedom of expression without interference by governmental action; these rights shall include freedom to hold opinions, to seek, receive and impart information and ideas, regardless of frontiers, either orally, by written or printed matter, in the form of art, or by legally operated visual or auditory devices.

2) The right to freedom of expression carries with it duties and responsibilities and may, therefore, be subject to penalties, liabilities or restrictions clearly defined by law, but only with regard to:

(a) matters which must remain secret in the interests of national safety;

(b) expressions which incite persons to alter by violence the system of Government;

(c) expressions which directly incite persons to commit criminal acts;

(d) expressions which are obscene;

(e) expressions injurious to the fair conduct of legal proceedings;

(f) infringements of literary or artistic rights;

(g) expressions about other persons natural or legal which defame their reputations or are otherwise injurious to them without benefiting the public;

(h) the systematic diffusion of deliberately false or distorted reports which undermine friendly relations between peoples and states;

A state may establish on reasonable terms a right of reply or a similar corrective remedy.

3) Measures shall be taken to promote the freedom of information through the elimination of political, economic, technical and other obstacles which are likely to hinder the free flow of information.

4) Nothing in this Article shall be deemed to affect the right of any State to control the entry of persons into its territory or the period of their residence therein.

III. THE CONFERENCE, having considered the above Articles of the Declaration and the Covenant, and the Second Report of the Sub-Commission,

IS OF THE OPINION that Article 17 of the Covenant is intended to apply to the freedom of expression of individuals as well as to the freedom of media of information and, considering there are particluar provisions in many sources of law which restrict the freedom of expression and information other than those permitted by the Draft Article 17 suggested above,

RESOLVES, that the problem created by the omission of such provisions be called to the attention of the Commission on Human Rights.

ANNEX C

RESOLUTIONS

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Resolution No. 1

WHEREAS

Freedom of Information is a fundamental right of the people, and is the touchstone of all the freedoms to which the United Nations is dedicated, without which world peace cannot well be preserved; and

Freedom of information carries the right to gather, transmit, and disseminate news anywhere and everywhere without fetters; and

Freedom of information depends for its validity upon the availability to the people of a diversity of sources of news and of opinion; and

Freedom of information further depends upon the willingness of the press and other agencies of information to employ the privileges derived from the people without abuse, and to accept and comply with the obligation to seek the facts without prejudice and to spread knowledge without malicious intent; and

Freedom of information further depends upon the effective enforcement of recognized responsibilities,

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION RESOLVES, THEREFORE,

1. That everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought and expression: this shall include freedom to hold opinions without interference; and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas by any means and regardless of frontiers;

2. That the right of news personnel to have the widest possible access to the sources of information, to travel unhampered in pursuit thereof, and to transmit copy without unreasonable or discriminatory limitations, should be guaranteed by action on the national and international plane;

3. That the exercise of these rights should be limited only by recognition of and respect for the rights of others, and the protection afforded by law to the freedom, welfare, and security of all;

4. That in order to prevent abuses of freedom of information, governments in so far as they are able should support measures which will help to improve the quality of information and to make a diversity of news and opinion available to the people;

5. That it is the moral obligation of the press and other agencies of information to seek the truth and report the facts, thereby contributing to the solution of the world's problems through the free interchange of information bearing on them, promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms without discrimination, fostering understanding and co-operation between peoples, and helping maintain international peace and security;

6. That this moral obligation, under the spur of public opinion, can be advanced through organizations and associations of journalists and through individual news personnel;

7. That encouragement should be given to the establishment and to the functioning within the territory of a State of one or more non-official organizations of persons employed in the collection and dissemination of information to the public, and that such organization or organizations should encourage the fulfilment inter alia of the following obligations by all individuals or organizations engaged in the collection and dissemination of information;

(a) To report facts without prejudice and in their proper context and to make comments without malicious intent;

(b) To facilitate the solution of the economic, social and humanitarian problems of the world as a whole through the free interchange of information bearing on such problems;

(c) To help promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms without discrimination;

(d) To help maintain international peace and security;

(e) To counteract the spreading of intentionally false or distorted reports which promote hatred or prejudice against States, persons or groups of different race, language, religion or philosophical conviction;

8. That observance of the obligations of the press and other agencies of information, except those of a recognized legal nature, can also be effectively advanced by the people served by these instrumentalities, provided that news and opinion reach them through a diversity of sources and that the people have adequate means of obtaining and promoting a better performance from the press and other agencies of information.

Resolution No. 2

WHEREAS the peoples of the world have embodied in the United Nations their determination to protect mankind from the scourge of war and to prevent the recurrence of aggression from Nazi, Fascist, or any other source;

WHEREAS the attainment of a just and lasting peace depends in great degree upon the free flow of true and honest information to all peoples and upon the spirit of responsibility with which all personnel of the press and other agencies of information seek the truth and report the facts;

and WHEREAS, by inaccurate reports, by defective or distorted presentation and deliberate or malicious misinterpretation of facts in various parts of the world, peoples have been misled and their mutual understanding has been seriously endangered;

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

ENDORSES the resolutions of the second General Assembly on propaganda which is either designed or likely to provoke or encourage any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression, and on the spreading of false and distorted reports;

DECLARES that all such propaganda and such reports:

(a) are contrary to the purposes of the United Nations as defined in the Charter;

(b) constitute a problem of the first importance calling for urgent corrective action on the national and international planes;

CONDEMNS solemnly all propaganda either designed or likely to provoke or encourage any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression, and all distortion and falsification of news through whatever channels, private or governmental, since such activities can only promote misunderstanding and mistrust between the peoples of the world and thereby endanger the lasting peace which the United Nations is consecrated to maintain;

APPEALS vigorously to the personnel of the press and other agencies of information of all the countries of the world, and to those responsible for their activities, to serve the aims of friendship, understanding and peace by accomplishing their task in a spirit of accuracy, fairness and responsibility;

EXPRESSES its profound conviction that only organs of information in all countries of the world that are free to seek and to disseminate the truth, and thus to carry out their responsibility to the people, can greatly contribute to the counteracting of Nazi, Fascist or any other propaganda of agression or of racial, national and religious discrimination and to the prevention of recurrence of Nazi, Fascist, or any other aggression;

AND THEREFORE RECOMMENDS that all countries take within their respective territories the measures which they consider necessary to give effect to this Resolution.

Resolution No. 3

WHEREAS the first Committee of the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information on 9 April 1948 unanimously adopted a Resolution declaring that all propaganda designed or likely to provoke or encourage any

threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression, and also the spreading of false and distorted reports likely to injure friendly relations between States, constitute a problem of the first importance calling for urgent corrective action on the national and international planes, and

WHEREAS in the said Resolution the first Committee expressed its profound conviction that only organs of information in all countries of the world which are free to seek and to disseminate the truth, and thus to carry out their responsibility to the people, can greatly contribute to the counteracting of Nazi, Fascist or any other propaganda of aggression or of racial, national and religious discrimination and to the prevention of recurrence of Nazi, Fascist, or any other aggression, and

WHEREAS, the said Resolution having been adopted by this Conference, it is desirable that all appropriate steps should be taken to implement this resolution.

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION TRANSMITS the said Resolution to the Economic and Social Council, and

RECOMMENDS that all countries should promptly inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of any measures taken by them to give effect to the Resolution;

RECOMMENDS that appropriate national bodies should supplement the work of information agencies and associations of journalists and of others engaged in the collection, publication and dissemination of news, in ensuring the impartial presentation of news and opinion;

RECOMMENDS that the United Nations should give consideration to means by which they may be able to assist in implementing the Resolution; and further

RECOMMENDS that the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press in carrying out the functions which may be assigned to it in accordance with the recommendations of the Conference should consider appropriate means by which measures taken to give effect to the Resolution may be co-ordinated.

Resolution No. 4

CONSIDERING that there are in some countries media of information which disseminate racial and national hatred,

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

RECOMMENDS that the governments of such countries should:

(a) Encourage the widest possible dissemination of free information through a diversity of sources as the best safeguard against the creation of racial and national hatred and prejudice;

(b) Encourage, in consultation with organizations of journalists, suitable and effective non-legislative measures against the dissemination of such hatred and prejudice; and

(c) Take, within their constitutional limits, appropriate measures to encourage the dissemination of information promoting friendly relations between races and nations based upon the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter.

CHAPTER II

MEASURES TO FACILITATE THE GATHERING AND INTERNATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION

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Resolution No. 5

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION RESOLVES THAT:

1. Governments should encourage the freest possible movement of foreign correspondents in the performance of their functions; and that

2. Governments should expedite in a manner consistent with their respective laws and procedures the administrative measures necessary for the entry, residence, movement and travel of foreign correspondents, together with their professional equipment, and should impose no special, discriminatory or unusual restrictions on such ingress or egress, or upon the transit through or residence in their territories of such correspondents.

Resolution No. 6

CONSIDERING that a clear definition of which news personnel are to be regarded as professional foreign correspondents of newspapers, news agencies, periodicals, broadcasting enterprises and newsreel enterprises has not been established; and

CONSIDERING that the various recommendations adopted by this Conference are of particular importance in securing free and unhampered working conditions for foreign correspondents; and

CONSIDERING that the establishment of adequate means of identifying the professional foreign correspondents will facilitate for governments the realisation of their commitments for furthering the free flow of information;

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

RECOMMENDS to the Economic and Social Council that the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press be requested to:

(1) Study the possibility of obtaining a clear and practically applicable definition of such news personnel as are to be given th status of professional foreign correspondents;

(2) Consider whether measures should be taken with a view to providing foreign correspondents with appropriate documents of identification as to their professional capacity;

(3) Consider additional administrative and technical facilities might be granted to foreign correspondents holding such documents of identification;

(4) Conduct this work in close collaboration with international and national professional organizations of the press, radio and newsreel, especially by drawing upon the experience of news personnel actively engaged in the gathering and transmission of news; and

(5) Consider whether the task of handling any practical measures to be taken could be entirely or partially entrusted to a permanent organisation collaborating with professional bodies of the press, radio and newsreel, or to such professional bodies.

Resolution No. 7

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION WHILE RECOGNIZING that all foreign news personnel must conform to the laws in force in the countries in which they are operating,

DECLARES that no such person legally admitted to a foreign territory should be expelled on account of any lawful exercise by him of his right to seek, receive and impart information or opinion.

Resolution No. 8

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION RESOLVES

That Governments should permit and encourage the widest possible access to news, official and non-official, for all

foreign correspondents on the same basis as for national correspondents;

AND FURTHER RESOLVES

That Governments should make no discrimination between foreign correspondents as regards access to news provided for in the above paragraph.

Resolution No. 9

CONSIDERING that the United Nations, in accordance with the aims and purposes of its Charter, should be prepared to grant all the necessary facilities for enabling media of information to function with full freedom and responsibility in following the course of its work and that of Conferences called by it and its specialized agencies

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

RECOMMENDS that the United Nations General Assembly adopt a resolution urging that accredited news personnel of all countries should have free access

(a) to countries where meetings of the United Nations or its specialized agencies or any Conferences convened by them take place, in accordance with the terms and conditions of agreements made by the United Nations or its specialized agencies with the governments of such countries; and

(b) to all sources of information connected with such meetings except in cases where, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure, meetings are held in private.

Resolution No. 10

CONSIDERING that one of the purposes and principles of the United Nations as enunciated in the United Nations Charter is the encouragement of respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race;

BELIEVING that any racial discrimination is incompatible with freedom of information and that the latter can be

facilitated by the unconditional application of the principle of racial equality; and

CONSIDERING that it is imperative that access to all sources of information and to public utilities should be available to foreign correspondents, within the framework of exising laws and regulations without distinction as to race;

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

DECLARES that in order to ensure the application of this principle, it is essential that governments and public utilities should not deny to foreign correspondents on racial grounds:

(a) access to any sources of information within the framework of existing laws and regulations;

(b) access to press conferences, legislative bodies, public meetings and demonstrations, theatres, concerts, exhibitions, public lectures, and educational institutions, etc.;

(c) access to communication facilities;

(d) access to means of transport; and

(e) access to facilities relative to accommodation and supplies

Resolution No. 11

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

INVITES governments to conclude bilateral or multilateral agreements with a view to eliminating unreasonable or discriminatory taxes affecting the operations of foreign information agencies and news personnel, being guided, in particular, by the results of the work of the Fiscal Commission of the Economic and Social Council concerning double taxation.

Resolution No. 12

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION RESOLVES

That governments should permit egress from their territory of all news material of foreign correspondents and foreign information agencies, whether of information or opinion, and whether visual or auditory, without censorship, editing or del

provided that governments may make and enforce regulations relating directly to the maintenance of national military security; and

That such regulations should, however, be communicated to foreign correspondents and should apply equally to all foreign correspondents and foreign information agencies.

FURTHER RESOLVES

That if the requirements of national military security should compel governments, in peace-time, to establish censorship for a certain period of time, they should:

(1) establish in advance such categories of information or photographs for the use of a newspaper news agency, broadcasting station or newsreel enterprise in another country, as are subject to previous inspection and publish the directives of the censor announcing forbidden matters;

(2) carry out censorship as far as possible in the presence of th journalists; and

(3) where censorship in the presence of the person concerned has not been possible;

(a) fix the time-limit allowed the censors for the return of the copy or photograph;

(b) require the return of copy submitted for censorship direct to the reporters or news agencies so that journalists may know at once what has been censored in their text and what use they may make of the censored information;

(c) base the charge on the number of words composing a telegram after censorship; and

(d) return the total telegraph charges for telegrams submitted for censorship, the transmission of which has been delayed more than six hours.

Resolution No. 13

STRONGLY CONVINCED that Freedom of Information should be assured to everyone,

HOLDING that any form of censorship constitutes a curtailment of this freedom,

CONSIDERING that censorship deprives the information which it passes of its credibility and often gives information from unspecified sources an unwarranted value;

THE UNITED NATIO S CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

SOLEMNLY CONDEMNS the use in peace-time of censorship which restricts or controls freedom of information, and

INVITES governments to take the necessary steps to promote its progressive abolition;

AND CONSIDERS THAT

Nothing in this resolution shall, however, prevent governments from maintaining regulation of newsreels provided their release may only be prohibited on grounds of public morality.

Resolution No. 14

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

RECOMMENDS to the Economic and Social Council for suggestion to the INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS UNION that where teleprinter lines have been installed on long-term lease between two or more news agencies, not only may the agencies bound by contract exchange news over these lines, but correspondents of the affiliated agencies may also use them without extra charge for transmitting news to the agencies for which they work.

Resolution No. 15

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION RESOLVES that foreign correspondents should have access to all facilities generally and publicly used for the international transmission of news material and should be enabled to transmit news material from one country to another on the same basis and at the same rates applicable to all other users of such facilities for similar purposes.

Resolution No. 16

BELIEVING that the widest possible publication, circulation, movement and interchange of news, newspaper,s news periodicals, newsreels, and other media of a distinct news character are a necessary part of freedom of information, and

RECOGNIZING that governments should, to the extent of their abilities and within the limits of their currency positions, facilitate the securing of raw materials and equipment needed for the development of their domestic information agencies and organizations,

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

RECOMMENDS that, as hard currencies and foreign exchange become increasingly available and more free, governments should encourage and, as far as practicable, facilitate the necessary action which will ease quantitative, exchange and tariff restrictions on the importation of news, news publications and productions, and raw materials and equipment therefor, and

FURTHER RECOMMENDS that the governments of countries which possess hard currencies encourage by appropriate steps the above-mentioned action.

Resolution No. 17

CONSIDERING that it is advisable to adopt measures relating to the free reception and exhibition of newsreels,

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

RECOMMENDS that all States should take steps to foster the interchange of newsreels in proportion to each nation's productive capacity, and should at the same time study the disparities in the development of the production enterprises in the different countries and deal with the problem of the development of national enterprises by means of provisional measures; and

FURTHER RECOMMENDS that monopolistic practices, in all their forms, open or concealed, in relation to the showing of such films, be eliminated, in order to avoid any kind of restriction, exclusion or privilege.

Resolution No. 18

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION CONSIDERS that governments should permit all news material of foreign correspondents and foreign information agencies to enter their territories and reach information agencies operating therein on the same conditions as are accorded to any other foreign information agencies.

Resolution No. 19

WITH A VIEW to encourage wider and freer flow of information through the development of national news agencies in countries where such agencies are under-developed,
THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION RECOMMENDS that any foreign news agency operating within the territory of a country where national news agencies are under-developed, while it should enjoy full freedom as regards the international transmission of news, should refrain from releasing, at the locality of its operation, news concerning the country's domestic affairs, and further refrain from transmitting such news to any other locality in that country for publication, except by mutual arrangement with the national news agencies or with local newspapers.

Resolution No. 20

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

WHILE AFFIRMING its conviction

THAT effective news agencies are a natural outgrowth of the vigour and co-operation of the organs of publication which they serve, and

THAT the dependence of news agencies on those organs themselves is an important factor in ensuring the objectivity of the information which they supply,

IS HOWEVER of opinion that in countries where national news agencies are not sufficiently developed provisional measures may appropriately be taken by governments to encourage their development as independent news agencies, and is further of opinion that at no time should the

development of foreign news agencies by unfair or abnormal means be allowed to prejudice the normal development of national agencies.

Resolution No. 21

CONSIDERING that the increase in the amount of information should apply without exception and in equal measure to all countries with a view to obtaining an ever-wider and more accurate knowledge of their problems, achievements and contributions to international co-operation and world peace; and

CONSIDERING that this aim has not been fully realised in the case of all nations, about some of which information is scanty and in many cases distorted or biased, and that as a result there is too often ignorance as to the true character of their civilisations and their importance in material progress, intellectual achievements and contribution to social justice, the defence of freedom and world harmony;

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

RECOMMENDS that press enterprises and agencies for the publication and dissemination of news be encouraged to establish an efficient information service dealing with all countries, and especially information service dealing with all countries, and especially with their achievements and concern for human progress, for their own political, economic and social independence and for the closest friendship and harmony among peoples; and

FURTHER RECOMMENDS that stress be laid on the desirability of all governments making permanently available to such enterprises and agencies all information material likely to contribute to the above aim, and to the elucidation or rectification of news and comments which tend to hamper or prevent its realisation.

Resolution No. 22

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION, CONSIDERING the desirability for the full realization of freedom of information in all countries,

RESOLVES that all countries should co-operate in the procurement and advancement of the facilities for the transmission and dissemination of information.

Resolution No. 23

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

TAKES NOTE of the Secretariat Document on International Communications and the Freedom of Information (E/CONF.6/29), and

RECOMMENDS that, in view of the highly technical nature of the matter, the Economic and Social Council refer it to the International Telecommunications Union for its consideration.

Resolution No. 24

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

HAVING GIVEN CONSIDERATION to the problems involved in the establishment of governmental and semi-governmental information services in order to make information available in countries other than their own.

REQUESTS the Economic and Social Council to refer consideration of this matter to the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press, and to draw its attention to the views expressed at this Conference and to the proposal of the United Kingdom delegation on the subject.

CHAPTER III

MEASURES CONCERNING THE FREE PUBLICATION AND RECEPTION OF INFORMATION

Resolution No. 25

CONSIDERING that governments should put no obstacles in the way of persons and groups wishing to express themselves through the means of mass communication,

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

RECOMMENDS that all governments should, to the extent that they make available materials and facilities for the mass media, undertake not to discriminate on political or personal grounds or on the basis of race, nationality, sex, language or religion, or against minorities.

Resolution No. 26

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

CONSIDERING that, in view of the diversity of the laws of libel in force in different countries, and the diversity of legal systems and conditions with reference to which laws are made, this Conference is not in a position to make a close study of such laws for the purpose of recommending specific improvements; and

RECOGNIZING that all branches of law must be kept in accord with public opinion and that this is especially true of the laws relating to the liberty of discussion,

RECOMMENDS that States should from time to time review their laws of libel, taking into consideration the general conclusions of this Conference, in order to remove anomalies, and to secure to all persons the maximum freedom of expression compatible with the maintenance of order and with due regard to the rights of others; and

CONSIDERING it necessary to determine the fundamental principles in this matter which may serve as a uniform basis for the laws of the various countries,

FURTHER RECOMMENDS:

(1) that the Economic and Social Council invite a Committee of Jurists or an International organization (such as the International Association of Criminal Law) to:

(a) study the laws of libel of the various countries in order to note their defects and anomalies; and

(b) formulate a body of fundamental rules and principles regarding libel, taking into account the role played by the press in a democratic State; and

(2) that the Economic and Social Council draw the attention of the various Governments to this body of rules with a view to their being taken into consideration in the formulation of national laws of libel.

Resolution No. 27

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

RECOGNIZING that there is a diversity in different countries in the ownership and control of media of information and that freedom can flourish under widely different systems;

RECOMMENDS that governments should undertake to put no obstacles in the way of persons or groups wishing to express themselves through the means of mass communication, and should ensure insofar as they are able that persons do not suffer discrimination in the use of the media on political or personal grounds or on the basis of race, sex, language or religion, and

FURTHER RECOMMENDS the investigation by each country in its own way of public and private monopoly, in ownership and control of the media of information, where such monopoly exists.

Resolution No. 28

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

CONSIDERING that the free interchange of information and opinions promotes the welfare of all nations and is indispensable to the peace of the world,

RECOMMENDS that governments grant the right to all nationals of their States to possess and operate radio receiving sets covering all the bands used for domestic and

international broadcasts, free from intimidation or pressure and subject only to the accepted rules governing licensing and copyright.

Resolution No. 29

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION IS OF THE OPINION:

1. THAT the tax on the sale of receiving sets, valves and spare parts should be reduced to the maximum extent;

2. THAT the possession of receiving sets is necessary to assure a really free flow of information and is in no way a luxury;

3. THAT the annual, or monthly, charge payable by the possessors of such sets should be allocated exclusively to meet the operating costs of national radio organizations; and

4. THAT receiving sets installed in the schools of all countries should be exempt from all taxes and charges.

Resolution No. 30

CONSIDERING that in many countries the price of radio receiving sets is unduly high; and

CONSIDERING that one of the aims of the Conference is to recommend means to increase the amount of domestic and international information available to all peoples;

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION RECOMMENDS to the Economic and Social Council that a study be made of all appropriate measures so that the general public can obtain radio receiving sets at low prices.

Resolution No. 31

WHEREAS one of the means of expanding interchange of information is by the reception of press transmissions by

radio addressed to multiple destinations, and

WHEREAS thirty-seven nations now permit private reception of multiple-address newscasts;

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION TAKES NOTE of the practice of private reception of multiple-address newscasts, and

SUGGESTS to the Economic and Social Council that the problem be referred for further study to the International Telecommunications Union or any other competent body.

Resolution No. 32.

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION HAVING CONSIDERED the investigations of UNESCO into the technical needs of war-devastated countries,

1. EXPRESSES the hope that UNESCO will proceed with the utmost speed to carry out the programmes it has prepared in this connection;

2. NOTES with satisfaction that UNESCO is taking expeditious steps for ascertaining the requirements of other countries, whose detailed wants have not been investigated so far but which are handicapped, on account of material inadequacies, in making satisfactory arrangements for the provision of domestic and international information;

3. RECOMMENDS that the Economic and Social Council instruct its regional economic commissions and request the competent specialized agencies to assist UNESCO in its task of reducing the inequalities in information facilities caused by the devastations due to war, or other handicaps, and

4. FURTHER RECOMMENDS that very early arrangements may be made by UNESCO, with the help of other specialized agencies concerned in the matter, for dealing with the requirements of these countries.

Resolution No. 33

TAKING COGNISANCE of the conclusions concerning newsprint reached by UNESCO as the outcome of its enquiry carried out in 1947 in twelve war-devastated countries of Europe and the Far East, and of the decision of UNESCO to continue its enquiry in

1948 in other parts of the world,

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

DRAWS the attention of the Economic and Social Council to the harm and dangers which inadequate production of newsprint, and unequal distribution thereof, have on the exercise of freedom of information;

RECOMMENDS that the Economic and Social Council consider as soon as possible, in the light of the enquiries carried out by the Council and by UNESCO, practical measures to remedy the situation; and

RECOMMENDS that governments give their support to the UNESCO plan for aid to war-devastated countries; and

INVITES UNESCO to extend such aid to other countries suffering from an acute shortage of newsprint.

Resolution No. 34

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

TAKING NOTE of the proposal submitted directly by UNESCO to establish under the auspices of that agency an International Institute of Press and Information, and

CONSIDERING that such an Institute could be conducive to the improvement of the quality of information,

REQUESTS the Economic and Social Council to invite governments and professional organisations, national and international, to examine together the possibility of implementing this proposal and, if it is found practicable, to cooperate in carrying it out.

Resolution No. 35

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION,

DESIRING to improve the quality of information,

RECOMMENDS

(1) THAT the curricula of schools of journalism, governmental and private, include

(a) intensive study of the history and culture of other peoples as a background for correct interpretation of international news and events;

(b) inculcation in future journalistsoof a keen sense of the moral and social responsibility of their profession, stressing the undesirability of commercialism, sensationalism and racial and religious intolerance; and

(c) training in the habit of objectivity, accuracy and comprehensiveness in reporting and writing;

(2) THAT journalistic organizations exchange views concerning the desirable qualifications, technical requirements, and the working conditions of foreign correspondents;

(3) THAT systems of awards be established for news personnel for conspicuous service in upholding high journalistic ideals and for excellence in writing, especially in the field of international news and its interpretation, and in promoting the ideals of the United Nations, thereby strengthening friendship between peoples.

Resolution No. 36

CONSIDERING that the task of drafting and enforcing an international code of honour for journalists and other information personnel requires as a principal condition the discussion in advance by the professional organizations active in this field; and

CONSIDERING also that any such code of honour should be sufficiently wide to include all media of information and to cover the activities of all information enterprises, including the activities of journalists, editors, managers, directors and publishers of such enterprises,

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION, RECOMMENDS:

1. THAT the question of drafting an international code of honour and of the possibility of establishing an international court of honour be referred to the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press:

2. THAT the Sub-Commission should also examine in this connection the Draft Convention concerning an International Court of Honour proposed by the Delegations of Colombia and Peru, which the Conference has taken note of without pronouncing an opinion on its substance, and any other Draft Conventions on the subject referred to in paragraph 1 which may be proposed;

3. THAT national and international professional organizations be invited to contribute such material as they may consider to be of value to the Sub-Commission in its deliberations; and

4. THAT the Sub-Commission be requested to present the results of its investigations to the Economic and Social Council for consideration by any international conference of journalists, editors, managers, directors and publishers which may be convened by the United Nations to consider these specific matters.

Resolution No. 37

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

CONSIDERING the desirability of encouraging the adoption of measures guaranteeing the independence of news personnel and consequently the freedom of information; and

CONSIDERING that to attain this end all those who derive their main livelihood from the practice of the profession should be assured freedom from want in their old age, or in the case of disability, sickness or unemployment, or for their families in the event of death,

RECOMMENDS:

THAT the Economic and Social Council invite governments to include in their legislation a system of social security guaranteeing apart from the rights conferred on news personnel by their contracts of employment,

(a) payment (pension or lump sum) during their old age and in the event of disability;

(b) compensation for a certain period in the event of unemployment or sickness including an adequate notice of discharge; and

(c) payment (pension or lump sum) to the widow and dependent children; and

FURTHER RECOMMENDS that social benefits be financed by contributions made on the one hand by employers and on the other by news personnel themselves, and, possibly, by contributions from the State.

Resolution No. 38

CONSIDERING

That the problem of freedom of information, in relation to the reception and transmission of true and objective news, is intimately bound up with the economic conditions under which professional news personnel work,

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION RECOMMENDS that in all states Members of the United Nations and Non-Member States the advisability be considered of assuring, by free negotiation between employers and employees, or, where necessary, by law, the protection of news personnel whose main source of livelihood is the gathering or dissemination of news or opinion, whether they work for daily newspapers, news periodicals, news agencies, or news departments of broadcasting or motion picture organizations; and

FURTHER RECOMMENDS that such provisions should cover the following points without exclusion of other benefits;

1. The initial emoluments of the professional journalist;

2. Automatic system of increase in salaries for seniority, taking into account previous experience;

3. Stability of employment and compensation in case of wrongful dismissal;

4. Superannuation and retirement;

5. Payment of salaries during vacations;

6. System of compensation for accidents at work and occupational diseases; and

7. Settlement of professional disputes.

CHAPTER IV

CONTINUING MACHINERY TO PROMOTE THE FREE FLOW OF INFORMATION

Resolution No. 39

CONSIDERING

That the work of the various Committees has shown the need to set up continuing international machinery to carry on the work undertaken by the Conference on Freedom of Information and, in particular, to study the problems involved in the application of the resolutions adopted by this Conference and the implementation of the draft conventions recommended by it,

CONSIDERING

that it is expedient, in order to avoid the multiplication of specialized agencies, to entrust this task to the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press,

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION RESOLVES

1. That the Economic and Social Council be requested to continue the Sub-Commission on Freeddm of Information and of the Press for a period of three years;

2. That the Sub-Commission's terms of reference include the consideration of issues and problems involved in the dissemination of information by newspapers and news periodicals, radio broadcasts and newsreels;

3. That, to carry out these terms of reference, the Sub-Commission may:

   (a) Study and report to the Economic and Social Council on:

      (1) Political, economic and other barriers to the free flow of information;

      (2) The extent to which freedom of information is accorded to the various peoples of the world;

(3) The adequacy of the news available to them;

(4) The development of high standards of professional conduct;

(5) The persistent dissemination of information which is false, distorted or otherwise injurious to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

(6) The operation of any inter-governmental agreements in the field of freedom of information;

(b) Receive for its own information communications from any legally constituted national or international press, information, broadcasting or newsreel enterprise or association relating to the items enumerated in paragraph 3(a) above with a view to assisting it in the formulation of general principles and proposals in the field of freedom of information;

(c) Discharge with the approval of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council such other functions as may be entrusted to it by inter-governmental agreements on information; and

(d) Initiate studies and make recommendations to the Economic and Social Council concerning:

(1) The promotion of a wider degree of freedom of information and the reduction or elimination of obstacles thereto;

(2) The promotion of the dissemination of true information to counteract Nazi, fascist or any other propaganda of aggression or of racial, national and religious discrimination;

(3) The conclusion or improvement of inter-governmental agreements in the field of freedom of information; and

(4) Measures to facilitate the work of foreign news personnel.

4. That the General Assembly be requested to make adequate funds available for the work of the Sub-Commission and in particular, funds for providing the Sub-Commission with the full-time expert staff, within the Secretariat of the United Nations, necessary for the discharge of its important functions.

CHAPTER V

MISCELLANEOUS

Resolution No. 40

HAVING CONSIDERED the proposal of the International Organization of Journalists regarding a Day of Friendship and Mutual Understanding in the Press,

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION REQUESTS the Economic and Social Council to refer the proposal of the International Organization of Journalists to the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press for consideration and such action as may be considered desirable.

Resolution No. 41

The Conference requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to convey to Dr. Lev Sychrava its appreciation of his memorandum on The Principles of Free Exchange of Information (Document E/CN.4/Sub.1/50) and the regret of the Conference that he could not be present at its meetings.

CHAPTER VI

POSSIBLE MODES OF ACTION BY MEANS OF WHICH THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CONFERENCE CAN BEST BE PUT INTO EFFECT

Resolution No. 42

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

RESOLVES that some of the recommendations of the Conference can best be put into effect in the form of Conventions.

Resolution No. 43

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

RESOLVES:

1. THAT all documents passed by the Conference, Resolutions or Draft Conventions, be referred to the Economic and Social Council for study at its next session;

2. THAT all Governments invited to this Conference be requested to forward to the Secretary-General of the United Nations before 5 July 1948 their comments on the Draft Conventions proposed by the Conference and proposals for other Draft Conventions based on the recommendations of this Conference;

3. THAT the Economic and Social Council be requested to examine at its Seventh Session the Draft Conventions referred to it by the Conference in the light of such comments and other proposed Draft Conventions as provided in paragraph 2, and to submit to the General Assembly at its Third Session Draft Conventions which may thereafter be opened at that session for signature or accession by those States entitled and willing to become parties thereto, and remain open subsequently for additional accessions.

37 - UN Conf. on Freedom of Information, 1948

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATES TO THE
UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

The Honorable
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

This is the unanimous report of the United States Delegates to the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information, which ended a fortnight ago.

It is the hope of the six of us that this Conference helped to turn the tide that has been running against freedom throughout much of the world. It is our conviction that in the future conduct of our foreign policy the United States should continue to take vigorous action in this field of freedom of thought and expression. Only thus can we carry through on the constructive achievements begun by the Conference. Only thus can we remain vigilant against the dangers this Conference has helped to expose.

The Conference on Freedom of Information was held in Geneva, Switzerland, from March 23 to April 21, 1948. It was called in accordance with a resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1946. This resolution was initiated by General Carlos P. Romulo, of the Philippines, who subsequently was chosen to serve as the President of the Conference, a post which he filled with great distinction. The resolution characterized freedom of information as "a fundamental human right and...the touchstone of all the freedoms to which the United Nations is consecrated" and assigned to the Conference the task of formulating views "concerning the rights, obligations and practices which should be included in the concept of freedom of information." The General Assembly further defined freedom of information as implying "the right to gather, transmit and publish news anywhere and everywhere without fetters", and recognized it as "an essential factor in any serious effort to promote the peace and progress of the world."

PRE-CONFERENCE PESSIMISM

The high hopes held by the United Nations in 1946 when this resolution was adopted deteriorated rapidly. The world situation worsened, political and economic instability increased, and restrictive tendencies with respect to the free flow of information among peoples became more pronounced.

Monopolistic and restrictive practices inhibited the flow of news. Two years after the end of the war, censorship in some form was reportedly being exercised by half of the Members of the United Nations. Quotas and exchange regulations impeded the movement of films and periodicals. The world was gradually being divided into petty principalities of controlled thought. As the opening of the Conference approached, the prospect for world freedom of information was more bleak than it had ever been in time of peace in modern history.

The

The United States in attempting to promote freedom of information on an international scale was faced with two additional difficulties. One was a growing fear abroad that United States information agencies would use their preponderance in terms of facilities and techniques to further what was glibly called "American cultural imperialism". This fear was fanned on by anti-United States propaganda along nationalistic lines.

The second difficulty was a communist propaganda attack, which made considerable headway, carried on both within and without the United Nations against the American press and other organs of opinion. This attack was based on charges of alleged "warmongering" and "false reporting."

Against this background the United States Delegation approached the Conference with considerable pessimism. It appeared unlikely that substantial achievements could emerge. It was especially feared that the Conference would degenerate into a sounding-board for the philosophy of restriction rather than of freedom and that, over United States protest, compromises would be adopted which would serve to compromise the very principles of freedom of information itself.

CONSTRUCTIVE ACHIEVEMENT

The United States Delegates are happy to report, Mr. Secretary, that, with one important exception which will be discussed below, these fears were not justified. In the face of the difficulties, the record of constructive achievement of this Conference seems to us remarkable. Three draft international Conventions, two draft articles for inclusion in a Declaration and a Covenant on Human Rights, and some forty resolutions were adopted, most of them by overwhelming majorities. Out of this total of forty-five substantive propositions, the United States Delegation felt obliged to vote against only one and to abstain from voting on only three. Thus our Delegation was able affirmatively to support forty-one out of forty-five decisions of the Conference. More than this, with only one exception having to do with the Covenant on Human Rights, every proposal which in advance of the Conference the United States Delegation thought it desirable for the Conference to adopt was adopted by a very large majority. At the same time, considerably more than a score of proposals and amendments which would have served to cripple freedom of expression were decisively defeated.

UNITED FOR FREEDOM

The Conference, in our opinion, marked a decided change in the general political attitudes of most of the nations of the Western World during the last few months. While even immediately prior to its opening, there was widespread uncertainty whether the timing for the Conference was propitious, it is now apparent that it was -- and, indeed, that the Conference itself helped to hasten and crystallize this change.

While recognizing that compromise and adjustment with the Soviet bloc are desirable and indeed essential in some fields, the non-totalitarian nations are apparently coming to realize that in areas involving deep-seated differences in fundamental principles, present attempts at compromise are not only useless but can be extremely dangerous.

In his opening speech, the Chairman of the United States Delegation said: "This is no Conference about money or wheat or radio frequencies, where divergent viewpoints must and should be compromised. This is a Conference about principles essential to free men. It is thus far better for us here to build slowly for the future on the bedrock of principle maintained than to build faster on the shifting sands of principle compromised."

Thus, the search to find common ground in matters of basic principle between the world of freedom and the world of State-control was soon abandoned at Geneva.

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This stiffening of attitude depended in turn upon several developments. One was the intransigence of the Soviet bloc which had made it abundantly clear in previous deliberations on freedom of information that they would not and could not proceed in the direction of greater freedom. Another was a keener realization of what the extinction of liberty means in those parts of the world which have fallen under communist control. The unhappy events in Czechoslovakia a short six weeks before the Conference convened dramatized this issue with telling effect. A third factor was the growing certainty that the United States means to help the Western nations protect their own freedom and independence through such measures as the European Recovery Program.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Uncertain as to how far this stiffening of attitude on matters of principle had developed, the United States Delegation decided in advance of the Conference to take a strong, affirmative position from the outset. One of its first moves at the opening of the Conference was to introduce a resolution on the general principles of freedom of information. This as finally approved by the vote of 36 in favor, 6 against (the Soviet bloc) and no abstentions appears as Resolution No. 1 on page 24 of the Final Act of the Conference.

In adopting this resolution the Conference approved a philosophy of freedom of information which may be summarized as follows:

(1) Freedom of information is a fundamental right, not of governments, not alone of information agencies, but of the people.

(2) In order that the people's right to be fully informed may be implemented, the right to gather, transmit and disseminate news anywhere and everywhere without fetters should be guaranteed on the national and international plane.

(3) Since a monopoly of information tends to become a monopoly of misinformation, a diversity of sources of news and opinion is essential.

(4) Freedom of information further depends upon the willingness of the press and other agencies of information to employ the privileges derived from the people without abuse.

(5) It is the moral obligation of the press and other agencies of information to seek the truth without prejudice and report the facts without malicious intent.

(6) The fulfillment of this moral obligation will contribute to the solution of the world's problems, will promote respect for human rights, will foster understanding and cooperation between peoples, and help maintain international peace and security.

(7) This moral obligation to seek the truth and report the facts cannot be enforced by legal means without destroying freedom of information itself, but can best be advanced through organizations and associations of journalists and through individual news personnel, under the spur of the people served by these instrumentalities.

The adoption of this resolution by the Conference with only the Soviet bloc in opposition may be looked upon as a victory for the principles of freedom of information which the United States has drawn from the main currents of Western civilization and which the Delegation hopes we are now prepared vigorously to defend along with nations which share this heritage.

PROPAGANDA INCITING TO WAR AND FALSE REPORTING

For some time prior to the Conference the Soviet bloc had carried on a propaganda offensive against the press and other information agencies in the United States and certain other Western countries on the ground that

they

they were guilty of "propaganda inciting to war" and of "false and distorted reports likely to injure friendly relations between States." While these phrases may at first glance appear to contain an element of plausibility, they in fact concealed a demand for censorship and suppression. Stripped of propaganda phraseology designed to confuse, the Soviet offensive amounted to a drive for the institution in other countries of a State-controlled press system, with governments deciding what is true and what is false, what is friendly and what unfriendly. The campaign well illustrates the skill and aggressiveness of the Soviet propagandists.

The United States Delegation took the initiative in sponsoring a resolution, along with seven other Delegations, in order to ensure that the discussion of this subject would proceed on the basis of a draft acceptable to the United States, rather than one sponsored by the Soviet bloc.

This draft was amended by the Conference in several particulars. It became sufficiently ambiguous to permit varying interpretations, without however compromising the American position against government control of the political reporting and expression by news media. The final product was adopted unanimously by the Conference and will be found as Resolution No. 2 on page 26 of the Final Act.

The stress remains on moral responsibility rather than government controls as the solution to the problem. Soviet propaganda will no doubt revert, nevertheless, to its original contention that governmental suppression is needed to prevent "propaganda inciting to war".

In the resolution the Conference condemns all propaganda designed or likely to provoke threats to the peace, breaches of the peace or acts of aggression and all distortion or falsification of news through whatever channels, private or governmental. It appeals to the personnel of the press and other agencies of information in all countries to serve the aims of understanding and peace by accomplishing their task in a spirit of accuracy, fairness and responsibility. It expresses the conviction that only a free press can greatly contribute to counteracting propaganda of aggression, or of racial, national or religious discrimination.

The United States Delegates particularly like the statement in the preamble of this resolution that the attainment of a just and lasting peace depends upon the free flow of true and honest information to all peoples, and upon the spirit of responsibility with which the truth is sought and the facts reported. As the Chairman of the Delegation stated to the Conference:

> "It is peace we are seeking here, and we from the free countries know the relationship between peace and freedom of information. Thus we attach the greatest importance to the provisions which state that only a free press and free people can effectively counteract Nazi, Fascist, or other propaganda of aggression, or effectively counteract racial, national and religious discrimination."

DECLARATION AND COVENANT ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The Conference was requested by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations to express its views concerning the freedom of information articles of the projected Declaration on Human Rights and of the proposed Covenant on Human Rights, both of which are now being prepared by the Commission on Human Rights. The Declaration is intended as a statement of ideals toward which all nations should strive; the Covenant as a treaty, legally-binding on its signatories.

The Conference had as a basis for discussion draft articles prepared by the United Nations Subcommission on Freedom of Information and of the Press. The proposed article for the Declaration read as follows:

"Everyone

"Everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought and expression; this right shall include freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas by any means and regardless of frontiers."

There was general agreement that this article for the Declaration was highly satisfactory and it was approved with unanimity except by the Soviet bloc. (See page 22 of the Final Act.)

The formulation of the article for the Covenant, on the other hand, gave rise to strong differences of opinion. We shall go into this question in some detail because of its importance for the future. The Covenant, when adopted, will have the full force and effect of law for many years to come.

The draft submitted by the Subcommission contained a satisfactory statement of the right of every person to freedom of thought and of expression. This was followed by a list of seven specific limitations on this right -- limitations which the Subcommission felt might legitimately be imposed by governments if they so desired. Those permissive limitations were retained by the Conference without significant change. To these seven limitations the Conference added an eighth... the right of governments to impose penalties for "the systematic diffusion of deliberately false or distorted reports which undermine friendly relations between peoples and states." This was the so-called Indian amendment. (See pages 22 and 23 of the Final Act.)

The United States Delegation strongly opposed the whole concept of specific limitations on the ground that it was neither feasible nor desirable to attempt to list in a legally binding Covenant the many restrictions or limitations which the various governments now impose on freedom of expression or which they may in the future choose to find necessary. The Delegation further explained that a list of limitations tended to emphasize the restrictions on freedom of expression rather than the right itself.

The United States Delegation was particularly opposed to the Indian amendment. This could subject the media of information to arbitrary governmental interpretations of what might constitute false or distorted information. Such a power could be used by governments as a pretext for curbing the dissemination of unfavorable but legitimate information.

As a substitute for all eight of the specific limitations on freedom of expression the United States Delegation urged the acceptance of a general formula: that freedom of expression may be limited only to protect the rights of others, and the freedom, welfare and security of all. This proposal was decisively rejected by the Legal Committee of the Conference.

The complexity of this issue and the room for differences of opinion among those sincerely devoted to freedom of expression is indicated by the fact that almost all of the Delegations representing democratic States voted tor the Covenant article in its present form with the list of eight specific restrictions. Further, one United States Delegate, Professor Zechariah Chafee, Jr., felt that the seven specific limitations of the Subcommission constituted a method of stating the responsibilities connected with freedom of expression which is preferable to the general over-all clause. While Dr. Chafee was strongly opposed to the Indian limitation with regard to false and distorted reports, he felt, along with the vast majority of Delegates from other States, that the other specific limitations are justifiable in that:

(1) they are legitimate restrictions on abuses of freedom of expression widely recognized in democratic countries, including the United States;

(2)

(2) they are merely permissive and would not have to be enacted into law by any State acceding to the Covenant;

(3) they would constitute a guarantee against arbitrary restrictive measures since they would be the only restrictions permitted by international law, whereas a general limitation clause might permit serious abuses by any government inclined to limit freedom of expression arbitrarily.

We stressed in closing speeches that the United States believes strongly in the concept of a Covenant on Human Rights and will cooperate actively with other nations in preparing a draft of the article on freedom of information in harmony with the American position against government control of news media in the political field. However, for the reasons already stated, the Delegation decided to vote against the Convention article as approved by the Conference. This, we felt, helped to dramatize two issues -- the issue of the specific limitations and especially of the Indian amendment -- and to bring them more forcefully to world attention. We felt then -- we still feel -- that other democratic nations should be brought to a complete realization of the risks involved in this area, and that the United States can never accept government's right to interfere with the most basic of all freedoms -- man's right to knowledge.

THE BRITISH CONVENTION

The Convention on Freedom of Information proposed by the United Kingdom (See page 17 of the Final Act) also received the strong support of the Conference, 31 delegations voting in favor, 6 against (USSR group), and 2 abstaining (U.S. and Australia). This Convention seeks agreement among democratic states concerning broad principles of freedom of information and the extension of these principles to regions where they are not now fully recognized in practice. It is much wider in scope than the U.S. Convention on the Gathering and International Transmission of News which is duscussed under the next heading. While the latter applies only to foreign correspondents, the United Kingdom Convention would apply to all the nationals of all contracting States.

The United States Delegation was unable to support this Convention, first, because it is so general in scope as to be ambiguous in terms of its effects and, second, and more important, because of its second Article. This Article incorporates all eight of the specific limitations in the Covenant article just discussed (including the so-called Indian amendment), together with several additional permissive restrictions. The U.S. Delegation abstained on the vote. We of course support the general objectives of the United Kingdom Convention and recommend that the United States seek modifications in the Convention itself when it is considered by the Economic and Social Council.

The Chairman of the Delegation pointed out from the floor that the differences which caused us to abstain from voting for this Convention do not touch the fundamental community of spirit and of action which underlie our relations with the United Kingdom and other like-minded countries.

UNITED STATES CONVENTION

One of the outstanding accomplishments of the Conference was the adoption of the U.S. Draft Convention on the Gathering and International Transmission of News by a vote of 28 in favor, 6 against (the Soviet bloc) and 2 abstentions. The Draft Convention as approved will be found in the Final act beginning on page 7.

The United States Convention will not affect day-to-day actions of more than five or ten thousand individuals -- the foreign correspondents of the world. But its deeper effects will be felt by tens of millions. The foreign correspondents have been called "The Ambassadors of the Mind". The more fully they are able to report, the better they

will

will advance the understanding of men everywhere, and thus the better they will build the defenses of peace in the minds of men.

The articles of this Convention are clear-cut. They are designed to encourage the freest possible movement of foreign correspondents; to give foreign correspondents the widest possible access to news; to protect them against expulsion for any lawful exercise of their rights; and to insure equitable treatment of their outgoing dispatches.

For the first time in international law it is declared that there are no valid grounds for censorship on the international transmission of news material except regulations "relating directly to the maintenance of military security". It is the unhappy but stark reality of today's world that such a qualification is necessary. Everywhere censorship on this ground is exercised, however, it is limited, under a proposal advanced by the French Delegation and incorporated into the Convention, to a procedure every point of which is an additional protection for the press of the world.

This Convention, within the States that ratify it, will incorporate the rights and privileges already accorded in practice by many of the nations of the world into the body of international law, and thus give them added strength. No longer would these rights be subject to the shifting tactics of governments; they would rest on the firm foundation of law.

The U.S. draft Convention as approved will be transmitted to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations for consideration in the light of comments to be submitted by the various governments at its session beginning in July. It will thereafter be opened for signature by individual states at the succeeding session of the General Assembly before the end of the year.

The same procedure will be followed with the other two draft Conventions adopted by the Conference.

THE FRENCH CONVENTION

In the original draft of the U.S. Convention on the Gathering and International Transmission of News, an article was included providing for an international right of official correction. This applied to cases where a State felt that a report likely to injure its relations with other States sent out by a foreign correspondent was false or distorted. The complaining government could in such cases send its own version of the facts to the State in which the report had been published. The latter would then be obliged to make this version available to the information agencies which supply news to its public. These information agencies would not, of course, be required to publish the correction.

The French Delegation submitted a much broader Convention on this subject which involved the establishment of elaborate United Nations machinery. A compromise was reached in accordance with which the French amended their Convention to incorporate the U.S. article in a somewhat expanded form. A provision was added that if any State failed to discharge its obligation to make the corrective version of facts available to the information agencies in its territory, resort could be had by the complaining Government to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. He would then be obliged to give the version of facts appropriate publicity. (See page 13 of Final Act).

No power to compel publication is contemplated at either the national or international level. The United States Delegates look upon this Convention as a legitimate attempt to provide a remedy for false or distorted reporting, thoroughly consistent with the principles of freedom of information. It need hardly be pointed out that American newspapers follow the general practice of publishing corrections and denials.

OTHER

OTHER RESOLUTIONS

Additional resolutions were passed by the Conference on many aspects of freedom of information. One condemns censorship in peacetime and calls on Governments to take the necessary steps to promote its abolition. (Resolution No. 13, Page 34 of the Final Act.) Others deal with the gathering and international transmission of information. Many of these served as support for corresponding articles in the U.S. Convention. Another group covers the free publication and reception of information. The most interesting of these have to do with attempts to remedy deficiencies in the physical facilities of mass communication (newsprint, radio receivers, film projectors, etc.) in the war-devastated and underdeveloped countries of the world.

This last subject is of great importance to the United States, in the opinion of the U.S. Delegation. Effective freedom of information--- with all that it connotes for the democratic way of life -- is impossible on both the national and international planes in the case of countries suffering from crippling deficiencies in the sinews of communication. A two-way flow of information between peoples cannot be undertaken without radio equipment, film projectors, and printing presses. A free press cannot thrive without newsprint.

The United States currently consumes 61% of the total newsprint supply of the world. A recent survey by UNESCO has revealed that 50,000 additional tons of newsprint would remedy the most crucial deficiencies in twelve war-devastated nations. This by way of illustration amounts only to about one-tenth of the newsprint used annually by one newspaper of large circulation in the United States.

The problem is both one of dollar shortages and of unused capacity for production of newsprint. Obviously the questions involved are complex. Both governmental policy and economic rehabilitation are major factors. The United States Delegation can only call attention to the seriousness of the situation. Freedom of information is impossible while such shortage of newsprint continues.

This report has dealt largely with the substantive results of the Conference which are given in definitive language in the Final Act. There were many corrollary results as well, and they may prove to be as important in total as the formal agreement. Among these were: (1) the opportunity our Delegation had to observe at first hand the tactics of communist propaganda, including its attempts to becloud the issues through twisted definitions of such great words as freedom and democracy; (2) our opportunity to discuss common problems with newspaper people of democratic countries, notably in Mr. Martin's talks with working newsmen in Italy and the U.S. Zone of Germany (where his speeches were widely acclaimed), in Mr. Canham's discussions looking toward closer cooperation between the editors of Western Europe and those of the United States, and in the proposal of Mr. Brown for seminar press studies on an international basis which are still in a formative stage of discussion with the Swiss press; and (3) our opportunity to clarify our own attitudes with respect to the admission of legitimate correspondents to the United States regardless of their political convictions.

CONCLUSION

Taking into account the maladjusted world in which the Conference was held, the United States Delegation can point with confidence to the record of constructive achievement of the Conference on Freedom of Information. This was the case both in the positive sense of extending the concept and the practice of freedom and in the negative sense of combatting incursions upon freedom. The U.S. Delegation proposed in the final days at Geneva that a second conference on freedom of information be convened within five years, perhaps more technical in character than the Geneva meeting.

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The United States Delegation also sponsored a resolution, which was adopted by a large majority, recommending the continuation with expanded but carefully guarded terms of reference of the United Nations Subcommission on Freedom of Information and of the Press, in order that there would be continuing machinery at work in this complex field (Resolution No. 39, page 48 of the Final Act); a world focal point is needed if the impressive start made by the Geneva Conference is to be carried forward. At the same time, the Delegation insisted that no continuing governmental machinery, UN or otherwise, should have the authority to pass upon the accuracy of news reports or exercise control over news matters or expressions of opinion in the political field.

Other immediate steps are to be taken. The draft articles for the Declaration and Covenant on Human Rights will soon come before the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. In July the Economic and Social Council will consider the Draft Conventions sponsored respectively by the United Kingdom, France, and the United States. At all international gatherings which bear on this field, we must be prepared to defend the position of the U.S. with all the wisdom and vigor at our command.

The six undersigned Delegates are in unanimous agreement as to the importance of continuing initiative in this field as an integral part of U.S. foreign policy. Our recent foreign policy has understandably stressed economic assistance abroad. The power of ideas, however, has not received commensurate attention. If the United States is to exert moral leadership in a world which has felt its economic power but not its spiritual force, it must resolutely push forward the frontiers of freedom.

In promoting freedom of information, it must be made clear that we do not seek to monopolize news gathering by our agencies of communication. We would welcome the development of strong organs of information by all countries of the world. It is as important for us to know about other peoples as it is for them to know about us. We want to learn about them and for them to learn about us from as many news sources as possible. We seek to promote freedom of information in order to extend and implement the right of everyone everywhere to be fully informed in the interests of democracy and international understanding, but we do oppose all restrictive measures under whatever guise.

A heavy responsibility rests upon the Department of State in accomplishing this task. It will require knowledge of many complexities. It will demand adequate staff. It will involve close liaison with the American press, which at times seems unaware of the crucial importance of the international aspects of freedom of information to its present and future welfare.

The problem of the relation between freedom and responsibility is perennial. It will be with us for decades and centuries to come. No adjustment on an international basis will ever be completely satisfactory or permanent. Both patience and flexibility will be required.

Yet we dare hope that through international cooperative action new avenues to liberty may eventually be opened to all the peoples of the world.

This report is signed by the five Delegates appointed by President Truman and by Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, the Alternate Delegate who replaced Mr. Canham when he had to leave Geneva in the closing days of the Conference.

William Benton, Chairman
Sevellon Brown
Erwin Canham
Zechariah Chafee, Jr.
Oveta Culp Hobby
Harry Martin

* * *

From:

June 4, 1948

Group Relations Branch,
Division of Public Liaison,
Department of State,
Washington 25, D. C.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information: Report of the U. S. Delegates and Related Documents, Geneva, March 23, - April 21, 1948, publication no. 3150, will be available in one week in limited quantities to organizations without charge upon request to the Department of State. Additional copies may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

The request blank is provided in order that you may indicate your needs:

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Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington 25, D. C.

October 25, 1945

Enclosed for your interest and for possible usefulness in the educational program of your organization are sets of materials on two United Nations organizations of special concern to farm people.

(1) UNRRA. The need for accurate information and clear thinking by the people about the United Nations effort in the relief and rehabilitation field and about the part of this nation in that effort would appear to be a very great one during the next year or two. Here are the crucial facts. Additional copies of these three items may be obtained in quantities without charge for general distribution by writing to Mr. A. E. Casgrain, Chief of Groups Liaison, Washington 25, D.C. In addition, a limited number of sets of a larger "Speaker's Kit" of materials may be obtained for the information of discussion leaders and speakers.

(2) UNFAO. This office is at work at present on a farmer discussion guide on the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, but in view of the Quebec Conference now in progress many groups may want immediately to study this enterprise and its meaning for American farmers. The purposes of this organization bear a close relation to the United Nations effort to keep the peace, and all American farm people have a stake in those purposes and in that effort. The enclosed materials should be helpful to farm leaders. A limited number of copies of "Food for the Family of Nations" and of Dr. Tolley's Academy address, as well as of the mimeographed items are available through this office without charge. The "Food for Freedom" pamphlet may be obtained as indicated on the last page.

Division of Program Study and Discussion
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Misc

UNITED NATIONS

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

UNRRA

ORGANIZATION
AIMS
PROGRESS

Washington, D. C., 1945

Misc

UNRRA
in
OUTLINE
and
UP-TO-DATE

United Nations
Relief and Rehabilitation Administration
1344 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

UNRRA IN OUTLINE

What is UNRRA?

UNRRA is an international organization made up of 47 member governments organized to provide relief and rehabilitation to the people of liberated territories in Europe and the Far East.

UNRRA is governed by a Council of official representatives of the 47 nations, which meets at regular intervals. Administrative responsibility is vested in the Director General, Herbert H. Lehman. UNRRA's staff is international, and by June, 1945 included persons of over 30 nationalities.

UNRRA assists a country in agreement with the national authorities; if the area is still under military control, in agreement with the military.

It is concerned with meeting immediate basic needs for food, clothing, medical care and disease prevention, household supplies, public utilities, and transport facilities.

UNRRA's funds are spent for relief and rehabilitation supplies mainly for those liberated countries whose governments are unable to pay for imports in foreign exchange.

What help does UNRRA provide?

Relief supplies Food, clothing, fuel, medicines, household supplies, etc.

Relief services Health and welfare services, repatriation of displaced persons, etc.

Rehabilitation supplies and services. Seeds, fertilizers, raw materials, machinery, transportation and other public utilities, technical service, etc.

How is UNRRA financed?

Funds consist of contributions from the member countries. Each member nation not occupied by the enemy was originally asked to contribute at least 1 per cent of its national income for the year ending 30 June 1943. A second contribution of like amount was recommended by the Council at its meeting in August, 1945. All member countries contribute to administrative expenses.

The original total UNRRA budget was approximately $1,862,000,000.

How big is UNRRA's task?

The relief problem of this war is unprecedentedly great, due to:

The destructive power of modern weapons and the scorched earth policy of the enemy.

The subjugation of more than 140 million people in Europe, over 84 million in China, and 130 million in southeast Asia.

The number of displaced persons requiring relief, estimated at 12 million in Europe and 40 million in China.

The acute scarcity of housing, food, clothing, blankets, shoes, soap, medical supplies, etc., increasing the prevalence of disease and the threat of large-scale epidemics and plagues.

The shortage of agricultural and industrial equipment, tools, livestock, and other means of resuming production.

The destruction of transportation facilities, power resources and installations.

The difficulty of re-establishing governmental controls and services.

How was UNRRA Organized?

On 9 November 1943, the representatives of 44 nations met at the White House to sign the Agreement which established the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA).

Two days after the signing of the Agreement, the Council opened its first session in Atlantic City, and elected Mr. Lehman Director General. A second session of the Council was held in Montreal, Canada, in September, 1944, and a third in London, in August, 1945.

UNRRA is now a fully established international organization, at work throughout the world—international in creation, in government, in staff, in financing, in activities.

"UNRRA'S PRINCIPLE IS HELPING PEOPLE TO HELP THEMSELVES."—Herbert H. Lehman.

What has UNRRA been doing?

Since its creation, UNRRA has been engaged in organizational, planning, procurement and operating activities. The Administration:

1) Established headquarters in Washington, D. C., responsible for global direction of policy and operations; a European Regional Office in London, responsible for management of European and African field operations; an area office in Cairo; a Regional Office for the Southwest Pacific in Sydney.
2) Made the necessary arrangements with the Governments of supplying countries for the contribution of goods and convertible exchange; obtained allocations for the procuring of supplies and shipping from the Combined Boards; and completed arrangements with the appropriate Governmental authorities for the procurement and forwarding of more than $1,000,000,000 worth of supplies. Made an agreement with SHAEF to provide assistance in connection with displaced persons in Germany. Completed formal agreements governing the provision of goods and services to the Governments of Greece, Yugoslavia, Italy, Czechoslovakia, San Marino, and Albania.
3) Took over relief operations in Greece on 1 April 1945 and in Yugoslavia on 15 April 1945, and is now providing relief also in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Albania, Italy, San Marino, and China.
4) Sent some 5,000 specialists at the request of the Allied forces to work in Germany and Austria in connection with assembling, feeding, caring for, and repatriating displaced United Nations nationals. These specialists include camp directors, doctors, nurses, welfare officers, transportation officers, and administrative assistants.
5) Since the spring of 1944 has been operating six large camps in the Middle East, housing approximately 40,000 Greek, Yugoslav and Polish refugees, and providing food, clothing, health care, some recreational facilities, and supervisory services. The population of the camps is being steadily reduced by repatriation of the occupants.
6) Conducted training courses for its overseas personnel, at schools set up at the University of Maryland in the U.S.A., at Reading in England, and at Granville in France.
7) Cooperated with voluntary agencies in the United States in collecting 15,000,000 pounds of used clothing in the fall of 1944, and 150,000,000 pounds of used clothing, shoes and blankets in the spring of 1945; helped organize similar collections in late 1945 in Australia and Canada.
8) Since 15 January 1945 has been responsible for administration of revised International Sanitary Conventions 1944, and in February began publication of a semi-monthly Epidemiological Information Bulletin, giving current data on diseases and epidemic situations throughout the world.

For UNRRA up to date, see other side

UNRRA UP-TO-DATE

1 September 1945

Acceleration of Program

V-J Day terminated hostilities, and opened the way for UNRRA's global operations on a full-scale basis. UNRRA is now procuring 800,000 tons of supplies as the initial program of aid to liberated China. The first ships for China will leave in September from Australia, Canada, the United States, and the United Kingdom.

To activate UNRRA's stepped-up operations, the Council met in London in August. Transactions included:

1. A resolution recommending another contribution of 1% of the national income of each of uninvaded nations, to raise about $1,800,000,000 more in order to complete UNRRA's operations in Europe and the Far East.
2. Admission of France and Canada to membership on the Central Committee, which makes policy decisions when the Council is not in session.
3. Admission of Denmark and the Ukranian and Byelo-Russian Soviet Socialist Republics to membership in the Council.
4. Aid on a full-scale basis to Italy, granted limited aid at the Montreal session; and classification of Austria, Korea and Formosa as regions which may qualify for relief aid.
5. Adoption of resolution asking supplying countries to ensure that UNRRA obtains prompt and equitable flow of supplies, and to make available war surpluses.

Supplies

UNRRA had shipped or delivered overseas over 1,700,000 long tons of supplies valued at more than $400,000,000 at the end of August 1945. About 80% of the tonnage shipped from the western hemisphere has been food, the remaining 20% consisting of clothing, textiles and footwear, medical supplies, and materials for agricultural and industrial rehabilitation.

UNRRA has experienced severe difficulties in procuring certain badly needed supplies, such as proteins, fats, oils, and soaps. UNRRA is busy combing the world for commodities in short supply. An UNRRA Mission was in India recently, procuring peanut oil and jute, and has gone to South Africa to obtain coal shipments for Greece. To ease its supply problems also, UNRRA is negotiating for the purchase of surplus military items. For example, UNRRA experts have gone to Europe to look over U. S. Army trucks, and plans call for probably 50,000 of these greatly-needed vehicles to distribute relief supplies on the continent.

Tentative estimates of supply requirements for the last half of 1945 amount to some 3,895,000 gross metric tons, valued at approximately $913,000,000.

Services

As of 1 September, about 5,000 UNRRA specialists were in Germany and neighboring areas, assisting in the assembling, caring for, and repatriation of United Nations nationals, of whom some 6,000,000 were found in the SHAEF areas of Germany. UNRRA personnel run assembly centers, and plans call for their taking overall responsibility for Displaced Persons work as of 1 November.

As of 15 August UNRRA had repatriated 5,781 Greeks, 15,930 Yugoslavs and 750 Dodecanese Greeks from the large UNRRA camps in the Middle East. UNRRA doctors are now serving in Greece, Yugoslavia, Italy, UNRRA's Middle East camps, in displaced persons operations in Germany, and in China. UNRRA is responsible for gathering and publishing official information regarding the incidence of epidemic diseases throughout the world, in the ***Epidemiological Information Bulletin.*** To date, 13 issues have been published. UNRRA welfare specialists are at work in the above-mentioned areas, and welfare officers are attached to every country mission and regional and area office in Europe and the Far East. They advise and aid Governments in organizing the handling of relief distribution to the needy and in providing institutional and communal care for children, the aged and handicapped.

Areas

Greece—Supplies delivered or en route through July, 922,469 long tons. Included grains and flour; used clothing; medical supplies; trucks; coal; livestock; freight car parts. Airplanes have been dispatched in connection with a large program of malaria control, to dust mosquito breeding grounds with DDT. Director General Lehman in recent inspection trip found UNRRA program in satisfactory order.

Yugoslavia—Supplies delivered or en route through July, 207,196 long tons. Port facilities improving constantly, thus permitting increasing volume of relief imports. Inland

transport remains critical. Director General Lehman met Marshal Tito in July and promised personal attempt to increase number of trucks for Yugoslavia. UNRRA has assumed leadership of typhus control program. No discrimination of any kind was found in relief distribution.

Poland—Supplies delivered or en route through July, 88,545 long tons. UNRRA delegation in Warsaw to conclude formal agreement, establish permanent mission, ascertain needs and formulate supply requirements. Reports show that conditions in Poland are desperate. Principal needs include meats, fats, livestock; transport locomotives, trucks; medical supplies; chemicals for tanneries; machinery tools.

Czechoslovakia—Supplies delivered or en route through July, 90,383 long tons. Consist chiefly of food, seeds, clothing, textiles, medical supplies, and machinery. Like Poland, this country suffered until recently from inadequate port facilities in Black and Baltic seas; situation now improving rapidly.

Italy—UNRRA Council in August made Italy eligible for full-scale relief. Supplies delivered or en route for previous limited program through July, 74,448 long tons, consisting chiefly of foodstuffs for children and nursing and expectant mothers. Some 400,000 persons being fed by UNRRA. Special food programs for school children of Naples and Rome. UNRRA assisting Italian Government extensively in combating malaria and tuberculosis, and improving nutritional standards.

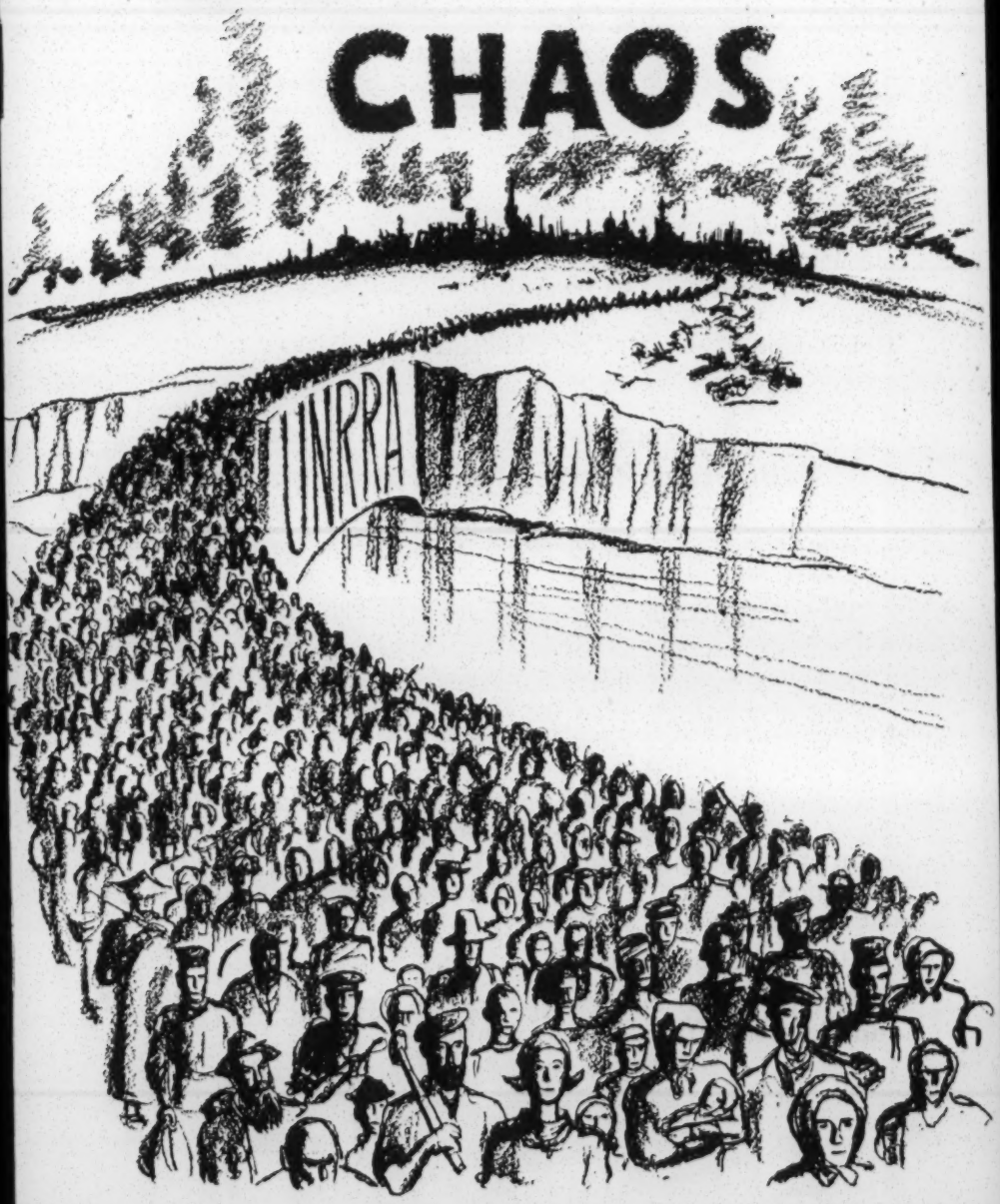
San Marino—Agreement signed with Republic for providing medical, sanitary aid, and assistance to displaced persons, mothers, and children. Program expenditures will not exceed $30,000.

China—Plans call for initial shipments of some 800,000 tons of supplies, now that Japan's surrender has made possible opening of China ports. First ship loadings from U. S., U. K., Canada, and Australia, scheduled for September. UNRRA doctors now in Chungking, and have assisted in bringing cholera epidemic under control. UNRRA supply officers to be dispatched to Thailand and other countries in Southwest Pacific to obtain foodstuffs for famine-threatened areas in China. UNRRA works in closest cooperation always with CNRRA (Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration).

Philippines—UNRRA has allocated $1,000,000 for emergency relief, and first shipment, valued at over $600,000 and consisting principally of Canadian grains and U. S. medical supplies, now arrived in Islands.

Miscel

OUT OF THE CHAOS



44 MEMBER GOVERNMENTS OF UNRRA

Australia
Belgium
Bolivia
Brazil
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Ethiopia
France
Greece
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Iceland
India
Iran
Iraq
Liberia
Luxembourg
Mexico
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Norway
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Union of South Africa
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
U. S. S. R.
Venezuela
Yugoslavia

Agreement for United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration

"The Governments or Authorities whose duly authorized representatives have subscribed hereto,

"Being United Nations or being associated with the United Nations in this war,

"Being determined that immediately upon the liberation of any area by the armed forces of the United Nations or as a consequence of retreat of the enemy the population thereof shall receive aid and relief from their sufferings, food, clothing and shelter, aid in the prevention of pestilence and in the recovery of the health of the people, and that preparation and arrangements shall be made for the return of prisoners and exiles to their homes and for assistance in the resumption of urgently needed agricultural and industrial production and the restoration of essential services,

"Have agreed as follows:

"There is hereby established the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration....."

Let's Be Realistic

We are fighting two wars. One is being fought by our armed forces against the enemies of democracy. We are winning that war on all fronts.

But there is a second war that we must also win. It's the greatest war of its kind in human history. It's being waged against hunger, disease, and chaos. And unless we win this second war all of our military victories may prove in the end to have been useless.

To whip the Nazis and Japs, the United Nations mobilized armies and navies. To whip hunger and destitution and disease, the United Nations have created a special "task force" — UNRRA.

No one had to tell us that we couldn't lick Hitler unless we turned out the tools of war and supported our military leaders in every way. Well, we can't lick starvation and plague unless we give UNRRA the tools and support which it needs to finish its job.

It's as simple as that.

Smashing through Germany and capturing Iwo Jima weren't just the government's concern — they were the concern of the boy next door. Because the chances of a lasting peace depend also on how the devastated parts of the world are rehabilitated, you owe it to that boy in uniform — you owe it to yourself — to make the cause of UNRRA your concern.

UNRRA Adds Up To Common Sense

UNRRA stands for United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Some people are under the impression that UNRRA is a wartime agency of the United States Government. It isn't. The first thing to remember is that UNRRA is

not an American, or American-dominated, organization. UNRRA is an international organization, and as such it is as much Icelandic, or Peruvian, or Norwegian, as it is American. UNRRA offices are scattered all over the globe — in Washington — London — Chungking — Cairo — Sydney. There are UNRRA missions in the Balkans, in Latin America, in China. There are about thirty nationalities represented on the worldwide UNRRA staff.

Furthermore, private relief agencies from the United States, Canada, Australia, Great Britain, and other countries also participate in UNRRA's work. These agencies contribute both funds and staff for specialized services. There is wide opportunity for private relief organizations to supplement the work of UNRRA.

On November 9, 1943, representatives of forty-four United Nations signed an Agreement to handle jointly and cooperatively the relief and rehabilitation problems arising out of the war. The list of these nations begins with Australia and ends with Yugoslavia. It's important to remember that each of the forty-four nations in UNRRA — large and small — has only one vote in the Council. No more. No less.

Granted, then, that UNRRA is an international organization. But isn't it still just a "charity" organization— a handout? The answer is — no.

Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of UNRRA, has stated the purpose of UNRRA in straightforward, realistic language:

"The United Nations undertook this responsibility for three major reasons: (1) because simple humanity demands that we feed the starving, clothe the naked, and bind up the wounds of the sick; (2) because of military security: the stabilization of civilian conditions behind our fighting lines is obviously essential; and (3) because of enlightened self-interest: the knowledge that the world's future will be in constant peril if the areas liberated by our armies fester with disease, unemployment, inflation and unrest."

Let's put it this way: is it "charity" to keep a liberated area peaceful so that our armies can operate secure in

the knowledge that their supplies of food and materials won't be looted behind their backs? Is it "charity" to act now to prevent the spread of infectious diseases throughout the world? Or "charity" to help our allies who gave everything to save us all from the Fascists, and who, once they are back on their feet again, will be in a position to trade with us and buy our automobiles and refrigerators?

Is all this "charity" — or just plain common sense?

Who Gets UNRRA's Aid?

The biggest war in human history will be followed by the biggest relief problem ever seen. Can UNRRA take care of over 150,000,000 people in Europe, and over 250,000,000 people in the Far East, who were trampled on by the enemy, and left to starve or die of disease?

UNRRA was never asked to do the whole relief job. Our allies are just as proud as we are. They intend — and already have begun — to rebuild their smashed homelands with their own men and materials. Europe will meet 9/10ths of its own relief needs from its domestic production. However, the liberated lands must import from uninvaded countries certain supplies — for example, medicines and hospital equipment to replace those which were either destroyed or carried off by the enemy; machine tools and spare parts to enable smashed factories and railways to operate again; seed and fertilizer so that the scorched earth can produce once more.

But — and this is important — the liberated countries in Western Europe — France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Norway — can pay for the bulk of these imports. Therefore, UNRRA will not have to provide most of the supplies which they need.

Then who gets aid from UNRRA?

Those countries which were invaded, and whose resources were so completely depleted that they do not

possess enough foreign exchange to pay for the supplies which they must import. UNRRA will assist them.

Which are these countries?

The number is not fixed, for unforeseen events may make it necessary for new nations to ask for aid they did not require before. However, as matters stood in the early part of 1945, the following nations had asked to receive UNRRA assistance: China, Poland, Yugoslavia, Greece, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, and Albania. In addition, limited aid was being given to mothers and children in Italy.

Doesn't UNRRA ever help countries that can pay for their own relief imports?

Yes, for certain purposes. The problem of 12,000,000 displaced persons in Europe, and about 25,000,000 in the Far East cuts across all boundaries. People driven from their own countries have to be helped home. UNRRA will assist in the job of repatriation and in caring for these victims of war as the need arises. That's a common sense approach.

Special services — like those dealing with health and welfare assistance — will be yet another of UNRRA's contributions to both "paying" and "non-paying" countries.

UNRRA also sends emergency supplies to particularly devastated areas, even those areas belonging to "paying" countries. This will be done, because when people are in desperate straits, they must get help from whoever can reach them fastest with assistance. For example, UNRRA rushed in emergency supplies to take care of critical needs in Normandy in the Spring of 1945.

UNRRA doesn't ring doorbells. Aid is given only after a nation asks for it, and can prove that it must have it.

UNRRA gives aid — not as charity — but as common sense and gratitude. What UNRRA is doing is to recompense in a small way the neediest of those who stood steadfast against our common enemies, and who made such great and courageous sacrifices — enabling the uninvaded to gain the time and strength to turn the tides against the aggressors.

What Price UNRRA?

A very good question.

The aid goes to the invaded countries lacking resources. The aid comes from the uninvaded countries. This means that 31 out of 44 United Nations that signed the UNRRA Agreement share in contributing money and supplies to UNRRA.

Furthermore, they share proportionately and democratically. The UNRRA Council recommended that each of the uninvaded nations should contribute supplies, services, and money equal to one per cent of its national income for the year ending June 30, 1943.

What does this mean in actual practice?

It means that all the contributing nations are asked to give the same percentage — to bear the cost of UNRRA fairly and equally.

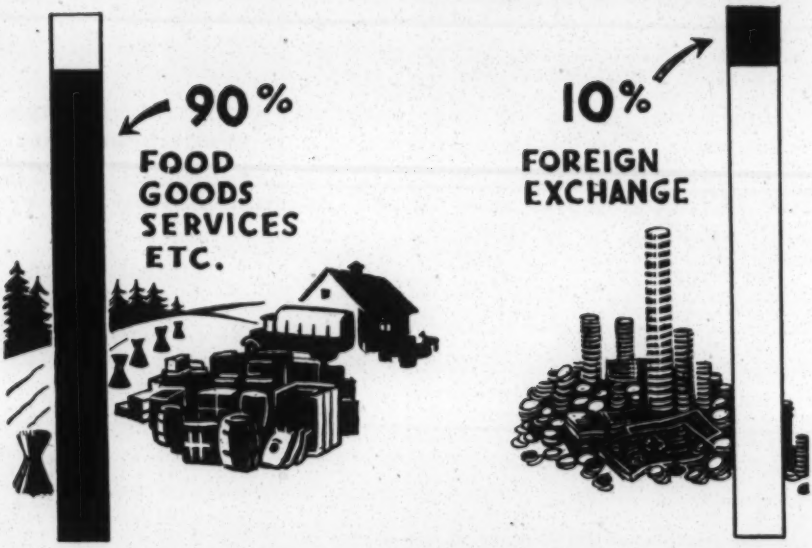
And that's how it's working out. From the largest to the smallest, UNRRA's member governments have responded. In fact, it might be said that it is much easier for rich industrial countries to contribute their one per cent than it is for little nations not over-blessed with resources and which have to exist on a modest rural economy. But just the same, these small countries have given their full measure to help the victims of war.

In addition, it should be pointed out that all the member states — including those that were invaded — contribute jointly to UNRRA's administrative expenses. So all the countries are working as a team to make sure that UNRRA gets the funds to do its job.

That's true democracy.

The Congress of the United States authorized a total contribution of $1,350,000,000 — equivalent to one percent of the national income. That is less than this government has been spending in one week on the war. It is certainly not too much for the purpose of binding up the wounds caused by the war.

The total contribution asked of all the uninvaded nations is in excess of $1,800,000,000.



Up to 90 per cent of each country's contribution may be spent for products and services within the country's own territory

Here's another important item to keep in mind: 90 per cent of each country's contribution will be spent inside its own borders — spent on producing and purchasing the supplies which that country will then contribute for use by the invaded nations which need them. In other words, the supplies which the United States and Canada will contribute for the relief of starving Greeks and Chinese will also provide employment for American and Canadian farmers and workers.

That adds up to helping liberated peoples — and ourselves — at the same time.

What UNRRA Must Deliver:

Food

Americans and Canadians are eating better today than they did before the war. Each gets on the average over 3300 calories a day. Because of the ruthless way in which the Nazis ruined Greece's villages, fields, and

fishing industry, the average Greek at home eats less than one-third as much as Americans — about 1,000 calories a day. In other words, unless Greece gets shipments from abroad until such time as she is rehabilitated sufficiently to feed herself, her inhabitants must starve.

And that goes for Yugoslavia, and great areas in other parts of Europe, as well as China. They need food desperately — not six months or a year hence but now!

Clothes

In Europe and Asia the textile mills fell into the hands of enemy forces. For years the civilians could buy no clothes at all. They couldn't buy shoes either. That's why millions upon millions of these war victims are completely destitute. Without UNRRA they will have no warm clothing to replace their rags — no shoes to replace the bandages or straw they have been wearing.

Medical Supplies and Services

Hunger, destitution, and cold breed disease. American public health authorities tell us that with the exception of influenza, every dangerous contagious disease has doubled, or trebled, its number of helpless victims. Malaria has swept across southern Europe. Rat-carried typhus has broken out in the Balkans and and Italy. Virulent diphtheria has been contracted by millions in central Europe — and thousands have already perished.

A generation of children has been struck by rickets, tuberculosis, and trachoma.

And remember — nothing is more international than disease. It doesn't respect national boundaries. We recall how Spanish influenza killed off millions after the last war in Europe and America. Europe's war victims need UNRRA's medical assistance today — and our own health is in danger unless UNRRA can do its full share in preventing epidemics from spreading across entire continents. UNRRA is responsible for safeguarding the world's health by the powers given it to control the spread of epidemics. The importance of this job

can't be over-estimated, and it's one which UNRRA's public health experts are working at day after day.

Agricultural and Industrial Help

It's not enough simply to send food in alone. UNRRA's main job is to help people to help themselves. And that can best be done by sending in seeds, fertilizer, livestock, plows and cropbinders where needed so that Europe and China can start growing their own foodstuffs — and in that way feed their own people.

Furthermore, by sending in tools and essential replacement parts — ranging from hammers and handsaws to wheels for railway locomotives, the factories can begin to turn out textiles and finished products, the railroads can transport them to where they are needed, and the economic life of the devastated areas can be put back on its feet once more.

Getting Displaced Persons Back Home

Nearly 12,000,000 people in Europe alone have been carried off from their homelands during this war, and forced to toil as slave labor in Hitler's war machine. The job of getting these tragic victims back home is literally staggering.

It will be necesary for UNRRA, working with the Military, to assemble and register all of these people, feed and look after them, communicate with their native lands and return them in an orderly way to their homes.

These are the supplies — these are the services — which UNRRA must deliver.

Can UNRRA do it?

How UNRRA Acts.

UNRRA is set up very much like the government of a democracy. Each of the 44 member nations has a vote on its Council. Its executive head is the Director General, who, with his staff, carries out relief operations as determined by the resolutions of the Council. In addition, there are committees dealing with the areas

where UNRRA will function and the particular tasks which UNRRA will handle. These committees are in a position to give expert advice so that UNRRA can perform its many jobs both effectively and efficiently.

In a sense, the Council is a sort of Congress for UNRRA, and the Director General and his staff are like the President and Cabinet of UNRRA.

But UNRRA is not a superstate lording it over the countries which brought it into existence. On the contrary, UNRRA is a service agency of the 44 United Nations. UNRRA at all times respects the sovereignty and interests of all the member countries.

Therefore UNRRA cannot demand — it recommends. It cannot go out and commandeer ships and supplies.

If it cannot act on the basis of force, then how does it act?

On the basis of goodwill and cooperation. UNRRA cooperates at all times with the Military and responsible political authorities. When a country requests UNRRA aid and has been liberated, UNRRA can enter that country only with the consent of the liberating armies. Once in, UNRRA cooperates with, and works under the supervision of the Military. The army authorities have final control until they decide to move on — at which time they relinqiush responsbility for supervising relief.

When the military moves on, UNRRA then cooperates with, and works under the supervision of, the responsible political authority of the country.

Moreover, UNRRA cooperates wholeheartedly with a large number of voluntary relief organizations from the United States and other countries, and several hundred representatives of these agencies have been performing invaluable services in the field as part of UNRRA's staff.

At all times UNRRA acts as a service agency.

However, by the terms of its Agreement, UNRRA makes sure that wherever it operates, there will never be any discrimination because of race, creed, or political belief in the distribution of supplies and services.

UNRRA acts by the principles for which our armies have fought — and won.

31 *uninvaded countries contribute in kind from their resources*

That's All Very Fine, But —

Isn't ACTION much harder than laying down principles or passing Council resolutions?

Much harder!

The problem is to translate these resolutions into accomplishments. UNRRA will not be judged by its printed resolutions, but by the job it does in the areas where people are starving, dying of disease and exposure, and need to have their homeland set back on its feet.

Before UNRRA can bring help to a liberated country, it has to get hold of the supplies. And that's not easy. Some supplies are abundant — such as wheat and raw cotton. UNRRA does not have to stockpile these supplies, but can obtain them with relative ease.

But what about meats and fats? Penicillin? Electrical equipment? There's no abundance of these supplies! Furthermore, they are much in demand;

helping to set in motion the economy of liberated countries

the allied armies and navies need vast quantities of food; they need medical supplies; they have to repair or replace electrical equipment constantly. Naturally, their needs must be met first. Therefore, the Military has first priority on all goods in short supply.

UNRRA understands and appreciates the necessities of the situation. Now, after the army and navy have had first choice, the remainder of the goods in short supply must be allocated among various governments and their agencies. UNRRA is a claimant agency.

As such, UNRRA is allocated its share by the Combined Boards which are responsible for seeing that demands are satisfied according to the urgency of their claimants' needs.

You can easily see that because of the heavy demands for supplies of which there are not enough to go all the way round, UNRRA often has great difficulty getting goods either in large quantities or just when it wants them. Therefore, UNRRA examines the requests of all

countries — both paying and non-paying — to see that none gets more than a fair share of the world's available relief supplies.

When supplies are made available for UNRRA's own use, it purchases them through national procurement agencies. For example, in the United States, the Foreign Economic Administration handles the orders. In some countries it's done by special mixed commissions.

But getting supplies is by no means the whole of UNRRA's headache. What's the use of having supplies unless they can be transported across the ocean to where they are needed?

Shipping has been the most critical bottleneck confronting the United Nations. Never before were two major campaigns waged at the same time on opposite sides of the earth. The Military has needed every ship available. As a result, UNRRA's ability to get hold of shipping space — and therefore UNRRA's ability to deliver the goods — has depended entirely on the success of our military efforts.

To complicate UNRRA's task still further, even once we obtain the supplies and the ships, a sizable obstacle still has to be overcome before relief operations can get underway. That obstacle is inland transportation.

In Greece, for example, the retreating Nazis smashed all available transport facilities, tore up tracks, and even dumped locomotives in the Corinth Canal. The necessary job of train-busting on the part of Allied fliers has depleted the rolling stock available for relief operations. In China most of the railroads fell into the hands of the Japs, while the river boats — on which so much of China's transport depends — have either largely been sunk or taken over by the enemy.

In parts of Europe and China, people have starved within a hundred miles of areas producing rich harvests — all because it was impossible to find the means to transport the food.

A major part of UNRRA's work in liberated countries will have to be the supplying of trucks and gasoline, and repair of railroads, to make relief deliveries possible.

Where Do We Go From Here?

We've talked about the need for UNRRA. We've discussed the difficulties facing UNRRA. Where do we go from here?

The answer: we've already gone a long way.

For example?

Let's take through the first few months of 1945. By that time, UNRRA was operating six large camps in the Middle East, looking after upwards of 50,000 Yugoslav and Greek refugees. Furthermore, it had repatriated a large number of displaced persons to Yugoslavia and Greece, all eager — and fitted by training received in the UNRRA camps — to assist in the rehabilitation of their homelands. It had done much more. UNRRA officials had signed essential agreements — without which UNRRA could not go into a liberated country and operate — with the governments of Greece, Italy, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. These agreements flashed a green light to UNRRA country missions to start rolling — and in some cases move into high gear at once.

UNRRA had assumed responsibility from the Military for the relief and rehabilitation program in Greece, and an UNRRA hospital ship was bringing medical assistance to the islands off the Greek mainland.

UNRRA was cooperating with the Military in distributing supplies in Yugoslavia and on April 15, had taken over responsibility for relief operations in that country.

Soon after permission had been granted to proceed via the Dardanelles, UNRRA's first supplies to Poland and Czechoslovakia were on the high seas.

UNRRA was assisting mothers and children in war-torn Italy, and thousands of tons of supplies were pouring into that country.

Trained displaced persons experts had been assembled in teams, and between 5,000 and 6,000 stood ready at General Eisenhower's signal to enter Germany and assist in repatriating the millions who had been carried off from other countries to labor in Hitler's war machine.

After successfully cooperating in the fall of 1944 with American religious groups in gathering 15,000,000 pounds of used clothing — much of which went to Belgium, France, Luxembourg, and the UNRRA Middle East camp — UNRRA linked forces with American voluntary relief agencies in the spring of 1945 in a gigantic used clothing program. This was the United National Clothing Collection, and its goal was 150,000,000 pounds of clothing, shoes, and bedding — the largest campaign of its kind in American history.

By the spring of 1945, also, UNRRA experts were busy drawing up estimates and making plans in China, cooperating with the Chinese government, and preparing the way — as soon as military successes permitted — for the largest single national program of relief and rehabilitation.

That was UNRRA in operation early in 1945.

UNRRA was getting into high gear. It had gone a long way. It was getting ready to go the rest of the way — which meant performing the full relief and rehabilitation job which it was set up to do.

UNRRA is its own justification.

All of us want a post-war world in which we can live in peace and security. But there can be no peace and security if millions of people are allowed to perish of hunger and pestilence.

People talk glibly of reconstructing the world. Before reconstruction the world must receive relief and rehabilitation. First things first.

That's why it's so important that the people should know about UNRRA.

Summing Up—

1. UNRRA is a cooperative service agency of 44 United Nations.
2. UNRRA is non-political, non-discriminatory.
3. UNRRA is temporary; it ends with the solving of relief and rehabilitation problems in liberated areas.

Production of essential foods and commodities was halted by lack of tools and machine parts which UNRRA helps to supply

4. UNRRA's aid is based on the principle: Helping people to help themselves. Rehabilitation is as important as relief.

5. UNRRA assists liberated lands unable to pay for their own relief and rehabilitation. In addition, it gives supplementary, immediate assistance to particularly devastated areas in any liberated country, whether its government can pay or not.

6. UNRRA's aid comes chiefly in the form of food, clothing, medical supplies, agricultural and industrial assistance, and repatriation of displaced persons.

7. UNRRA receives relief supplies and services from uninvaded member countries which make contributions in keeping with the recommendation of one per cent of each country's national income for June 30, 1943.

8. UNRRA works at all times in cooperation with military and responsible political authorities.

9. UNRRA also acts, when requested, as adviser upon and expediter of orders of relief supplies by member nations that can afford to pay.

10. UNRRA represents:

—an expression of gratitude by the uninvaded nations to those which bore the brunt of enemy terror.

—not charity but common sense — for in helping liberated peoples to regain a healthy position in the world, we are also creating good-will for ourselves, and valuable post-war markets for our products.

This is a brief statement about a very complex organization. Surely you want to know more about it. You may obtain the following materials, free of charge, from United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, 1344 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

UNRRA: Organization, Aims and Progress. (Basic manual, December 1944, 36 pages.)

A Program on United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation (1944, 29 pages).

Selected Reading List on United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (1945).

The following publications are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

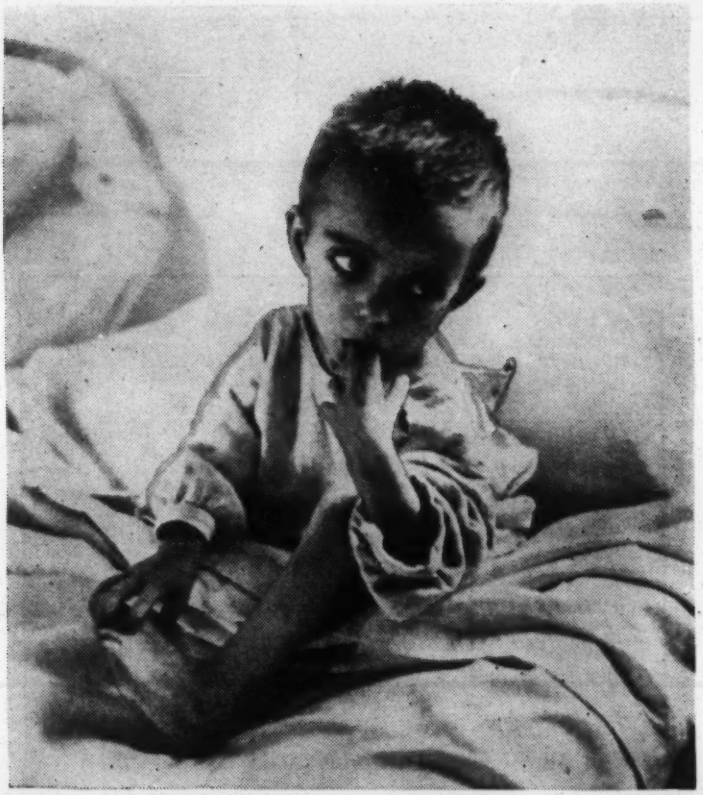
First Session of the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Selected Documents. (1943) Price 35 cents.

First Report to Congress on United States Participation in Operations of UNRRA. (President's Report, September 30, 1944.) Price 10 cents.

Second Report to Congress on United States Participation in Operations of UNRRA. (President's Report, April 11, 1945.) Price 10 cents.

"The sufferings of the little men and women who have been ground under the Axis heel can be relieved only if we utilize the production of ALL the world to balance the want of ALL the world. In UNRRA we have devised a mechanism, based on the processes of true democracy, which can go far toward accomplishment of such an objective in the days and months of desperate emergency which will follow the overthrow of the Axis."

From President Roosevelt's address at the signing of the United Nations' Agreement, 9 November 1943.



"The hope of the world centers in its children. At no other time in history have there been so many children among the helpless victims of warfare. There are millions who have known no other life than one filled with suffering and death, starvation and disease, separations and painful wanderings. The future of the liberated Allied countries and their place in the family of United Nations depends in great measure upon restoration of strength and vigor to the child victims of World War II. It is UNRRA's obligation, when requested, to assist in the rehabilitation of these unfortunate little beings, to bring to them a measure of health and to help re-introduce them to security in their homes. Justice and future world security demand no less."

HERBERT H. LEHMAN

USO

UNITED SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS, INC.
EMPIRE STATE BUILDING
NEW YORK CITY

PROGRAM AND SERVICES FOR RETURNING SERVICEMEN AND WOMEN

Field Service Bulletin #36 February 1944

From its inception, USO has been guided by the principle that its program to be vital and meaningful, needs constantly to be adjusted to meet new situations and new needs of members of the armed forces. The early program of USO established shortly after universal conscription became effective has been constantly adapted to meet the greater demands on USO program created by the rapid expansion of the armed forces. A second development to which USO is adapting is now taking place wherein the armed forces are changing from an army in training to an army in combat.

Today American servicemen are dispersed throughout eighty-two different combat zones. Casualties from battle fronts have been returning to the United States since Pearl Harbor in a slow but steady stream. More than fifteen thousand combat casualties have already been discharged from the services. Present indications point to a rapid, perhaps climactic intensification of the conflict with millions more of American servicemen involved in combat operations overseas. Men who have seen action in Africa, Sicily, Italy, the Aleutians and the South Pacific have been returned to the United States and are coming to USO Clubs.

The present bulletin describes the most effective approach for USO workers in relating USO program to the needs of returning servicemen and women. Because of limited program experience in this area it is necessarily not primarily composed of specific suggestions. It will be most valuable when used as a guide to help establish correct methods and procedures.

It is concerned with:

I. Identification of returned servicemen and women.

II. Functions of USO in serving returned servicemen and women.

1. Cooperation with military authorities
2. Providing established USO program to meet specific needs of returning men and women
3. Assistance in conditioning local community to normal acceptance of returned servicemen and women
4. Integrating servicemen and women into the civilian community

III. Program Planning to meet needs of returning servicemen and women.

1. Consultation with military authorities
2. Program suggestions
3. Community resources and cooperation with other agencies
4. Staff training
5. Volunteer training

I. Men are Being Sent Back to the United States

CASUALTIES - Many of the men who have returned to the United States from active duty in combat zones have been brought back because of wounds received in action, that require protracted hospitalization and rehabilitation, because of illness, or because they suffer from neuro-psychiatric disturbances.

TASK FORCES - Detachments of Marines, Army units and other task forces are at times returned to the United States after they have completed their special missions; Navy personnel who are on furlough or are being reassigned from ships which have returned to the United States after combat.

CASUALS - A proportionately small group who because of the extent and severity of their combat duty are given an extended furlough or are sent back to the United States for rest and reassignment. (Airplane crews are an example). The overseas commander determines when an individual should be returned to the United States. The rotation of whole units with a definite time limit for overseas duty is regarded as impossible because of insurmountable shipping difficulties.

Returning servicemen and women are coming to USO:

1. On furlough.
2. On sick leave.
3. On leave from AAF Distribution Centers.
4. In off-duty time from military posts in United States to which they have been reassigned.
5. During shore leave from ships and naval posts.
6. Ambulatory cases when USO is near a hospital.
7. After discharge from the service while still in uniform or in civilian dress.

II. Functions of USO in Serving Returned Servicemen and Women

It is the function of USO to meet those needs of the returned servicemen which can be served through the resources and techniques at its disposal in accordance with its established program. On the whole, returned servicemen will be served most effectively when the total program is responsive to their needs and interests and they are absorbed into it on the same basis as the men in training and other constituents. Program developed along these lines will be directed toward helping the returned servicemen reestablish normal, healthy social relationships. It will carefully avoid any expression of the inherent tendency to focus unduly or negatively on any difficulties which these men may have in adjusting. Any attempt to develop segregated activities for returned men should be discouraged. (An exception would be made in cases where hospital authorities might request special programs having specific purposes in mind).

The four main functions of USO in serving returning servicemen and women are:

1. To Provide its Regular Program of Activities and Services to Returned Servicemen and Women with a Definite Concern for their Specific Needs and Interests.

   The general objective is to help the returned servicemen and women reestablish healthy, normal and satisfying social relationships. As more experience is gained in dealing with their needs it will become increas-

ingly possible to support this general objective with more specific objectives. Some can, however, be stated as suggested guides:

a. To help them feel that their essential personality has not been impaired.

b. To help them feel that society places great value upon them as individuals, -- not only as heroes who have made a great contribution to the nation's welfare, but because as individuals they are accepted and liked and because their individuality is enjoyed by others in normal social intercourse.

c. To help them achieve a greater understanding of the things for which they are fighting and to affirm for themselves the worthwhileness of the part which they are playing.

d. To help them feel that they are needed and that they have a worthwhile contribution to make in the war effort and in civilian society.

e. To help them develop confidence in themselves that will enable them to face obstacles and reestablish the goals of their personal lives.

The achievement of objectives is a <u>process</u>. Objectives are reached through seemingly remote beginnings with simple but effective activities and relationships. A sightless man who is successfully learning to manage a cup of coffee for himself and to enjoy conversation with friends in the USO Club is facing the challenge of the difficulties before him. The confidence which he develops in doing so successfully will enable him to face greater challenges outside of the USO Club with equal success. The man whose abilities are recognized by others through his participation in events and activities begins to reaffirm the value of his own personality through the value placed upon it by others. The professional and volunteer worker must see that this process takes place through:

1. Activities
2. Services
3. Setting and atmosphere
4. Relationships of people to each other.

2. To Provide Assistance in Conditioning Local Community to a Normal Acceptance of Returned Servicemen and Women.

In most communities USO shares this function with a number of agencies. In some communities USO may be the only agency to undertake such responsibility. In either case the experience which USO has gained in working with members of the armed forces will be helpful in accomplishing the following:

a. Interpreting the needs of returned men.

b. Helping civilians in the community develop realistic and understanding attitudes toward the needs of returned men.

Community attitudes will have considerable effect upon the returning servicemen. It is well to hold in mind that many of them have been overseas in battle areas for long periods of time and that the American home front is more remote from actual war conditions than the home fronts of other countries. The "sense of difference and separation" which many feel upon returning, may be expressed in questions about: Rationing, industrial conditions, prices and other changed conditions. Such questions not only express a desire for information but often reflect a feeling of isolation or separation from civilian life. An unquestioning acceptance of these men by the community will do much to put them at ease and provide them with the opportunity to reestablish normal satisfying social relationships. Such an attitude on the part of the community cannot be taken for granted for there is little in the experience of most communities or individuals that would make it possible for them to develop understanding and constructive attitudes toward such problems. This will be particularly true in communities near Amputation Centers and Plastic Centers.

3. To Assist in the Integration of Returned Servicemen in Normal Community Life.

In this function as in the one discussed above, USO generally will be working in close cooperation with other agencies. The community which has been conditioned to anticipate returning servicemen through a realistic understanding of their needs will be better able to provide opportunities whereby the men can achieve real integration in community life. In many situations these men are stationed in a particular community for a long period of time. Some of them are ambulatory hospital cases but are about to be discharged or are reassigned to duty. The way in which these men are accepted in the community, its churches, its homes and social activities is part of the process of integration. Even though this may be a temporary and incomplete experience with many men, its value is unquestionably great. For those who are about to be discharged it is a step which will make their homecoming and their absorption into civilian life easier. It is in itself the beginning of readjustment to civilian life and may avoid some difficulties which may attend sudden and disturbing change.

Discharged Servicemen. THE SERVICES WHICH USO CAN RENDER THE DISCHARGED SERVICEMAN MUST BE DIRECTED TOWARD FURTHERING HIS READJUSTMENT TO CIVILIAN LIFE. Discharged men are entitled to participate in all USO activities and services and they should be welcomed with the same spirit with which men on active duty are received. However, they will be served best when they are assisted in reestablishing satisfactory relationships in civilian community activities. Therefore USO functions regarding discharged servicemen are:

a. Information Service. It should be possible for discharged servicemen to receive information in a USO club regarding National, State and local agencies serving their needs in vocational training, continuance of education, family problems, job placement, veterans' benefits, etc. Such information is also made available by the military authorities and Red Cross.

For discharged men and those about to be discharged, information on services and benefits which they can receive from governmental and private agencies will provide encouragement for their return to civilian life. Not only does this information describe real opportunities for them to reestablish their civilian lives and profit by the use of personal initiative; it may also instill confidence by indicating to them that their welfare is a real concern of the nation.

b. Counseling and Case Work Services. In many instances, USO workers will be called upon to assist individuals as they work out plans to return to civilian life. Many of the returning men and women who come to the USO locally will be strangers in the community, or non-residents. Helping non-residents with their personal problems requires a high degree of interviewing skills, rapid evaluation of individual's social situation, and use of all possible resources which may be available to carry out a social treatment plan. Travelers Aid workers are especially trained to give this type of service and are in a position to accept responsibility for assistance to people who find themselves in difficulty while away from home. Therefore, returning servicemen and women who need help with personal problems, including financial assistance or other specialized services provided by Travelers Aid, should be referred to the USO Travelers Aid Service or to a local Travelers Aid Society if there is one in the community.

c. Referrals. Where USO is functioning in communities in which there are civilian agencies equipped to give needed information, guidance, or other individual services, they should be utilized and proper referral procedures established.

In many cases, it will be important not only to give information but to help a person establish effective relationships with another agency. USO staff members should have information regarding the function of other agencies in the local community and should agree upon the most effective referral procedures to be used. In many communities, the civilian member agencies of USO may be particularly helpful to assist returning servicemen and women to reestablish civilian contacts.

Primary responsibility for meeting the needs of discharged servicemen rests with the local communities and those agencies established for that specific purpose. In some communities, where there is no established local agency able to do so, USO may perform a valuable service in bringing to the attention of the community the need to organize its resource to meet specific needs of discharged servicemen. Segregated activities for discharged men that help to maintain their identification with military life for an indefinite period and thus hinder their acceptance of civilian values and goals should be carefully avoided.

4. To Cooperate with Military Authorities in Meeting Needs of Returned Servicemen and Servicewomen.

The development of the USO program nationally and locally has been assist-

ed by continued consultation with military authorities. It is important that consultation be maintained locally regarding USO's part in meeting the needs of returned servicemen. Where possible, it should be established on a regular basis as the practice now is in many areas. It is aimed at discovering what adaptations in the regular program are advisable, what needs of the returning servicemen can best be served by USO and information about the personnel, as the needs of the men in an AAF Redistribution Center may be different from those of the men on leave from a hospital. In some cases daytime programs have been suggested because many ambulatory men may be free to visit in the community during the day. In other instances requests have been made to obtain the use of swimming pools and other facilities or to arrange special programs. It should be clearly understood that USO's concern for the needs of the returned servicemen implies no departure from the established USO program.

III. Program Planning for Returned Servicemen

As far as possible plans aimed at meeting the needs of returning servicemen should be developed on a staff conference and community-wide basis. The particular abilities of staff members should be kept in mind and when possible they should be employed for the benefit of the total program. Consideration in planning should be given to the following:

1. Consultation with military authorities
2. How to develop the program utilizing all USO resources
3. Community resources and other agencies
4. Staff training
5. Volunteer training

1. Consultation with Military Authorities.

Contact with military authorities should be made with reference to the participation of all USO operations in the local program. This contact and consultation should extend to chaplains, rehabilitation officers, military psychiatrists and other members of the medical staff and of the American Red Cross.

2. Program Suggestions.

Men who have been overseas, facing crucial hardships in combat far from their homes, often respond most favorably to simple things. A home-like, comfortable and cheerful atmosphere in the club is essential. Such surroundings, in contrast to the experiences from which they have recently come, may help to induce feelings of ease and security. USO workers report that "men who have been overseas are more inclined to use the club as they would their homes".

a. The activities which are available should be varied and permit greater individualization.

b. Most men who have been in combat overseas have experienced the strong friendship and feeling of belonging to a group such as: a Fortress crew, a tank crew, a group of scouts, or a gun crew,

that has shared hardship and danger. The USO club and particularly its activities can help them to develop substitute relationships, in groups and with individuals.

c. More concern for the interests of one, two and three men in any activity is justified.

d. Where one leader of the arts and crafts activity or other activities was formerly adequate, it may now be advisable to enlist two or three more.

e. A number of reports indicate a desire on the part of these men to "do things for themselves" and to "take part in the running of the program".

f. Attention should be given to learning more about their particular interest. There are indications that they are adverse to the "jitterbug" variety of events, that they like to spend time in relaxed conversation with individuals, mostly older men, women or girls. Many references have been made to their interest in changes which have taken place in communities since their absence and their concern with post war conditions.

g. New and customary activities should be considered in the light of these and other interests.

h. Participation is likely to increase when the techniques of exposure and demonstration are used informally in reading rooms, lounges and other places where the men gather.

Services. All services must be rendered in terms of a basic understanding of the needs of the returned men. This applies as much to incidental services as it does to those that are more important. Methods of rendering services which involve a number of different USO workers or other agencies should be worked out and thoroughly understood in advance. Personal services should be discussed in the staff conferences and planned for on a common basis with regard for the special functions of the Travelers Aid.

In communities near general hospitals, USO can render to the families of visiting men in the hospital services such as:

1. Location of rooms.
2. Care of children during visits to hospitals.
3. Assistance or information on how to get to camp.
4. Help in adjustment to facing new problems.
5. Referrals to sources of information on compensation, veterans' benefits, vocational guidance, job placement,etc.

Other such services for servicemen themselves may include:

1. Conveying messages.
2. Assistance to Chaplains in securing civilian religious advisors when requested.
3. Providing home hospitality on a selective basis

The particular skills of staff members should be utilized with reference to the functions of:

1. American Red Cross
2. Chaplains
3. Rehabilitation Officers
4. Medical Staff
5. Veterans Bureau
6. Civilian religious leaders
7. Social workers

Counseling on spiritual problems will be a matter for particular concern to USO. It will be necessary to face the limitations of professional workers who do not have special training and skills for such functions. It is important that recognition is given to the fact that many individual problems can be resolved only by the assistance of specially trained personnel and that an attempt to assist in some cases by untrained personnel may be harmful.

3. Community Resources and Other Agencies.

The utilization of community resources and the development of procedures with other agencies should be approached on a staff conference basis. After an understanding has been reached in the staff conference regarding the types of problems to be referred to other persons, federal, state agencies, private agencies, military medical staffs, chaplains, Red Cross or others, referral procedures should be agreed upon with these persons and agencies. It is therefore essential that the functions and services of other agencies be clearly understood. Participation by USO in community wide committees and councils concerned with developing a coordinated local program for the benefit of returning servicemen should be offered. In some cases it may be advisable for USO to bring to the attention of the community through the USO Council, the need for such organizations. Coordination should be directed toward a full use of resources, the avoidance of duplication, clearance of information, and the elimination of unnecessary or unproductive contacts with agencies by servicemen.

The number and variety of agencies in each community will, of course, vary. The agencies listed below are concerned with discharged servicemen and women:

a. Reemployment Committeeman attached to every Local Selective Service Board.

b. Army Emergency Relief.

c. Navy Relief.

d. United States Employment Service.

e. The Veterans' Administration .

f. The Vocational Rehabilitation and Training Division of the

Federal Security Agency, which operates under the State Department of Education in each individual State.

g. Information concerning Federal employment - may be obtained at any Post Office of any Civil Service Office.

h. The civilian member agencies of USO and other similar community agencies.

Note: See attached outline of functions and services of some of the agencies listed above.

4. Staff Training.

The Staff Conference should give consideration to setting up a program of staff training aimed at achieving increased understanding of the needs of returned men and the improvement of staff members' skills in meeting these needs. The following suggestions should be included for study:

a. The general and specific needs of returned servicemen.
b. Program objectives related to needs.
c. The functions of other agencies.
d. Identification of types of problems which require referral.
e. Referral procedures and techniques.

Assistance in organizing and conducting in-service training in the Staff Conference may be obtained by calling on staff members with special skills, military officials, Red Cross and local religious and educational leaders and other professional workers with the necessary experience and skill.

5. Volunteer Training.

Volunteers must be carefully trained with regard to the new relationship with returned servicemen which they may have. Careful selection should exclude those who are emotionally unsuited to such relationships. Older and more mature volunteers may be best suited to assist in certain phases of the program although younger persons carefully selected and well trained, can render equally important services. Trained leaders of small group activities will be particularly valuable. Reports indicate that veterans of the last war who have made successful adjustments in civilian life are generally good volunteers. Volunteer training should be based upon the following:

a. Sound concepts of mental hygiene.
b. Recognition of the limitations of the untrained persons in dealing with complex personal problems.
c. The functions of USO and objectives of the program.
d. Functions of other agencies and professional workers.
e. Functions and contributions of volunteers.

As previously stated, it should be clearly indicated that USO's concern for returned servicemen implies no departure in its established program but represents a desire to utilize this program to meet needs of returning men.

NOTE: The material included should be read and used for discussion and study material in the Staff Conference:

1. "Psychiatric Toll of Warfare," reprint from Fortune Magazine, December 1943.
2. "Understanding People in Wartime" (National Travelers Aid Association).
3. Rehabilitation of Disabled Soldiers (O.W.I.)

Ray Johns, Director of Operations
Continental United States

Recommended by:

The Committee on Field Operations
The Conference of Executives

Approved:

Chester I. Barnard, President

J. C. Resolutions

USO

Supplement 1 May 1944
Field Service Bulletin #36
Subject: USO Services to Discharged Servicemen*

Enclosures: Supplement 1A, Information necessary for INFORMATION, REFERRAL AND OTHER SERVICES TO DISCHARGED SERVICEMEN AND SERVICEWOMEN
Questionnaire on Local Resources

The following statement and the information contained in supplement 1A has been prepared in response to questions from the field on USO policy regarding discharged servicemen. This information is sent to USO field staff to develop further the policy stated in Field Service Bulletin #36, and to give basic information for referring discharged servicemen and servicewomen to those agencies best equipped to serve them. The enclosed questionnaire is designed to aid local staff in organizing information about resources for these services in their respective communities.

* *

"The services which USO can render the discharged serviceman must be directed toward furthering his readjustment to civilian life. Discharged men are entitled to participate in all USO activities and services and they should be welcomed with the same spirit with which men on active duty are received. However, they will be served best when they are assisted in re-establishing satisfactory relationships in civilian community activities." (From Field Service Bulletin #36, p.4)

USO was created to serve men and women of the armed forces and war industry workers. Services to discharged men can be rendered only in connection with existing USO operations and are incidental to the major program responsibility of USO.

DISCHARGED SERVICEMEN MAY SEEK OUT THE USO for help in getting information, or to participate in recreational activities because:

1. Some men recently discharged from the service find it difficult to adjust quickly to civilian life and find in the USO the opportunity to maintain a connection with their former military life. It is entirely possible that the transition to civilian life is made easier through maintaining such connection for a short period of time.

2. In some communities discharged servicemen and women come to USO because other leisure time and recreational facilities in the community are extremely limited.

3. Friends and acquaintances of their age group are in the service and the USO is one of the few places where discharged servicemen find men of their age.

4. For many servicemen, USO has been one of the few agencies besides public schools with whom they have ever had contact. They naturally expect that those who served them while they were in uniform will maintain their concern and interest in them after they have completed their duty.

*The term "Servicemen" is to be understood to include Servicewomen as well.

Whatever the reasons are that bring these men to the USO, whether they are still in uniform or already in civilian clothes, they should be welcomed and all facilities should be made available to them. However, the major responsibility of the USO in meeting the real need of the discharged servicemen is to assist them in making their re-entry into civilian life. One of the most important ways by which this assistance is given is by efficient referral to the community agencies which by the nature of their function can best serve these men.

The discharged serviceman is a civilian and his adjustment to civilian life will be more realistic if it is made through contact with civilian-serving agencies. The assistance which USO gives him in establishing a relationship with the proper agency is a service to him. The real purpose of service here cannot be accomplished by placing restrictions on his use of USO facilities.

USO STAFF HAS TWO FUNCTIONS IN SERVING DISCHARGED SERVICEMEN, for although the primary function is to help the servicemen take advantage of available resources and facilities in adjusting to the responsibilities of civilian life, it may also be possible to help him by meeting a need which cannot be met by existing community agencies or for which there are no community services.

In carrying out either function, USO can make available the following services:

Use of USO physical facilities
Information and referral
Casework and counseling
Opportunity to participate in program

AVAILABLE RESOURCES AND FACILITIES IN THE COMMUNITY will vary greatly from one community to another. The specific needs of the serviceman will also vary, depending on his relation to a given community, that is, whether it is his home community, the community where he is discharged, the community to which he comes as a new or temporary resident, or the community where he is a transient and non-resident.

It is the responsibility of the USO staff worker to know the local situation and the specific needs of the serviceman so that connection may be made speedily and effectively between the serviceman and the appropriate agency or organization.

CENTRAL REFERRAL RESPONSIBILITIES have been assumed in some communities by agencies which were established to perform some other service and which carry this as an additional responsibility. Many of these agencies are prepared to give counselling service as a basis of referral to other agencies. USO staff workers should not duplicate this function, but should make use of whatever central referral service is set up in communities in which they operate. Examples of agencies which have assumed this responsibility in some communities are:

Information Centers, organized and staffed as a co-operative effort by a combination of federal agencies and private organizations.
The Local Draft Board, which in many communities, especially in smaller towns, has added skilled interviewers to the draft board staff to be responsible for referral of ex-servicemen to appropriate public or private agencies for employment, vocational training, temporary relief, hospital, medical care, etc.
U.S. Employment Service. In some communities the Veterans' Representative attached to the U.S.E.S. is qualified to give this service.

Private Organizations, such as the YMCA, Catholic Welfare Agencies, YWCA, Jewish Community Centers, The Salvation Army, etc.
The Local Travelers Aid Societies, which are equipped to advise and assist ex-servicemen who are transients or non-residents.
Veterans' Organizations
The American Red Cross

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES HAVING LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY for specific services to discharged servicemen (as of May, 1944) are listed below. For details of the specific responsibilities carried by these agencies, see Supplement 1A, enclosed with this bulletin. (pp. 1-8)

1. Selective Service System.
2. Veterans Administration.
3. Veterans Employment Service of the War Manpower Commission.
4. U. S. Civil Service Commission.
5. Vocational Rehabilitation Service of the Federal Security Agency (in conjunction with the Bureaus of Vocational Rehabilitation of the State Department of Education.

PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY PLANNING is an important aspect of USO service to discharged servicemen. Primary responsibility for meeting the needs of the men rests upon local communities and agencies established for that specific purpose. USO, as a part of the community, shares this responsibility.

Prior to the present emergency, the six member agencies of USO had had long experience in working with young men and women. After more than three years' intensive service they have gained more understanding of servicemen's needs and have adapted and developed methods of work accordingly. This first hand knowledge should be available to communities as they approach the change from war to peacetime living.

In some communities planning for USO program has been but part of a much larger local program and such experience can be used in this as well as other phases of the transition from war to peace. In many other communities, local planning for USO program has been the first experience in community planning and the marshaling of total community resources to solve broad problems. Leading citizens, as members of USO Councils or operating committees, have accepted the responsibility of knowing the resources of their community and of using them. There are established and actively functioning USO Councils in approximately 1000 communities, so that the scope of experience in a new type of community action is wide. Similar co-operative community effort should be developed and existing structure should be adapted to play a part in developing community services to discharged servicemen.

In some communities, where there may be no local agency equipped to meet specific needs of discharged servicemen, USO can perform a valuable service in bringing to the attention of the community, through the Council of Social Agencies or other co-ordinating groups, the advisability of organizing its resources for the purpose of fulfilling the responsibility to discharged servicemen and women. (See supplement 1A, section on Community Organizations, page 11)

(1) Wherever the problem is emerging, the USO Staff Conference should discuss the USO's part in the community program and should bring the matter to the USO Council for further consideration.

(2) The USO Staff Conference should meet with the executives of the local agencies represented in USO to discuss with them areas of responsibility and methods of referral.

Ray Johns, Director of Operations
Continental United States

Recommended by:

The Conference of Executives
May 9, 1944

Approved:

Chester I. Barnard, President

USO

Supplement II
Field Service Bulletin #36
Subject: Program and Services of USO Operations in Communities Adjacent to Hospitals

August 29, 1944

Field Service Bulletin #36 describes the general approach of USO Program and services for returning servicemen. The following statement describes in greater detail the program and services rendered by USO in communities near hospitals for hospitalized servicemen who have been returned from overseas combat duty. It endeavors to point out some of the values to be emphasized in serving this group of men who visit USO Centers in nearby communities.

USO Clubs are at present located near a large proportion of Army General Hospitals, Reconditioning Units and Station Hospitals. In most situations the men on pass from hospitals visit USO Clubs and take part in its program and services on the same basis as the men in nearby military posts. The specific consideration which USO gives to the needs of hospitalized men who visit Clubs implies no departure from its established program nor does it in any way single out this group of men.

Functions of USO in Serving Hospitalized Servicemen Who Visit USO Centers in Communities.

It is the function of USO to meet those needs of hospitalized servicemen who can be served through the resources and techniques at its disposal in accordance with its established program. On the whole, these men will be served most effectively when the total program is responsive to their needs and interests and they are absorbed into it on the same basis as the men in training and other constituents. Program developed along these lines will be directed toward helping them continue or reestablish normal, healthy social relationships. It will carefully avoid any tendency to focus unduly or negatively on any difficulties which they may have in

adjusting. Segregated activities for hospitalized servicemen will be discouraged except in cases where hospital authorities request special programs for special purposes.

Values which are Emphasized in USO Centers

The hospitalized serviceman derives value from his contact with USO by the very fact that he removes himself from the medical surroundings to an environment largely civilian - one to which he is more or less accustomed as a serviceman, one that he recognizes as normal and not associated with his illness. The activities in which he should participate are those which he formerly enjoyed as an able-bodied serviceman or civilian. When he is active in such a setting he is likely to respond as a healthy, able-bodied person rather than as an ill person.

This attitude is encouraged by having contact with people who, while accepting his disability or handicap, are interested in him as a person and react to his personality. The careful selection and training of civilian volunteers insures this approach and makes it a significant factor in the USO Program.

USO Centers in communities near hospitals may provide much needed service by doing the following things:

1. Providing a recreational program appropriate for patients, in that the program reflects their interests and provides a healthy outlet for these interests; also, that it provides opportunity to mix with civilians who are trained to accept them as people.

2. Providing individual services to the men and their visiting relatives.

3. Meeting special requests of the military authorities and of the American Red Cross.

ACTIVITIES

All activities in which hospitalized men are able to participate are open to them. Emphasis, however, is given, not to the activity itself but to the opportunity which it presents for the men to develop satisfying social relationships with congenial people. At the same time, because the activity is the avenue of attaining social satisfactions, mastering it becomes important and assistance is provided. The man with an artificial leg who learns to dance in a USO Club scores a double achievement. He not only masters a skill which is important to him - he also faces the critical challenge of participating, not as a handicapped person, but as an able-bodied man. Skillful planning by professional workers and trained junior hostesses provide conditions that encourage such participation. In such a way, opportunities for successful participation are so apparent that any temptation to fall back on the handicap as a means of "getting by" is avoided.

PARTICIPATION

Activities should not be rigid or fixed and should be characterized by an atmosphere of informality. It should at all times be possible for the men to move with ease from dabbling in crafts, to dancing and then to conversing with a group. Under these conditions, they are able to find their own way of participating.

At the same time, there are many men to whom participation means sharing the responsibility for planning the events and activities in which they take part. Those who are able to participate in this way should be invited into servicemen's councils and planning committees made up of able-bodied servicemen, civilian volunteers and junior hostesses.

The capacity to take responsibility and to be actively interested in others, is in no way limited by a physical handicap. Great skill, however, is required to find opportunities for this kind of participation. The USO club which involves the hospitalized and disabled men in the planning and conducting of the program not only provides a group of men with a valuable means of self-expression - it also demonstrates to them and to all participants that a disability in itself need not limit a person's effectiveness or usefulness in social life. In encouraging such participation, however, the real value of the individual's contribution to the group, should be a primary consideration.

In USO Centers serving large numbers of men in nearby military and naval installations, the proportionately few hospitalized men who come to the club, may be slow to take part in the normal activities. Mature hostesses can help these men to feel at home by becoming acquainted with them, and finding people and activities that interest them.

AN INDIVIDUALIZED APPROACH:

An individualized approach to this group of men is essential, since they have a greater need for an individualized program. At this point it is possible to make such an approach, because of the comparatively small number of hospitalized men and the fact of their rather permanent location in one place.

It is entirely practical for the professional staff and volunteers to know enough about an individual to be of assistance to him in relating his important interests to the program. A sympathetic interest in him as a person, alert listening in conversation, and conversations with chaplains, medical officers, special services officers, occupational therapists and Red Cross workers are some of the means of gaining more understanding about the needs of particular individuals.

In many instances, hospitalized men who have been in the service for a long time and who have been returned from combat duty, have lost contact with the interests they pursued in civilian life. In addition, those who are disabled may think of themselves as being different and are not always likely to express themselves spontaneously.

Knowing the person as an individual is necessary if he is to be helped to find an activity or to create one that he can use for his satisfaction and growth. Care must be exercised to see that no strain is placed upon the man. Junior Hostesses should be quick to see the first signs of fatigue or strain in a dancing partner and to find an inviting way of suggesting a cup of coffee or a snack at the refreshment bar. The same sensitivity is required in any situation in which the man may feel that, in order to "make good" socially, he must act as though his handicap does not exist. Cards, table games and conversations can at times produce strain when persisted in beyond the point of natural interest. The skillful leader focuses interest but does not allow situations to grow which place demands upon the man. Although he as a person is the center of attention, the fact of his disability is not denied.

PARTICIPATION IN SOCIAL LIFE OF COMMUNITY

Insofar as possible the social life of the community should be enjoyed by hospitalized servicemen in the same way as by other USO constituents. However, a more selective and planned use of these resources is necessary in the case of this group of men. Home hospitality should be available to those who are attracted by it and who are able to participate in it.

In order that it be effective and beneficial, people offering such hospitality should be carefully selected and assisted in developing sound attitudes toward disabled, handicapped, or other hospitalized servicemen.

If possible, the men should be invited to homes of people with whom they may have some interests in common. This may lead to gatherings of small groups of men on a more or less regular basis in various homes. In many cases it may be sound to see that invitations to home hospitality are not confined to hospitalized servicemen but that these men are invited together with the able-bodied men.

Upon volunteers themselves will fall a large share of the responsibility of developing an effective relationship with the men. They should become acquainted with individual men in the informal setting of the USO Center rather than to rely upon the professional workers to refer men to them.

Planned trips to points of interest in the community is another form of hospitality which is popular with some men. Such excursions should have an air of informality and can well be planned in connection with social events at the USO Club or in the home of a volunteer.

Events in the community such as concerts, dinners, picnics and other gatherings should be open to these men. However, in such cases, a group of civilian volunteers should be well oriented toward helping these men feel at ease in such surroundings. When they are invited to such occasions, it will be easier to find satisfaction if they go with a group of people with whom they are familiar and have already established an effective relationship.

INDIVIDUAL SERVICES

The essential personal services required by the majority of men are well provided for through the Army Personal Affairs Bureau, the American Red Cross, Special Services Officers and Chaplains. However, many incidental services which are at times important to the men can and should be given by USO. All of the customary USO services given to the general constituency should be available.

At the same time it is of greatest importance to hold in mind that the Army treatment for handicapped men is directed toward making the men self reliant and responsible for taking care of themselves to the fullest extent possible. Services should be rendered, employing this motivation when possible by helping these men to help themselves.

SERVICES TO VISITING RELATIVES

Because hospitalized servicemen are often located in the general hospital nearest their home, considerable family visiting takes place. Visitors should be made to feel at home and assisted in any way possible. Those who stay in the community for some time and who find little to do between visiting hours, may be very glad to take part in the social life of the USO Club. Some of the typical services which they may require are:

1. Information
2. Location of rooms
3. Care of children during visiting hours
4. Help in adjustment to facing new problems
5. Referrals to sources of information on compensation veterans' benefits, vocational guidance, job placement, etc.

Individual services to the men and their families should be discussed in the USO staff conference and planning should take place on a common basis with regard for the special function of the Travelers Aid.

Hospital authorities and the Red Cross should be informed that USO is ready to perform these and other services.

MEETING REQUESTS OF MILITARY AUTHORITIES AND RED CROSS

Many of the services which USO can render will depend upon the local situation. Near one general hospital, for example, Army authorities suggested special activities for a group of men under treatment, who did not wish to take part in regular activities in the rather crowded quarters. In such cases USO

should try to obtain appropriate facilities and provide the requested activities.

Occupational therapists, Red Cross workers and Special Services Officers may want to refer individuals or groups of men to special activities in the USO such as photography, folk dancing, ballroom dance classes and others. Such activities should be arranged for and scheduled on request.

Working in close cooperation with established agencies and community groups, USO should arrange for the use of local facilities such as swimming pools, recreation fields, gymnasiums, parks and others, so that they can be available upon request. Entertainers and speakers can be utilized to supplement the regular hospital program. USO Junior hostesses may be requested for hospital dances or parties and should be arranged for on the invitation of the Red Cross or Special Services officers. USO can perform a service by learning what people there are in the community who can respond to such invitations.

USO workers should acquaint themselves fully with hospital programs and be ready to offer useful supplementary services.

Recommended by:

The Committee on Field Operations
The Conference of Executives

Ray Johns, Director of Operations
Continental United States

Approved:

Chester I. Barnard, President

USO

USO SERVICES TO RETURNING VETERANS

An Outline of a Paper by Hugh M. Gloster, Associate Regional Executive, United Service Organizations

I. The magnitude of World War II

II. Problems of demobilizing the armed forces

III. Problems of returning veterans
- A. Transferring to civilian life
- B. Finding a job or other occupation
- C. Mental handicaps
- D. Physical handicaps
- E. Financial difficulties
- F. Personal and family troubles

IV. Organization of public and private agencies to serve veterans
- A. The Retraining and Reemployment Administration
- B. The National Committee on Service to Veterans

V. USO preparation for services to returning veterans
- A. Re-education of professional staff members and volunteer workers concerning:
  1. Needs of returning soldiers
  2. Program adjustments to meet these needs
  3. Other agencies serving veterans
  4. Problems requiring referral
  5. Referral procedures and techniques
- B. Provision of literature concerning agencies serving veterans, mustering-out payments, and legislation in behalf of veterans
- C. Development of local resources file on services to veterans
- D. Consultation with military authorities and the American Red Cross

VI. USO services to hospitalized veterans
- A. Recreational activities
  1. Types
     - a. Club programs
     - b. Hospital programs
     - c. Home hospitality
     - d. Community activities
  2. Individualized approach
     - a. Interest in the veteran as a personality
     - b. Avoidance of curiosity, pity, sorrow, or horror in viewing disabilities
     - c. Development of self-reliance and the will to get well
     - d. Encouragement of special talents or accomplishments of patient

e. Avoidance of strain on patient
f. Informality

3. Setting
   a. Cheerful environment not associated with illness

B. Personal services to families of hospitalized men
   1. Location of rooms and housing
   2. Information services
   3. Arrangements for care of children
   4. Referrals to public and private agencies
   5. Case work and counseling

VII. USO services to discharged veterans
   A. Personal services
      1. Referrals to public and private agencies
      2. Aid in establishing effective relationship with another agency
      3. Case work and counseling
   B. Assistance in re-establishing discharged men in civilian life
      1. Introduction of men to normal community activities
      2. Interpretation of needs of men to local communities by sponsoring:
         a. Clubs and meetings for educating citizens in the proper treatment of veterans
         b. Hostess organizations concerned with provision of natural companionship for returning young men
         c. Distribution of authoritative articles and beneficial short stories dealing with returning soldiers
         d. Radio programs and platform discussions treating problems of re-adjustment faced by veterans

USO

UNITED SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS, INC.

Enclosure for
Supplement 1
Field Service Bulletin #36
Subject: Questionnaire on Local Resources

The functions and legal responsibilities of federal agencies are described in Supplement 1A. The local operations of these agencies, their relationship and cooperation with other organizations will vary from community to community. It would be advisable for each club to build up a resource file containing in easily available form all information concerning ex-servicemen. Such a file should be prepared jointly by the staff conference. The following questions are designed to aid you in finding out about the resources for discharged servicemen and women in your community. It is for your convenience only and is not to be returned to us.

I. INFORMATION CENTER

a. Has a single Information Center for servicemen been established in your community?

b. Where is it located?

Office hours?

c. Which agencies and organizations are represented in it?

d. What are its functions?

Counseling and referral?

Job placement?

Legal advice?

e. Who are the interviewers?

Which fields do they represent?

II. DRAFT BOARD

a. Where is your draft board (s) located?

Office hours?

b. What is the name (s) of the Reemployment Committee man?

When is he available?

When is he absent, who represents him?

III. U.S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

a. Where is the U S E S office located?

Office hours?

b. Who is the veterans' employment representative?

c. What services is he prepared to render?

Job placement of veterans.

Selected placement for disabled veterans.

Counseling concerning:

Civil Service examinations and openings.

How to follow through claims filed with the Veterans Administration.

Possibilities for functional training and rehabilitation thru State Vocational Rehabilitation Service.

Referral to appropriate agencies.

IV. VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

a. Does your community have a regional office of the Veterans Administration?

b. Where is it located?

Office hours?

c. If not, where is the closest regional office of the Veterans Administration?

d. What OTHER ORGANIZATIONS IN YOUR COMMUNITY WILL FILE CLAIMS?

V. U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

a. Is there a U.S. Civil Service Commission regional office in your community?

b. Where is it located?

Office hours?

c. If not, where is information available about U.S. Civil Service examinations?

Preparation for U.S. Civil Service examinations.

U.S. Civil Service Openings.

d. Has Civil Service preference been granted to veterans in your state and city?

VI. PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS

A successful adjustment of the returning serviceman to his community may depend on many other factors in addition to a job. He may need assistance from private organizations about his personal and social adjustment. All organizations who have a contribution to make will be called upon to utilize to the utmost their experience in working with individuals or families in providing counsel, education and recreation. The services and facilities of private organizations will in no way duplicate the work of the federal agencies.

As this bulletin, Supplement 1, is devoted mainly to the functions of the federal agencies it is possible only to mention the services of the private organizations. Future bulletins will give more information regarding their programs.

a. Which private organizations are prepared to provide services and activities for ex-servicemen and women?

YMCA

YWCA

CYO

YMHA

Jewish Community Center

Salvation Army

Travelers Aid Association

Fraternal organizations

Schools and Colleges

Case work agencies

Others

b. What are their available recreation facilities?

c. What programs do they offer?

d. What other services are they prepared to render?

e. How do they inform servicemen of their programs?

VII. COMMUNITY SPONSORED RECREATION FACILITIES

What other recreational facilities are available in your community?

VIII. AMERICAN RED CROSS

a. Is there a Red Cross chapter in your community?

b. Where is it located?

Office hours?

c. What services to ex-servicemen and women does it offer?

Counseling?

Financial Aid?

Home Service?

Others

IX. VETERAN'S ORGANIZATIONS

a. Which veteran's organizations are represented in your community?

b. Where are they located?

Office hours?

c. What facilities and services are available for ex-servicemen and women?

X. GENERAL INFORMATION

What laws pertaining to benefits for veterans of the present war have been passed by your state?

NEGRO USO CLUBS IN THE SOUTH

NORTH CAROLINA

29 Eagle Street, Asheville
412 N. Church Street, Winston-Salem
1308 Fayetteville St., Durham
300 N. Broad St., Edenton
Seabrook Road, Fayetteville
139½ Pearson St., Fayetteville
100½ E. Market, Greensboro
225 Railroad Ave., Hamlet
9 Newberry St., Jacksonville, N. C.
114 Gulf St., Laurinburg
500 S. Bloodworth St., Raleigh

VIRGINIA

YMCA, Danville, Va.
YMCA, Park Ave. and 5th St., Lynchburg
19 E. Frederick St., Staunton
528 W. Race St. Martinsburg, W. Va.
71 S. Dillard St., Blackstone
339 King St., N., Hampton
464 Byrne St., Petersburg
624 25th St., Newport News
1019 Smith St., Norfolk
464 Byrne St., Petersburg
1300 Chestnut St. Portsmouth
307 Chestnut St., Portsmouth
212 E. Leigh St., Richmond
1519 E. Main St., Richmond
Broad St. Station, Richmond
Bruton Heights School, Williamsburg

KENTUCKY

920 W. Chestnut St., Louisville
Chapman Road, Morganfield

ALABAMA

720 W. 14th St., Anniston
1716 4th Ave., N., Birmingham
Atlanta, West Point RR Station, Chehaw
316 Cherry St., N. Dothan
651 St. Michael St., Mobile
215 Monroe St., Montgomery
10 Franklin St., Selma
201 23rd St., Tuscaloosa
Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

FLORIDA

715 Second Ave., Daytona Beach
Women's Club, Delray Beach
Pine Street, Green Cove Springs, Fla.
Union Terminal, Jacksonville
702 Beaver St., W., Jacksonville
535 N. W. Third Ave., Miami
P. O. Box 891, Key West
P. O. Box 1121, Panama City
313-315 DeVillers St., Pensacola
Lemon St., Sebring
510 W. Tennessee St., Tallahassee
710 Harrison St., Tampa

GEORGIA

1212 9th St., Augusta
Federal Recreation Bldg, Albany
1000 Hunter St., SW, Atlanta
414 S. Ashley St., Valdosta
841 Fifth Ave., Columbus
936 Fifth Avenue, Columbus
104 Spring St., Macon
2nd Ave., and 3rd St., MW, Moultrie
714 W. Broad St., Savannah

MISSISSIPPI

E. 6th St., Hattiesburg
Illinois Central Station, Jackson
P. O. Box 1511, Meridian

SOUTH CAROLINA

P. O. Box 46, Beaufort
Tishburne and President Sts., Charleston, S. C.
2300 Taylor St., Columbia, S. C.
P. O. Box 1475, Myrtle Beach
P. O. Box 82, North Charleston
P. O. Box 408, North Charleston
14 S. Main St., Sumter

TENNESSEE

Linden and Lauderdale Sts., Memphis
YMCA, 4th Ave. and Cedar St., Nashville
225 N. 9th St.
811 Payne Ave., Knoxville

ARKANSAS

800 W. 9th St., Little Rock
9th and M Sts., Fort Smith

OKLAHOMA

301 Frisco St., Clinton
120 W. Maine St., Enid
700 W. Dahlia St., Frederick

10th and Grand Aves., McAlester
515 W. Okmulgee Ave., Muskogee
309 N. Stiles St., Oklahoma City

LOUISIANA

815 Casson St., Alexandria
Nona St., Leesville
113 Catalpa St., Monroe
1100 Poydras St., New Orleans
226 Decatur St., New Orleans
1058½ Texas Ave, Shreveport

TEXAS

5th and Buchana Stst, Amarillo
P. O. Box 1230, Austin
P. O. Box 304, Bastrop
P. O. Box 1148, Bastrop
505 Cordell St., Brownwood
1210 N. Staples St., Corpus Christi
620 Young St., Dallas
315 W. Walker St., Denison
407 S. Virginia St., El Paso
426 S. F St., Harlingen
2114 Dowling St., Houston
6th and Yoakum, Kingsville
Pecos and Reynolds Sts, Monahans
19 E. Harris Ave., San Angelo
112 Sycamore St., San Antonio
317 S. 8th St., Temple
Union Station, Texarkana
Main and Third Sts, Victoria
208 Franklin St., Waco
1009 Redwood St., Wichita Falls

Column material

Guides

Digest of Laws Providing Benefits for Veterans and Their Dependents

Speech of

Hon. Earl R. Lewis

of Ohio

In the House of Representatives

August 1, 1944

Not printed at Government expense

United States Government Printing Office, Washington : 1944

606951—8551

78th Congress, 2d Session - - - - - - House Document No. 682

SERVICEMEN'S RIGHTS AND BENEFITS

A HANDY GUIDE FOR VETERANS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND THEIR DEPENDENTS

George Lineard
SRC's

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
63847 WASHINGTON : 1944

VETERANS' BENEFITS

INFORMATION CONCERNING MONETARY AND OTHER BENEFITS AVAILABLE TO PERSONS WHO HAVE SERVED IN THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES AND TO THE DEPENDENTS OF SUCH PERSONS

December 15, 1944

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1945

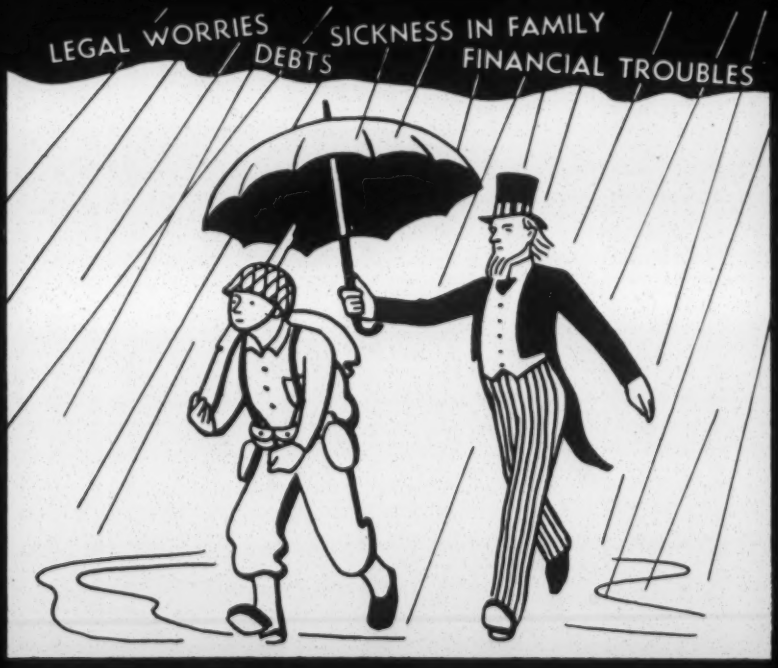
For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.
Price 15 cents

10c

PUBLIC AFFAIRS PAMPHLET No. 92

FACTS AND TIPS FOR SERVICE MEN AND WOMEN

BY DALLAS JOHNSON



Guiells

FACTS

Veterans should know before

STARTING A *Business*

Compliments of

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National Bank of Richmond

Richmond, Virginia

BETTER BUSINESS BUREAU

FACT FINDING AND DISTRIBUTING

EDUCATIONAL DIVISION

Information
Concerning

READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCES

for

VETERANS

of

WORLD WAR II

as established by
THE SERVICEMEN'S READJUSTMENT
ACT OF 1944

Published by
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
Washington 25, D. C.

Form 1386 Rev. June 1945

Labor

THE CIO AND THE VETERAN

10c

PUBLIC AFFAIRS PAMPHLET No. 102

VETERAN'S GUIDE

BY DALLAS JOHNSON

GOVERNMENT

BENEFITS & SERVICES AVAILABLE FOR VETERANS

Prepared for the information of ex-servicemen and women by the American National Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

These benefits concern primarily veterans of World War II. Many are also available to others who have served since April 6, 1917. For more detailed information, and for assistance in obtaining benefits to which you are entitled,

CONSULT YOUR RED CROSS CHAPTER

Released January 31, 1946. Subject to change by legislation enacted after that date.

TYPE OF BENEFIT	BASIS OF ELIGIBILITY	NATURE OF BENEFIT	ADMINISTERING AGENCY
PENSION OR COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY SERVICE-CONNECTED	Disabilities resulting from injuries or diseases incurred in or aggravated by active service. Discharge under conditions other than dishonorable.	$11.50 to $115 a month depending on degree of disability, World Wars I and II. $8.63 to $86.25 peacetime service. Additional benefits for helplessness, blindness, loss of, or loss of use of, limb, etc.	Veterans Administration office having jurisdiction over place of residence.
PENSION FOR DISABILITY NOT SERVICE-CONNECTED	90 days' active service during World War I or II, or, if less, discharged for disability in line of duty. Discharge under conditions other than dishonorable.	$50 per month for permanent total disability. Increased to $60 after continuous receipt for 10 years, or age 65. Income limitations.	Veterans Administration office having jurisdiction over place of residence.
READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCE (unemployment insurance under GI bill)	In active service on or after Sept. 16, 1940, and prior to termination of World War II. Must have had 90 days' service, or, if less, discharge for disability incurred in line of duty. Discharge under conditions other than dishonorable.	Compensation $20 per week, less any wages received in excess of $3. 8 weeks' benefits for each month of first 90 days' service. 4 weeks per month thereafter. Maximum number of weeks 52. Self-employed veteran entitled to difference between net earnings and $100 per month.	Veterans Administration through state unemployment compensation agency.
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION —STATE	Veteran must have accrued credits prior to entering service. No service requirements.	Credits preserved and available after discharge. Can be used prior to use of rights under Readjustment Allowance.	State unemployment compensation agency.
LOAN GUARANTY	In active service on or after Sept. 16, 1940, and prior to termination of World War II. Discharge under conditions other than dishonorable. Service must have been for 90 days or more; if less, discharge for service-incurred disability required.	Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may guarantee up to 50 percent of a loan for purchase or construction of homes, farms, or business property, or farm or business equipment. Maximum guarantee $4,000 on real estate; others $2,000.	Veterans Administration office having jurisdiction over place of residence.
FEDERAL VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION (in schools, colleges, or industry)	Active service on or after Sept. 16, 1940, and prior to termination of World War II. Discharge under conditions other than dishonorable. Minimum of 10 percent service-connected disability causing a vocational handicap requiring training.	Vocational training or school expenses paid. Training pay plus full disability pension, with minimum of $105 per month if single, $115 if married. Additional allowances for dependents.	Veterans Administration office having jurisdiction over place of residence.
STATE VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION	Need for training to overcome vocational handicap due to disability. No service requirements.	Tuition, books, and tools for training; necessary treatment and appliances; and maintenance under varying circumstances are provided by joint state-federal funds.	State Vocational Rehabilitation Division—state capital city.
EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM (provided for by GI bill) (Public Law 346, 78th Congress, as amended.)	In active service on or after Sept. 16, 1940, and prior to termination of World War II. Discharge under conditions other than dishonorable. Service must have been for 90 days or more; if less, discharge for service-incurred disability required.	One year refresher or retraining course. Additional period depending on length of service with maximum of four years. Educational expenses up to $500 per year paid. Subsistence allowance $65 per month if single, $90 with dependents. Short courses and correspondence work authorized.	Veterans Administration office having jurisdiction over place of residence.
REEMPLOYMENT	Service after May 1, 1940. Discharge under honorable conditions and application for reemployment within 90 days.	Entitled to reemployment under terms of Selective Service Act if prescribed conditions are met.	Reemployment committeeman of local Selective Service Board.
EMPLOYMENT	Service during a war period. Discharge under conditions other than dishonorable.	Vocational guidance and placement by veterans' employment representatives in U. S. Employment Service offices.	Local U. S. Employment Service office.
CIVIL SERVICE PREFERENCE—FEDERAL (also provided by some states)	Active service in time of war or service-connected disability. Separation under honorable conditions.	Extra credit points and preference allowed under certain conditions.	U. S. Civil Service Commission regional office. (Information at local post office.)

LOAN GUARANTY	In active service on or after Sept. 16, 1940, and prior to termination of World War II. Discharge under conditions other than dishonorable. Service must have been for 90 days or more; if less, discharge for service-incurred disability required.	Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may guarantee up to 50 percent of a loan for purchase or construction of homes, farms, or business property, or farm or business equipment. Maximum guarantee $4,000 on real estate; others $2,000.	Veterans Administration office having jurisdiction over place of residence.
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CIVIL SERVICE PREFERENCE—FEDERAL (also provided by some states)	Active service in time of war or service-connected disability. Separation under honorable conditions.	Extra credit points and preference allowed under certain conditions.	U. S. Civil Service Commission regional office. (Information at local post office)
HOSPITAL CARE (provided by Veterans Administration)	Service during a period of war or a service-connected disability due to war or peacetime service, with discharge under conditions other than dishonorable. For nonservice conditions veteran must certify inability to defray expense.	Complete care in a Veterans Administration hospital, including transportation. Emergency care elsewhere may be authorized by VA for service-connected disabilities. Prosthetic appliances supplied under certain conditions.	Nearest Veterans Administration hospital. (Authorization for admission should be obtained before patient goes to hospital. Veteran's physician can arrange by telephone in emergencies.)
MEDICAL TREATMENT AND PROSTHETIC APPLIANCES	Service-connected disabilities requiring outpatient care or prosthetic appliances. Prior authorization required.	Outpatient treatment by designated physician, including necessary medication. Prosthetic appliances provided through Veterans Administration.	Veterans Administration office having jurisdiction over place of residence.
DOMICILIARY CARE—FEDERAL (also provided by some state soldiers' homes)	Service during period of war or service-connected disability due to peacetime service, with discharge under conditions other than dishonorable. Must be so disabled as to be unable to earn a living and without adequate means of support.	Full care, including medical treatment in a Veterans Administration home.	Veterans Administration office having jurisdiction over place of residence.
NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE—Veterans of World War II only	Must be obtained during service in armed forces after Oct. 8, 1940. To continue insurance after discharge, premiums must be paid by veteran. Policy must be converted within 8 years of effective date if issued before Jan. 1, 1946, or within 5 years if issued later.	Waiver of premiums after 6 months' continuous total disability before reaching age 60. Death benefits payable under monthly plan as selected.	Director of Insurance, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C.
REVIEW OF DISCHARGE, SEPARATION, OR RETIREMENT	Service during war or peace and discharge or separation other than by general court-martial.	Reconsideration of unsatisfactory discharge or separation, and, when warranted, change in type of discharge or separation.	Secretary of War's Discharge Review Board; Disability Review Board in retirement cases. Navy Department's Board of Review, Discharges and Dismissals; or Retiring Board.
PENSION OR COMPENSATION FOR DEATH DUE TO SERVICE	When death while in active service was the result of an injury or disease incurred in line of duty. When death after discharge was caused by service-connected disability. Discharge under conditions other than dishonorable.	Widow receives $50 per month with additional amounts for minor children. Dependent mother or father $45 per month; dependent mother and father, each $25 per month. (Above rates for World Wars I and II. Lower rates for peacetime.)	Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C., for World War II. VA regional office having jurisdiction over place of residence for World War I.
PENSION FOR DEATH NOT DUE TO SERVICE	90 days' service or discharge for disability in line of duty during World War I or II. Discharge under conditions other than dishonorable. No other requirement for World War I veterans. World War II veterans must also have had service-connected disability for which pension would be payable if 10 percent or more disabling.	Widow will receive $35 per month with additional amount for each minor child. Income limitations. No benefit for parents.	Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C., for World War II. VA regional office having jurisdiction over place of residence for World War I.
BURIAL ALLOWANCE—FEDERAL (also provided by some states)	War service, or discharge for disability incurred in line of duty, or in receipt of pension for service-connected disability. Discharge under conditions other than dishonorable.	Maximum allowance of $100 for cost of burial and funeral expenses and transportation of the body.	Veterans Administration office having jurisdiction over place of residence.
BURIAL IN NATIONAL CEMETERIES	Service during a period of war. Peacetime service qualifies if in destitute condition at time of death. Honorable discharge from last period of service in all cases.	Burial in national cemetery. Under certain circumstances may also include wife, widow, or children.	Superintendent of nearest national cemetery.
BURIAL FLAGS	Service during a period of war, or a complete enlistment, or discharged for disability incurred in line of duty. Discharge under conditions other than dishonorable.	American flag to drape casket and to be presented to next of kin at time of burial.	Veterans Administration or county seat post office.
HEADSTONE OR GRAVE MARKER	Last service must have terminated honorably.	Uniform type of headstone or grave marker furnished free, delivered to nearest railroad station.	Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Washington 25, D. C. (for all services).

AMERICAN RED CROSS SERVICES AVAILABLE TO VETERANS

THROUGH HOME SERVICE

Information concerning government regulations and legislation affecting veterans and their dependents.

Assistance in preparing and presenting claims for pensions and other government benefits.

Consultation and guidance in personal and family problems.

Financial assistance on the basis of need for basic maintenance during the temporary period pending the first receipt of federal disability or death benefits and during periods when such payments are delayed or interrupted. Additional information regarding financial assistance is available at local Red Cross chapters.

VETERANS EMERGENCY HOUSING PROGRAM

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Report to the President

From

WILSON W. WYATT
HOUSING EXPEDITER

•

FEBRUARY 7, 1946
(Reprint March 5, 1946)

Advance Copy

THE INTERVIEW IN COUNSELING

A professionally prepared outline of interviewing procedure, for use of community advisory centers.

RETRAINING AND REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION

U. S. Department of Labor,
Washington 25, D. C.

Pamphlet 4—1

GUARANTEED LOANS FOR VETERANS

Questions and Answers

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.
APRIL 1946

Unions and Veterans

By A. M. RAMSAY

Including a Directory of Leading Unions
and Illustrations by Bernard Seaman

Public Affairs Press

WASHINGTON, D. C.

"Is America going to fulfill its promises to us? We say America must! That is why we are organizing."

JOE LOUIS
Honorary National Commander
United Negro and Allied Veterans of America

VETERANS' HANDBOOK

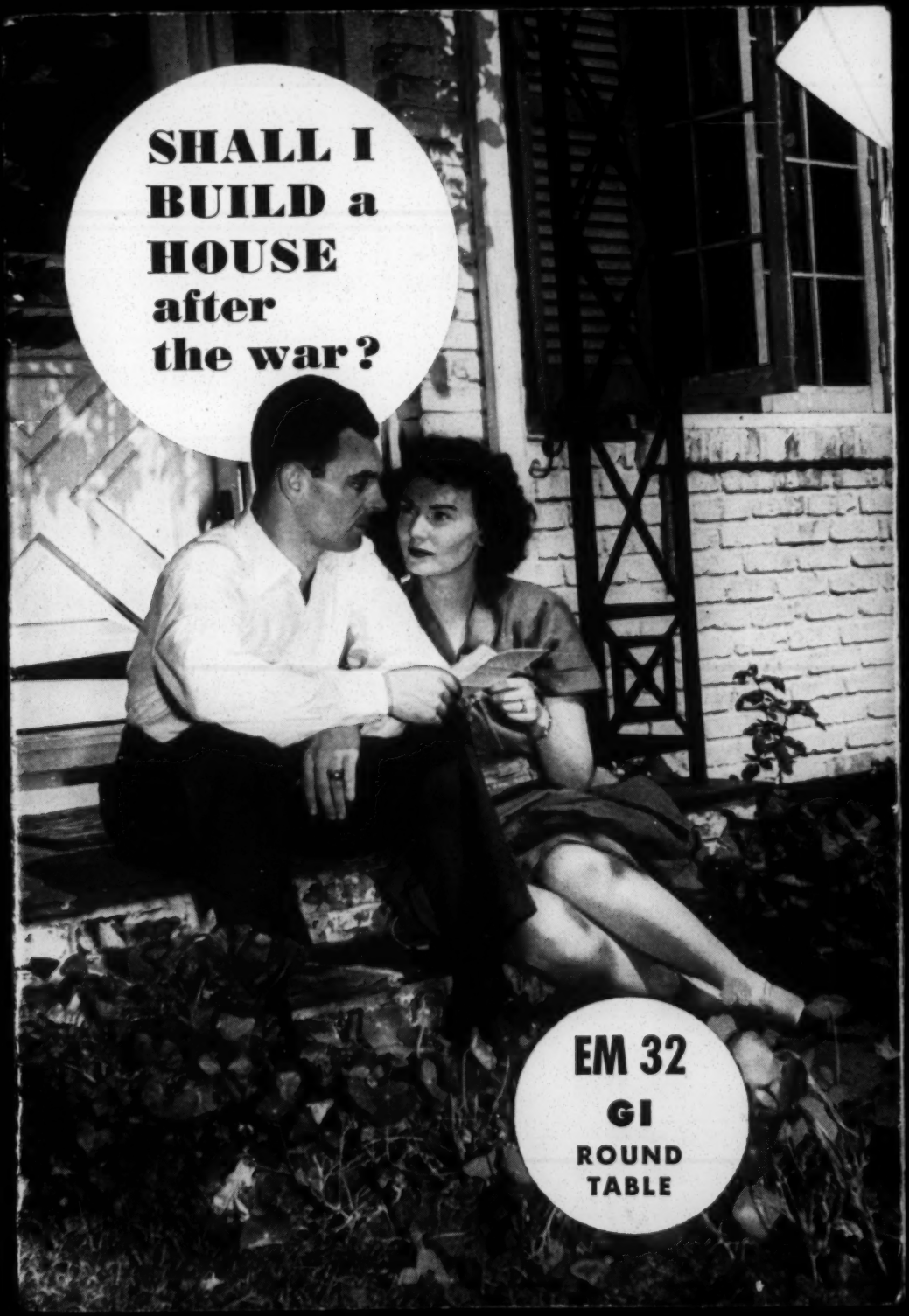
Issued By

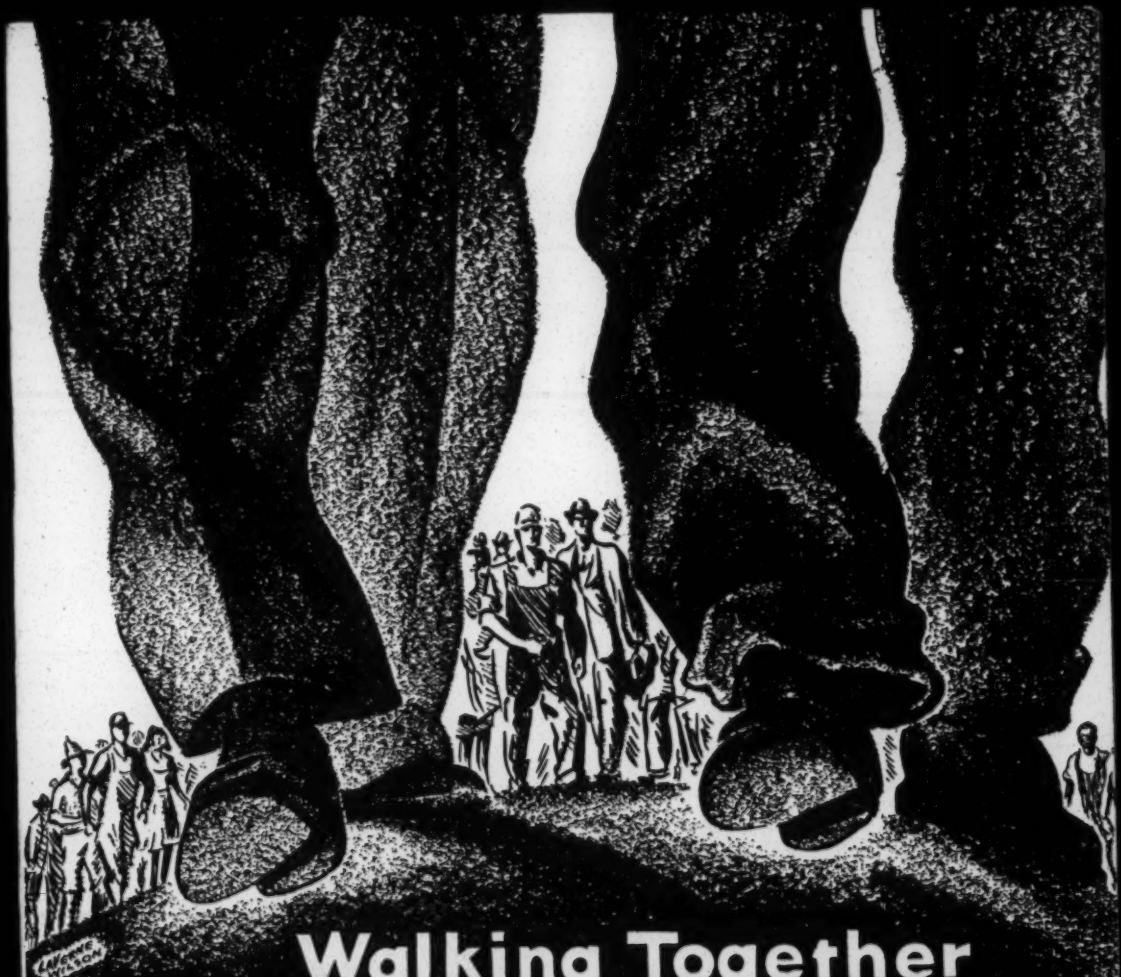
The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

20 WEST 40th STREET

New York 18, N. Y.

VAILABLE


SHALL I BUILD a HOUSE after the war?
EM 32
GI
ROUND TABLE



Walking Together

RELIGION & LABOR

Guids

OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE NEGRO VETERAN

in

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

A Guide To

Community Resources

NEW ORLEANS URBAN LEAGUE

1010 DRYADES STREET

NEW ORLEANS 13, LOUISIANA

Opportunities For Veterans

A GUIDE TO AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON EMPLOYMENT AID, CAREER GUIDANCE, EDUCATION, ETC.

VETERANS INFORMATION BUREAU

American Council on Public Affairs

NOW... WHAT DO YOU WANT?

SEPARATION CENTER

HOME LOANS

UNDER THE G. I. BILL OF RIGHTS

HOW YOUR GOVERNMENT
WILL HELP YOU
FINANCE THE BUILDING
OR BUYING OF
A HOME

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

Digest of the

G. I. BILL OF RIGHTS

(Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 as Amended December, 1945)

•

PREPARED *for members of the armed forces and veterans*

BY THE

YANKS SERVICE BUREAU

OF

THE CHICAGO SUN

Your general questions concerning the G. I. Bill of Rights are answered in this booklet, but special questions about this bill or others veterans' benefits will be answered by mail or in person at the Yanks Service Bureau of The Chicago Sun, Room 319, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago 2, Illinois. Andover 4800.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION
VS.
G. I. EDUCATION
for the disabled veteran

Prepared by
YANKS SERVICE BUREAU
of THE CHICAGO SUN

Digest of the

G. I. BILL OF RIGHTS

(Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944)

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THE HOME TOWN JOB

A Report on Community Services for Veterans

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON SERVICE TO VETERANS

Under Auspices of

National Social Work Council

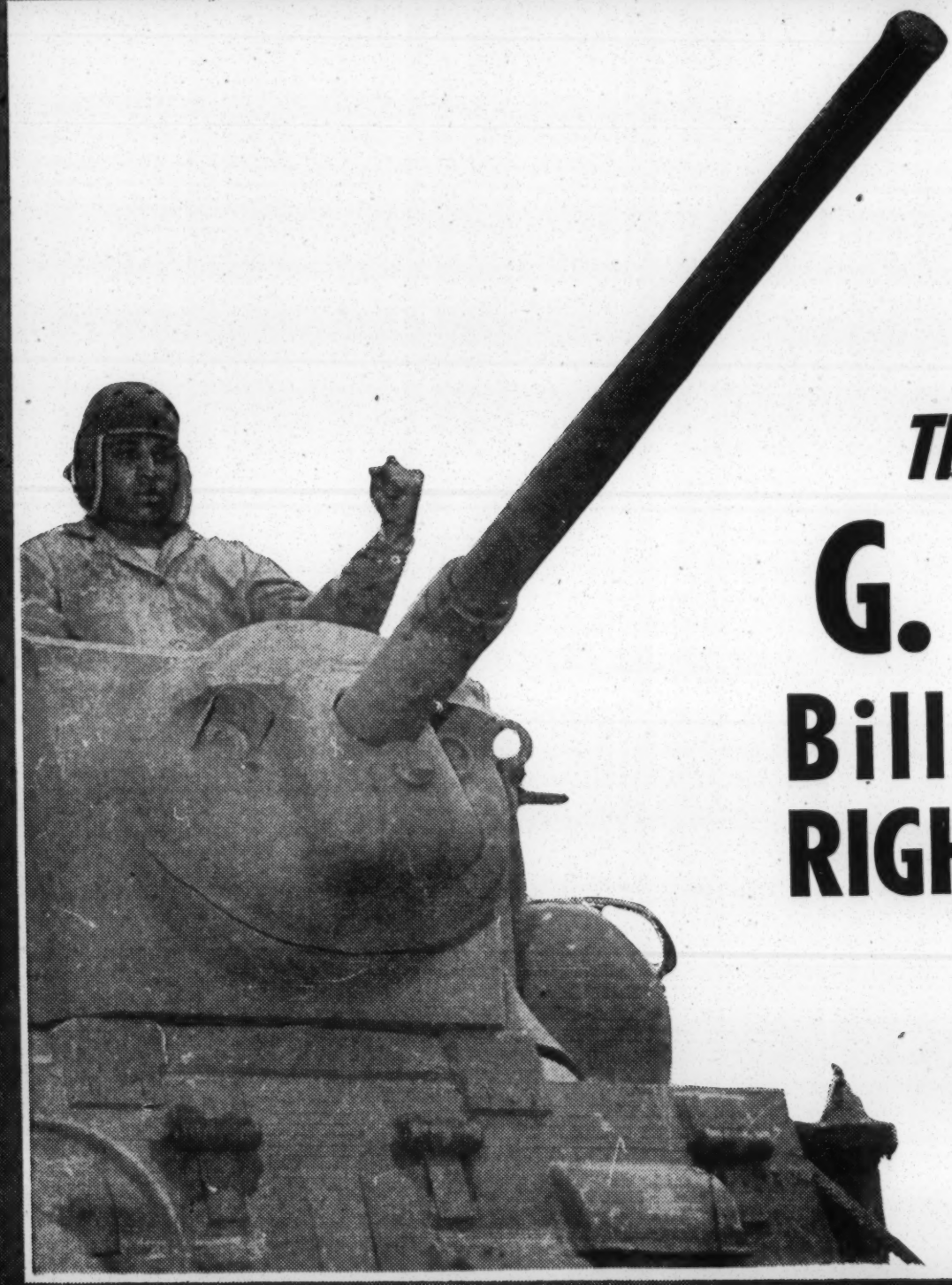
1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

STATE OF COLORADO VETERANS REFERENCE DIRECTORY

SPONSORED BY

COLORADO STATE VETERANS ADVISORY COUNCIL

A Guide to Servicemen



The G. I. Bill of RIGHTS

published by The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW. Washington 25, D. C.

IN REPLYING ADDRESS THE DIRECTOR OF SELECTIVE SERVICE AND REFER TO NO.
16-112-1

JAN 4 1946

Commander Ralph A. Sentman
National Director of Veterans Affairs
American Retail Federation
1627 K Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Commander Sentman:

I have carefully reviewed the American Retail Federation's proposed Retailer-Veteran Community Program. I am much impressed both with the objectives which it is designed to attain and the soundness with which it has been conceived.

I have been of the consistent opinion that the veteran will encounter his principal need for practical assistance at the community level, and it seems to me that in your program of making available to him the advice and consultation of men who have become successfully established in businesses in the community to which he will return you are meeting a very apparent need.

I should like to assure you of the entire support of the Selective Service System in the furtherance of your program. I am sure you will find the State Directors of Selective Service most willing to cooperate with you to the end that veterans may be better served.

Sincerely yours,

Lewis B. Hershey

DIRECTOR

Retailer-Veteran
INFORMATION Service

AMERICAN RETAIL FEDERATION

1627 K STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

37-Veterans

OFFICE OF
THE ADMINISTRATOR OF
VETERANS AFFAIRS

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

January 5, 1946

Mr. Ralph A. Sentman
National Director, Veterans' Affairs
American Retail Federation
1627 K Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Sentman:

This has reference to your Retailer-Veteran Community Program in the interest of assisting the retail-minded veteran to a position of economic security.

Unquestionably many veterans will be interested in establishing themselves in independent businesses, and it is my personal belief that the local community and many associations throughout the country and State and Federal Governments are under obligation to the veteran to assist him in every way possible in securing employment and in establishing sound business connections. The Veterans Administration is especially interested since the veteran may seek a loan under the provisions of Title III, Public Law 346, and if the loan is for that purpose, everything should be done to insure success.

I have read with a great deal of interest the results of the experiment conducted at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and if the projects were carried on at other locations with the same interest and enthusiasm by established retailers and tradesmen, the veteran should benefit materially by the combined efforts of the advisory group.

The program as outlined in your booklet and the results thus far obtained prove beyond doubt that local communities, associations, organizations and State and Federal Governments can and should assist the veteran in readjustment to a gainful occupation.

Very truly yours,

Omar N. Bradley

OMAR N. BRADLEY
General, U. S. Army
Administrator

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
RETRAINING AND REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
Federal Trade Commission Bldg.

January 3, 1946

Mr. Walter Morrow, President
American Retail Federation
1627 K Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON 25

January 7, 1946

Mr. Ralph A. Sentman
National Director of Veterans
Affairs
American Retail Federation
1627 K Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Sentman:

I want to thank you for explaining the program which the American Retail Federation has set up for providing practical advice and counsel to war veterans

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VETERANS PLACEMENT SERVICE BOARD
VETERANS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Washington 25, D. C.

January 3, 1946

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
RETRAINING AND REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
Federal Trade Commission Bldg.

January 3, 1946

Mr. Walter Morrow, President
American Retail Federation
1627 K Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Morrow:

I wish to congratulate you for your splendid program as outlined in the Retailer-Veteran Community Program booklet which has recently come to my attention.

As you know one of the major tasks of the Retraining and Reemployment Administration is to foster the formation of Community Advisory Centers and the more groups we can have striving for community cooperation, the more successful will be the readjustment of those whose lives have been disrupted by war. In addition, the practical aspects of helping to get the veteran back into successful business is most appealing to me. If we can be of any aid to you, please do not hesitate to call on us.

With kindest regards and every good wish for the success of your program, I am,

Very sincerely,

G. B. ERSKINE
Major General, USMC.
Personal Representative
of the Secretary of Labor.

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON 25

January 7, 1946

Mr. Ralph A. Sentman
National Director of Veterans
Affairs
American Retail Federation
1627 K Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Sentman:

I want to thank you for explaining the program which the American Retail Federation has set up for providing practical advice and counsel to war veterans who contemplate entering the field of retailing.

Help of this kind is greatly needed, and the established local business man is the person who can best give it. I am glad to see that you are taking pains to integrate this program with existing community veterans programs, and the net effect should be most beneficial.

Through its Office of Small Business, the Department of Commerce will be happy to cooperate in this effort.

Sincerely,

H A Wallace

Secretary of Commerce

OMAR N. BRADLEY
General, U. S. Army
Administrator

VETERANS PLACEMENT SERVICE BOARD
VETERANS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
Washington 25, D. C.

January 3, 1946

Mr. Ralph A. Sentman
National Director of Veterans Affairs
American Retail Federation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ralph:

The RETAILER VETERAN COMMUNITY PROGRAM as outlined in your charts and literature appeals to the Veterans Employment Service as being thorough and complete. It meets with our entire approval. We can assure you of full cooperation.

All of us are engaged in activities designed to promote the continued welfare of the veteran in the field of employment. To that end we are happy to join you in this worthwhile enterprise.

Sincerely yours,

Perry Faulkner

PERRY FAULKNER
Chief
Veterans Employment Service

THE FEDERAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATOR
WASHINGTON

January 3, 1945

Dear Commander Sentman:

My study of the Retailer - Veteran Community Program convinces me that a determined, intelligent and persistent application of the plan will help to give practical effect to the solution of problems we have been anticipating and discussing during the last two years. It should be an effective adjunct to the governmental and other groups dedicated to the aid of our veterans as a widely deployed medium for wisely helping many of them to economic independence.

If my associates or I can help in any way, please command me.

Sincerely,

Watson B. Miller

Administrator

Commander Ralph A. Sentman
National Director of Veterans Affairs
American Retail Federation
1627 K Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

WESTERN UNION

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED: DOMESTIC — TELEGRAM, DAY LETTER, SERIAL, NIGHT LETTER; CABLE — ORDINARY, URGENT RATE, DEFERRED, NIGHT LETTER

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

A. N. WILLIAMS, PRESIDENT

1211

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ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

DECEMBER 27, 1945 CHICAGO ILLINOIS

RALPH A. SENTMAN
NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
AMERICAN RETAIL FEDERATION
1627 K STREET N. W. WASHINGTON D. C.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE APPROVES YOUR RETAILER VETERAN COMMUNITY PROGRAM AND OUR POST EMPLOYMENT OFFICERS WILL COOPERATE TO ASSURE ACTION YOUR PLAN IS IN CONFORMITY WITH THE COMMUNITY AND VETERANS EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEES THE AMERICAN LEGION IS ESTABLISHING IN EVERY COMMUNITY WHERE ONE OF OUR MORE THAN TWELVE THOUSAND LEGION POSTS ARE LOCATED.

LAWRENCE J. FENLON= CHAIRMAN
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE
THE AMERICAN LEGION

S. E. REGIONAL FIELD OFFICE
AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

May 26, 1948

Dear You All:

Enclosed is a copy of findings made and recommendations passed at the Regional Convention just held in Jacksonville, Florida.

At first glance you may think that it was "just another convention dedicated to passing resolutions but nothing else." Well, it was anything but that -- there was a minimum of speakers and a maximum of organizational effort. In fact, at least one-half of our time on the floor was devoted to organizational policy, techniques, and chapter activities with an emphasis on getting memberships and renewals.

I ask that you pay particular attention to the recommendations on organization. Please read and re-read them. Without compromising AVC principles in the slightest way, we hope to turn into a mass organization in the South. We must pay particular attention to the need for servicing Negro veterans in this region, and have therefore decided to set up as many chapters as possible in small Southern communities and rural areas. In many cases it will be impossible to attract white veterans, therefore we are preparing to establish chapters whose membership will be predominantly Negro veterans. The door will always be open to interested white veterans to join AVC.

I would like to hear from all chapters regarding the program -- particularly those chapters which were not represented at the convention.

Fraternally yours,

Jim Crawford

Jim Crawford
S.E. Regional Field Secretary, AVC

JMC:clk

P.S. Recommendations are presented in the following order: Organization; National and International Affairs; Civil Rights; Housing; Agriculture; Veterans Affairs; Education.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
of the
S. E. REGIONAL CONVENTION, AVC
Jacksonville, Florida, May15-16 , 1948

ORGANIZATION

1. We recommend that in forming AVC chapters in the S.E. Region emphasis be put on servicing the Negro veteran as a recruiting and organizational medium. We further recommend that AVC keep a policy of forming chapters on an interracial basis wherever and whenever possible. If this is not possible in some localities because of problems peculiar to small Southern communities, we recommend that all-Negro chapters be formed on the basis of servicing the Negro veteran.

2. We recommend that Women's Auxiliary groups concentrate their efforts on veterans' service activities. In AVC chapters where the W.A. does not exist, we urge the organization of auxiliaries on the basis of veterans' services and parallel activities.

3. College chapters.

a) We wish to call to the attention of the National Planning Committee that the student movement has always been a militant, aggressive movement. AVC is not appealing to the student movement because college chapters have not been assigned militant, aggressive programs. These chapters, therefore, cannot compete with an aggressive movement such as the third party for the interest, time, or activity of student leaders. We suggest that the college chapters emphasize such issues and subjects as Universal Military Training, regional colleges, and the admittance of Negroes to graduate schools.

b) We wish to call to the attention of the national office the form dated May 10, 1948, which deals with student members who are leaving school. We request that a revised form should include a space for permanent address. (The present form specifies only the present or college address.) We ask further that lists of these permanent addresses be forwarded to the appropriate regional offices.

ORGANIZATION, continued

4. We believe that the constitution of the AVC should be changed to include the State of Louisiana in the S.E. Region. We urge that the National Planning Committee place this item on the agenda for the next national convention.

5. We ask the Regional Chairman to work out an arrangement with the national organization for servicing chapters in Virginia and Kentucky. We further ask that the Regional Chairman make every attempt to have Virginia and Kentucky removed from AVC's Southeastern Region.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
of the
S. E. REGIONAL CONVENTION, AVC
Jacksonville, Florida, May 15-16, 1948

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

National

1. We reaffirm recent national AVC statements concerning tidelands oil, inflation, and minimum wages.

2. We recommend that Congressional approval be given immediately for the U.S. to join the World Health Organization.

3. We urge that the committee appointed by the President to set up ten-year legislative goals for the health of the nation include in its definition of "health" the physical, mental, and economic welfare of the people.

4. We oppose the Mundt-Nixon Bill. Our American way of life has reached its present stage of development through free competition of ideas. The Mundt-Nixon Subversive Control Act is an attempt to enslave the minds of the people and their organizations through intimidation and fear. The infamous record of the House Un-American Activities Committee, which fathered the subject bill, is proof of the fact that irresponsible and uncontrolled interpretation of the terms "subversive" and "Un-American" by a governmental body with ill-defined powers menaces our democratic way of life. The phrase "advocating the overthrow of the American form of government", as used in this bill, can be twisted into a basis for criminal action against any individual or any group which may disagree with one or more of the policies of the present or future administrations. We hereby urge and petition both houses of Congress to defeat the proposed Mundt-Nixon Subversive Control Act of 1948 and any similar measure that may come before them.

5. We recommend reinstatement of the appropriation for expansion of Southern Rural Electrification through TVA, including the steam generator appropriation.

National Affairs, continued

6. We recommend reinstatement of the original plans for flood control on the Sewanee, the Tennessee, and other Southern rivers.

International

1. We recommend that U. S. foreign policy be based on democratic principles rather than on military expediency. The U.S. supports reactionary regimes in several instances in Europe, Asia, and South America as militarily expedient measures. By so doing, democracy has been eliminated as a choice for the peoples of these continents, leaving their choice only between communism and fascism. We insist that the peoples of other nations have the freedom to choose democracy, rather than fascism or communism.

2. Universal military training is, and has always been, repugnant to the people of the U.S. Further, we reaffirm our opposition to any measure including the principles of universal military training.

3. We recommend that the Congress of the U.S. immediately set the number of men required for the defense of this country. Further, that immediate adoption of the Doolittle Report be taken as a basis for reforming the present armed services in order to make the services attractive for voluntary enlistment to meet the quota.

4. Proposed peace conference. The fullest development of our democratic way of life can be achieved only under conditions of the most peaceful relationships with all other countries in the world. Fear of war and the expenditures of huge sums of money in preparation for war have prevented any but the most meagre measures for the betterment of the education, health, housing, and general welfare of our people. The present relationship, referred to as the "cold war", now existing between the two most powerful nations on earth, the United States and the Soviet Union, is causing the whole world to be drawn into two distinct, distrusting, and conflicting orbits. These same two great nations, acting in unity and cooperation, were able to inflict an overwhelming

International affairs, continued

defeat on the greatest aggregation of anti-democratic armed might that the world has ever seen. We strongly urge that the government of the U.S., and specifically the State Department, take every possible step to encourage the procedure initiated by the current exchange of notes between our government and the Soviet Union regarding the amicable settlement of our present differences and the establishment of more friendly relations. We believe that, in these days of atomic and biological warfare, no country can afford to brand any note, message, or other diplomatic approach from another power, dealing with any steps for the furtherance of peace or more amicable relations, as "suspicious" or "unworthy of attention" until there has been the fullest possible effort made to utilize such commitments in the interest of peace.

5. State of Israel. The State of Israel has declared its independence as a free democratic nation in accordance with the decision of the United Nations in its adoption of the Partition Plan of November 29, 1947. The new Jewish state is being attacked by invading armies of the Arab League, and the authority of the UN is being threatened. We therefore commend the President of the United States for his action in giving official recognition to the State of Israel. We urge that the President immediately lift the arms embargo placed upon the shipment of arms to the Middle East. We further urge that the Security Council of the United Nations immediately recognize the declaration of war by Egypt and the other Arab nations as acts of aggression to be dealt with by the full authority of the United States and all other civilized nations of the world. In order to curb this aggression, an embargo should be placed on military supplies and other moral and material assistance to the Arab nations.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
of the
S. E. REGIONAL CONVENTION, AVC
Jacksonville, Florida, May 15-16, 1948

CIVIL RIGHTS

We recognize the fact that the pervasive gap between democracy and what we actually have is creating a kind of moral dry rot which eats away at the emotional and rational basis of democratic ideals.

We believe that racial and religious prejudices menace the growth and unity of the people in the Southland, and that prejudice is the greatest burden of the South. We reaffirm our opposition to "Jim Crow" laws and all other forms of racial discrimination by all individuals, by private businesses, by labor unions, and other associations and governmental agencies operating in the Southland.

We maintain that the Southern Governors, state and local officials, and responsible citizens have not only the authority to remove racial and religious discrimination from our lives, but the responsibility to instill a sense of "belonging" to each individual in the Southland.

We further believe that the dignity and freedom of the individual are the foundation of democracy, and every act which violates the dignity or denies the freedom of the individual is subversive of democratic principles. We favor man's rights over state's rights. In keeping with this basic precept, we recommend

1. The abolition of poll tax and white primary laws, the Boswell Amendment, and other legal devices which deny persons the right to vote because of race, creed, or color. Moreover, we maintain that it is the responsibility of state and local officials to use all precautionary measures to avoid racial intimidation of minority groups and violence prior to, during, and after elections.

2. The passage of such legislation by federal, state, and local governments as will guarantee to all individuals the right to safety and security of person.

3. The enactment of legislation to guarantee fair employment practices and provide equal job opportunities. We believe that the ineffective use of human resources cuts down the size of markets and the productivity of employees.

4. The abolition of all state laws and local ordinances which require groups, both organized and unorganized, and individuals to segregate themselves. We believe it to be the privilege of all groups and individuals sponsoring public or private meetings, conferences, and other activities to determine whether or not segregation will be maintained. State governments should establish sections within their

Department of Justice to challenge the constitutionality of city and other ordinances requiring segregation, and the federal government should establish a section within the Department of Justice to test the constitutionality of state laws requiring segregation.

5. The enactment of federal and state legislation forbidding the segregation of persons in taxis, busses, trains, airplanes, and other means of public conveyance because of race, creed or color.

6. The reorganization of the civil rights section of the U. S. Department of Justice to provide for the establishment of regional offices.For this purpose there should be a substantial increase in appropriations and staff to enable it to engage in adequate research and to act more effectively to prevent civil rights violations.

7. The establishment of a permanent commission on civil rights in the executive office of the President of the United States.

8. The establishment by the states of permanent commissions on civil rights to parallel at the state level the work of the proposed federal commission.

9. That AVC chapters promote meetings, discussion groups, and other educational programs designed to create a climate of public opinion within our communities favorable to civil and human rights.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
of the
S. E. REGIONAL CONVENTION, AVC
Jacksonville, Florida, May 15-16, 1948

HOUSING

Adequate housing, within the financial means of all veterans and citizens, remains a primary domestic problem, particularly in the Southeast where average income has not kept pace with average costs of living.

1. We recommend that AVC take vigorous action to secure complete passage of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill, now before the U. S. House of Representatives. We urge that during the next four weeks each chapter and member of the S.E. Region of AVC bring pressure to bear on their particular congressmen to force passage of this bill. No satisfactory legislation has been adopted by the Congress or by any Southeastern state to provide the necessary financial resources, incentives, or controls essential to assure an over-all housing program, and we believe no other legislation proposed would establish so effective a program as the TEW Bill.

2. We urge passage of further legislation embodying the principle of co-operative housing projects for veterans, with substantial federal aid and guarantees.

3. We recommend modernization of building codes and practice of community planning by state and local governments. This would assist in providing more housing through use of new materials and methods, and assure sound construction.

4. The Housing and Rent Act of 1948 provides for changing the personnel of local rent control boards, and it is essential that members of these boards truly represent the interests of the group for whom they were appointed (i.e. tenants, landlords, public interest). We urge AVC chapters to survey their local boards and be vigilant in securing the appointment of personnel who actually represent the designated interests for which they were chosen.

HOUSING, continued

5. To speed the building of adequate housing, we recommend

a) that industry stress production of newer, better, less expensive materials.

b) that contractors, architects, and lending agencies charge lower percentage fees for lower-cost housing.

c) that labor abandon restrictive practices which increase costs through non-acceptance (without penalties) of new materials and methods.

d) that labor cooperate in increasing the number of apprentices for the building trades.

6. Retention of zoning practices, with respect to types of structures and establishments, which would sensibly establish harmony and equity, taking into consideration the needs and circumstances in each locality.

7. We ask help for veterans in judging prospective homes. We urge that all possible circulation be given to the principles and information set forth in the Atlanta Area Chapter's series, "Is It Worth It?"

8. In order to implement the Supreme Court's recent ruling on restrictive covenants, we recommend that AVC urge the several state and local legislative bodies to observe the ruling of the Supreme Court "to the letter" in all such cases.

9. We recommend that the S.E. Region set up a special committee, the purpose of which will be to study the practice of restrictive covenants with a view to making recommendations for alleviating housing conditions, especially in the S.E. Region.

10. We recommend that the NPC strongly urge that all chapters study the housing situations in their respective communities and insist that all chapters include reports on the same in their monthly chapter activity reports.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
of the
S. E. REGIONAL CONVENTION, AVC
Jacksonville, Florida, May 15-16, 1948

AGRICULTURE

1. The nation's farmers have astounded the world with the abundance of their production. The continuance of this effort is the hope of the world and is necessary to assure the successful rehabilitation of war devastated countries throughout the world.

2. Government support of farm incomes should be limited to periods when consumer buying power is low. Government assistance should be through the encouragement of higher consumption of farm products by means of special programs, such as school lunch programs, and stamp plans.

3. The gap between the nation's ability to market products and the ability of farmers to produce them must be closed. Therefore we urge full appropriation by Congress of funds for marketing research as authorized under the Hope-Flanagan Agricultural Research and Marketing Act of 1946.

4. We recommend that the "Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act" be continued and expanded so that its policy on good farming practices can be more widely applied. We commend the work of the Soil Conservation Service.

5. We believe that cooperatives should be fostered and encouraged as a matter of public policy. We oppose a special tax on dividends of cooperatives.

6. We favor the enactment of liberal credit practices and other legislation to foster family farm ownership.

7. We urge the state governments in the Southeast to recognize the absolute necessity for training 1,600,000 people who are at present being displaced from cotton production by mechanization. The "GI Bill" (Public Laws 346 and 16) affords financial resources to carry on a program of non-institutional vocational training in the rural areas, but it is up to the local State Departments of Education to establish such schools before the "GI Bill" can be utilized by the rural veterans. We urge the states to act immediately in establishing vocational

schools, and to make funds available with which non-veterans may receive similar training to that of veterans under the "GI Bill."

8. We urge Congress to strengthen institutional on-the-farm training by giving sufficient funds to the Veterans Administration for proper supervision of institutional on-the-farm training.

9. We ask the federal government to reopen the migratory farm labor camps and hospitals.

10. We recommend that migratory labor camp communities, privately owned and operated, be subject to the same regulations of health, education, and general welfare as are other communities in the state.

11. We recommend that present rural electrification legislation be retained without crippling amendments.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
of the
S. E. REGIONAL CONVENTION, AVC
Jacksonville, Florida, May 15-16, 1948

VETERANS AFFAIRS

We believe it is the duty of our Southeastern Southern states to render every assistance possible to each man or woman physically disabled in service in the armed forces of the U.S. and to the immediate families of those who made the supreme sacrifice in defense of our country.

We further believe that this assistance should include adequate medical, financial, and other benefits and aids.

We further believe our Southeastern group of Southern states should be actively interested in a program of rehabilitation and reintegration of the veteran into his community and state.

1. Education and Training.

a) We recommend extension of the federal on-the-job-training program with added vigilance against abuses, and specifically the strengthening of standards for approval of training establishments and courses so that the veteran may receive adequate training in jobs with sound futures. We urge the elimination of courses which are in reality subsidies to employers and which provide them with cheap labor at government expense.

b) We recommend the raising of the income ceilings to $300 per month for single veterans, $325 per month for married veterans without children and $10 a month for each child for married veterans with children. We also recommend the elimination of the two-year limitation for non-apprenticeship on-the-job-training program.

2. Medical Program.

a) We recommend elimination of restrictions on all medical and hospital personnel so that at least no available licensed personnel will be barred from employment by the VA Medical Department.

b) We recommend an additional appropriation by Congress to meet the increased cost of hospital construction and maintenance. We also recommend that

out-patient treatment for non-service connected disability in VA hospitals be authorized. At present only those veterans with service connected disabilities are entitled to out-patient treatment. This policy has worked an undue hardship on many veterans who are unable to pay for private treatment.

3. Veterans Administration.

We recommend that the VA make available more beds in VA hospitals within the Southeastern states. An insufficient number of beds has worked an undue hardship on veterans needing immediate medical care. Additional appropriations to cover this expense should be demanded, particularly as the need for more beds in VA hospitals throughout this region has become critical.

4. States Action.

a) We recommend that the states employ more Negro representatives for administrative work in state unemployment and state service offices.

b) We recommend that the states within our region carry on an orientation program to acquaint veterans with their rights and benefits under existing state and federal laws.

c) We recommend a state law to assist veterans in obtaining loans for business purposes by setting up a program whereby veterans can borrow up to $3000 for six years at a maximum interest of 4% on the unpaid balance. The bank or lending institution which lends the money could choose between the two arrangements for protection of its investment: the state will guarantee 90% of each individual loan or 20% of a total sum which the lending institution elects to set aside for the program.

5. Pensions.

We recommend that congressional action be requested to obtain additional compensation to veterans' dependents while the veterans are hospitalized for service connected disabilities. The maximum compensation to the dependents during the period of hospitalization should be $100 per month or a portion thereof,

providing the continuous period of hospitalization is for more than 30 days.

6. Insurance.

On account of non payment of premiums veterans have permitted National Service Life Insurance to lapse, to the detriment of those veterans and their families and dependents. We recommend that legislation be adopted by the Congress amending the internal revenue laws to permit all payments made to the government for NSLI premiums to be non-taxable items. This would encourage reinstatement and continuation of National Service Life Insurance by the greatest number of veterans, particularly among those in the low income brackets.

7. Terminal Leave Pay.

We urge the removal of any deadline for applying for terminal leave pay benefits by the War Department.

8. Loan Guaranty.

a) We recommend the elimination by Congress of the status of the so-called "Supervised Lenders" and putting of all lending institutions on the same basis as "Non-supervised Lenders."

b) We recommend the revision of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act to provide VA with more authority to act against builders and lenders who do not comply with the rules and regulations.

9. Miscellaneous.

We urge the removal of Section 11 of Public Law 866 which denies a veteran the right of appeal to the courts for pension claims. We recommend the establishment of a separate administrative organization outside of the VA to adjudicate these claims.

10. Southern Negro Veteran Survey.

The Negro veteran in the South has not been adequately serviced by local, state, and regional veterans agencies, and the Negro veteran has therefore been deprived of most of the benefits of existing veterans' legislation. The AVC recognizes as one of its major functions the guarantee of fair and equal treatment

of all veterans. Therefore this Convention recommends that the major project of the S.E. Region of AVC be a scientific survey to establish the exact status of the Negro veteran in the region. We recommend that the S.E. Regional Chairman enlist the cooperation of such organizations as the Council of Social Agencies, the Southern Regional Council, the Urban League, and others equipped to assist in the execution of this project. We urge that the National Planning Committee of AVC set aside a portion of the AVC Civil Rights Fund for this project, and that they conduct a specific drive to raise funds for it.

11. Veterans' Handbook.

This Convention is agreed that AVC's organizational activity in the S.E. shall be directed toward forming new chapters to push for increased services to all veterans. Therefore, we recommend that a handbook be prepared, outlining in clear, simple language the rights, services, and benefits to which veterans are entitled and for the securing of which they are organizing into chapters.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
of the
S. E. REGIONAL CONVENTION, AVC
Jacksonville, Florida, May 15-16, 1948

EDUCATION

1. Some political and educational leaders have suggested that regional colleges be formed in the Southeast. The present movement to further this aim is based on maintaining segregation in education in evasion of Supreme Court rulings. This Convention specifically opposes the establishment of segregated regional schools.

2. The Supreme Court has ruled in the Sipuel case that qualified individuals, regardless of race or creed, should be admitted to institutions for graduate and professional training within the state boundaries. Moreover, segregation in education is undemocratic and economically unsound. This Convention favors the admission of Negro students into any private or public college or university without discrimination, and the admission of white students to Negro educational institutions.

3. The educational facilities of the Southeast have long been inferior to those in other parts of the country -- the Army General Classification Test scores reveal that the relative performance of Southeastern and Northeastern men tested was white N.E., Negro N.E., white S.E., Negro S.E. -- and one of the contributing factors to this situation is the extremely low schedule of teachers' salaries in the Southeast. This Convention recommends that the minimum salary for teachers be set at $2400 per year.

4. Since the Southeast has a large percentage of the nation's children and a small percentage of the nation's income, we urge immediate passage of the federal aid to education bill now pending in Congress.

5. This Convention urges the establishment of adequate vocational training institutions to prepare the youth of the South for an increasingly industrialized society.

I. HOW THE IDEA DEVELOPED

THINKING ABOUT VALUES

A teacher in the group asked: "What kind of planning should be done in advance for a class, if students are to decide what is good to do?" The leader of the discussion smiled and looked around to see if there was any one who wanted to make a try at answering this question. This was in Savannah, Georgia and the group was composed of teachers and principals of schools in or near Savannah who were participating in a summer workshop for teachers.

Just as the leader of the discussion had smilingly tossed the question out to the group, they good-naturedly tossed it back to him. "Well," said the leader, "since we are at it, we might examine the question further. Instead of asking, how much planning should be done, we might ask: why plan at all. Don't students usually do what they like to do anyway when they are not under the supervision of the teacher or some other adult?" "You are certainly right," one person commented, "when you say that they do as they please. I have children in my class who come from homes which apparently offer nothing more to the children than a shelter, some food, and a few clothes to wear. As a consequence, these children exhibit all sorts of undesirable behaviors in school and on the streets." Then the discussion really began. Some commented by saying, "I think that...," others by, "I don't agree with...," and still others by "What we are saying seems to be this...." When it was all put together, the general feeling was as follows:

Grace, A. State aid and School Costs. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1938.

Mort, Paul R.
"What a School Dollar Buys," School Executive, LX III (Mar, 1944), 25-28.

Serfontein, V.
Cost of Primary and Secondary Education.

Vincent, Wm S.
"What Education Does Your Money Buy?" School Management XIII (January, 1944), 133-34

"Per Pupil Expenditures in City Schools," School Life, Vol. 28, No. 9. (June, 1946), 12-17.

Table - Six major current expense accounts. 1943-44.
Cities 2,500 - 9,999

"Public-School Cost Per Pupil by States," Journal of N. E. A., Vol. 35, (May, 1946), 257.

By states 1889-1943.

"Expenditures per Pupil in City Schools," School Life, Vol. 28, No. 3, (Dec. 1945), 22.

Hughes, Raymond M. "The Relative Educational Standing of the 48 States," School and Society LX (Sept. 16, 1944) 190-92.

Farr, Maude. College Salaries, 1941-42 U. S. Office of Ed., 1945. (Circulation No. 232)

Tyler, Tracy F. and Willey, Malcom A. "Regional Comparisons of Higher Education," School and Society, Vol. 63 (March 2, 1946) 157-158.

Has table: State and Local Funds for Higher Ed. Per Capita of Total Population, 1939-40.

See table p. 48 Salaries
Ed. Digest (Jan. 1946)
Gives or. annual salaries of teachers, supervisors, and principals 1935-36; 1942-43.

Eby, Kermit. "Labor's Program for Teachers," Ed. Digest, XI (Jan 1946) 17-19. from T. C. Record XLVII (Oct., 1945)
An. Salary - Year ending 1944, Inc.) $1550. 5% of counties' teachers received less than $600 a yr.

Grace, A. State Aid and School Costs. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1938.

Mort, Paul R. "What a School Dollar Buys," School Executive, LXIII (Mar. 1944), 25-28.

Serfontcin, V. Cost of Primary and Secondary Education.

Vincent, Williams. "What Education Does Your Money Buy?" School Management, XIII (January, 1944), 133-34.

A MANUAL OF EXPLANATIONS

AND INSTRUCTIONS ON

A STUDY OF RECONVERSION
As it Affects War Workers and Veterans

BY

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta (3), Georgia

INTRODUCTION

The Southern Regional Council is making a fact-gathering study of what has happened and is happening to war workers and veterans. With the network of able people associated with it as Fellows, the Council feels that it is in a position to make such a study. The Fellows of the Council live scattered about all over the area in which the Council is interested. Each Fellow now has a real opportunity to help the Council. If you, as a Fellow, cooperate, and if the other Fellows cooperate, by doing the work required to take some case histories on a sample basis, the Council feels that it can present a picture that will be representative of the South.

THE INTERVIEW SCHEDULE --- FAMILY AND VETERAN DATA

The Family and Veteran Interview Schedule form is set up with the family data on the front or first page, and with the veteran data on the back page. The questions you will attempt to gather answers on from the families you interview are set up in ledger form in order to give a graphic view, in one or two glances at the page, of the whole family and the veteran or group of veterans in one family.

We hope, by reducing the area of things we are inquiring about to such catagories as can be laid out in ledger form, that we have achieved as much simplicity as possible, simplicity and ease in running the interview, in working out methods of analysis, and in doing the actual analysis work. We

are not asking you to gather any data that we cannot in turn analyze and use in its entirety.

The only exceptions to categories laid out in ledger form are the last four questions on the first page. The 13th questions bears on the reliability of information given by the person or persons interviewed, and the 14th, 15th, and 16th questions center around the stability of the family from the beginning of the war to now and the outlook for stability of the family after the war.

Please make free use of the space supplied for "interviewer's comments" in giving us additional facts about the family. In addition, give your interpretation of facts supplied on the form and called for by specific questions. This will provide us with eyes for analytical interpretation of not only the one interview schedule involved, but also of all the interview schedules coming from your own locality. When you have finished the interview work, if you will write a summary report about war workers and veterans from your experience in running the interviews, you will be helping us to draw important conclusions from the study.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR

CHART ONE

Headings

Location: Please supply here the name of the town where you are interviewing, or, if a rural area, the nearest postoffice town.

Race of the Family: Supply here "white", "Negro", "Chinese", etc., whatever the race of the family is.

Interviewer's Name: Supply here your own name.

Survey Number: It may develop that we can repeat this survey several times, making periodic studies; but for the purpose of the present study, the survey number is "One" -- meaning that this is the first survey.

Interview Number: Number your own interviews in the order in which they were run - 1, 20, 54, etc.

Columns

You will notice from the heading just above the columns that the family you are interviewing is to be considered as it was in 1940. The members of this family in 1940 should include the natural group of people who were housed together as a single family unit, presumably using a single kitchen at that time; and children who might have been absent from the family shelter in 1940 but were still indentified with the household group: e.g. unmarried children away at school or at work, who had no homes of their own. Therefore, the family will be made up of the father and mother -- if both or either were living in 1940 -- plus all unmarried children, plus any married children who were separated from their husbands or wives and back home for the greater part of 1940, plus any married children who, together with their husbands or wives, might have been boarding with the home folks through the greater part of 1940, plus any relatives with no homes of their own, who might have lived with this family through the greater part of 1940. The family chart should exclude, however, any children who were married and living apart from this family in their own homes in 1940.

If you come across single persons (e.g., two girls sharing an apartment) do not pass them up. Get the data on the families which they represent. Make note of the residence of the parents or family heads after the names of such parents or family heads.

Note that the family chart falls into two divisions:: the IN 1940 division, which includes columns one through six; and the PRESENT division, which includes columns seven through twelve. Bear in mind that in the first division we want a picture of the family as it was in 1940.

Beginning at the left, the first bracket should give names of family members. Here please supply the given names of the members of this family in 1940. This will provide easy identification later for those members who are now in the armed services or, having been discharged, are veterans.

Present Age (column 1): Please supply the present age rather than the age in 1940, as this is the easiest way to avoid the trouble of computing the present age from the 1940 figure.

Sex (column 2): This is simply M for male, or F for female.

Family Relationship (column 3): This means the relationship

of that particular family member to the head of the family. If the father was dead in 1940, the mother would be considered the head of the family, if she was in 1940 the actual family manager. If, however, it is easily determined that an older son or daughter was the actual family manager in 1940, he or she would be considered the family head. Other family relationships will be "wife", "son", "daughter", "son-in-law", "daughter-in-law", "sister-in-law", "mother-in-law", etc.

Marital Status (column 4): Show the marital status as of 1940. Write mar. for married; sing. for single; sep. for separated.

Principal Occupation (column 5): This means the occupation at which each member of the family was employed for all or for the most part of 1940: "lawyer", "farmer", "farm helper", "mechanic", "nurse", "stenographer" -- whatever the occupation was. "School" as an occupation in 1940 indicates that the younger members of the family were in school and had no paid job.

Where Working (column 6): This means the town or nearest post office town to the place of actual work of each family member in 1940. It usually will be the place of residence, unless, of course, certain family members commuted from the town in which they lived to a nearby place for work. In such a case give the name of the town in which they actually worked.

Present Marital Status (column 7): (NOTE: Questions 7 through 12 draw out information on family and occupational changes since 1940) This means the marital status at the present time. This is intended to give a picture of the development of the parental family to new families, only, and does not purport to catch the moral side of marriage. Conceivably, one family member might have been married and divorced one or more times, then married or separated or divorced again. We are interested in the present marital status only, and not in delineating each step involved in previous marriages. This question is closely related to the next following question, and is not complete in its information without the supplementary information following the next question.

Year Marital Status Changed --if changed (column 8): This supplements the preceeding question by giving information on when the 1940 marital status changed. Give simply the year in which the change occurred. If a person who was single in 1940 married in 1942, separated in 1943, then

remarried in 1944, simply insert 1942. This gives the date of first breaking away from the parental family. Do not give dates of subsequent changes in marital status.

Present Principal Occupation (column 9): Give here principal occupation at which each family member is presently employed. Sometimes a person will be found to have two jobs. In this case give the principal or most important job. Again the information given in this column is closely related to the information to be given under the next following question and is incomplete without the supplementation given in the next question. The information given in these two columns is to be compared with the occupational information, as the family members were employed in 1940, with occupations in 1940. The purpose of these two questions is to catch advancements made in work skills and earning levels since 1940, or retrogressions, as the case may be. For analytical purposes we can use only the present occupation. In the pre-test interviewing, a case was found where two daughters took USES war work training in welding. One of the daughters did not take a war job, but secured instead a job as telephone operator, where she continues to work at the present time. The other daughter went to the Brunswick Shipping Yards and worked as a welder for more than a year, then returned home and secured her present job as a telephone operator. In giving adequate information on such a family, it is of importance to give enough additional information to show the work skill development of each family, if such information is readily available. Such additional information, however, will have to be shown in the space for the interviewer's comments and identified by the line letter and the column number. Prefix each comment or extension of remarks with the line letter and question number to which it relates. In case of family members who are at present in the armed services, simply state "armed services". If a family member is now in school and not employed in a paid job, regardless of whether that person is a returned war veteran or not, the "school" answer to the question is important to show preparation for future employment.

Year Present Occupation Began (column 10): This is closely related to and is almost a part of the preceding question, and has already been explained above. It is important to fill in this information, so please don't leave spaces blank under this question, as doing so will destroy the usefulness of the preceding question.

Where Now Working (column 11): This question calls for the actual town in which the member's place of employment is located, or the nearest postoffice town in case of farm or rural work. Answers to this question go much further than providing

a comparison with answers in column 6. Answers to this question show the absence of members of the family who may be away at war work. Taking the whole study, answers to this question may help delineate "labor sheds", and may also bring out something on housing conditions and distance people travel from residence to work. For full development in this question area, however, it will be necessary for the interviewer to give full particulars in the space for additional remarks. The question must be left blank, of course, for those family members who are presently in the Armed Service, as it is not permissible or desirable to seek information as to the whereabouts of service men and women.

What Kind Work Skill Training Received? Where? and When? (column 12): The more focal answers to these questions will be those courses offered under the sponsorship of USES, such as Welding, Blacksmithing, Assembly Line Mechanics, etc. The frequency of appearance of such war work skill training courses will be of vast importance to the future of the South. It will determine the improvement in work skill levels of Southern people. Such answers as Stenographic Courses, Business Courses, etc., are important, as the percentages of such training in the region will determine some of the potentials of the South, as well as reveal the desire of the people to improve their lot when given proper stimulation to do so. Please give full answers as to the year such training was received and the location of the place received.

Names of Members of the Family Who Were Present During the Interview (Item 13): Simply write the given names of the one or several family members, as shown on Chart One who were present during the interview. This enables both the interviewer and analyst to glance hurriedly back through Chart One to determine the age and family connection of the one or ones supplying the information. Also it can be assumed that information from family members, especially from the younger members will be more reliable if some other family member is present when the information is given.

What Places Has This Family Lived Since 1940? (Item 14): List each town or post office (if lived on farms) of different places this family has lived. This is important to show lack of stability and amount of dislocation of the family by reason of moving around, perhaps, from one war plant town to another. One family taken in the pre-test had made one movement from Georgia to a place in Canada, moved back to Florida, then to northern New York, then back to Georgia, all since the beginning of the war.

Does This Family Consider Its Present Place of Work and Living As Permanent or Temporary? (Item 15): The answer to this question might be simply "permanent" or "temporary". But this question is to be answered from the interviewer's judgment after discussing it with those interviewed. Any additional remarks that explain or qualify the pat answers by the interviewers will be helpful.

Does This Family Seem to Have Any Firm Plans for the Post-War Days Ahead? What Plans?(Item 16): This question, in two parts will be answered by the interviewer, based on his judgment after discussing the situation with those interviewed. It might be "Yes, will move back to farm left lying out, and can't rent to others, and want to move back anyway"; or "Prefers farming to city work and hectic housing situation" ; or "No, feels that we are out of so many things, such as automobiles and washing machines, that plenty of work will be going on where he is"; or "No, don't seem to have thought about what they may do after the war". All additional remarks will be helpful here. Try not to leave this question blank on any interview schedule. If interviewer has talked with them and still can't determine what their plans are, the correct answer would be usually "no plans", though in a few cases the interviewer might have to supply such an answer as "can't determine". In the latter case it would be well to add some remarks explaining the situation.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR

CHART TWO

As the general heading at left top indicates, this part of the interview schedule if for information on veterans who derive from the original family of 1940, also on veterans who have become affiliated by marriage with members of the original family. Husbands or wives of original family members are included becasue the original family members whose husbands or wives are now veterans are basically affected by veteran's problems.

While veterans may be relatively few in number in sample families at the present time, later on they will be almost as numerous as enlisted men now are. One of the chief values of this and later studies may be to trace the increase, and rate of increase, in number of veterans in their natural family settings, in order to push the veterans and their problems into public consciousness.

Name: In the bracket headed "Name" at the extreme left side of the page, list each family member who is a veteran by the member's "given" name. The given name affords ready identification with information listed on the front page.

When all family-member veterans are listed, skip a line and list "family affiliate veterans" by listing the family member's "given" name, not the affiliate's, and adding in each instance the word "husband" or "wife", whichever the case may be (E.g. "Jane's husband). By doing this a ready identification of veterans' problems can be made with information on the front page.

Present Age (column 1): The age of family members appearing again on this page is necessary to shortcut analysis work, as an entirely separate analysis will be made on the veteran's information. The present age of the "family member affiliate" appears here for the first time. Note:: give this age and subsequent information on the husband or wife who has married the family member, and not on the family member as this, of course, is information on each veteran, per se.

Sex (column 2): M or F, as the case may be. Again this repetition of some previous information is called for solely to expidite analysis work.

Occupation 1940 (column 3): In the case of a family member this information appears again purely for layout work in analysis; but, of course, this information on the veteran husband or wife of a family member appears for the first time, and it is very pertinent information. A s was explained for similar information asked for on Chart One, this means the main or most important occupation at which this person worked all or most of 1940. In case of family members, it is merely transposing information gathered in Chart One.

Occupation When Inducted (column 4): This means the job or occupation the veteran worked at, at the very time of induction. This will show any net change, due to the war, in occupation since 1940. In some cases, as shown by other studies, many professional people left off their normal professional work to take up essential war work. One business administrator of a large farm insurance company in the mid-West dropped his normal work to become an operator of a street bus in Washington, D. C. This may have happened in cases of people who still later may have been inducted into service. Of course many salesmen of goods and services discontinued during the war may have turned to other work, then later have gone into the army.

When Inducted (column 5): This simply means the date to the nearest month of the year when the veteran was inducted. This question is related to the previous question and also to all of the questions that follow which are concerned with war service and what may have happened in the way of additional training, etc., to the veteran while in the armed service.

Occupational or Professional Training Received While In Service (column 6): List any training, such as radio, blacksmithing, pilot training, mechanical training, bookkeeping training, etc., which might give the veteran added qualifications for livelihood work as he returns to civilian life. Many doctors, dentists, etc., were given training far beyond that received by them up to the time of their induction. D o not include strictly military training, which is of no particular value to the veteran as he returns to his work as a civilian.

When Discharged (column 7): This means the date to the nearest month in the year he was discharged.

Disability (column 8): Give the nature of any disability, such as loss of limbs, sight, hearing, or other impediments to his physical makeup and health. In other words, any disability he received as a soldier which would be a liability, occupationally or otherwise, as he becomes again a civilian.

Note:: Questions 5 through 8 are concerned with period of the veteran's experiences in the armed service to determine (1) his occupational advancement or retrogression, as a result of the service, and (2) the government's natural obligation to this veteran.

Job Placement Sought (column 10): This information may be difficult to get from a third person. If the veteran is absent, try to have the person you are interviewing call in the wife or mother of the veteran, who may know more particulars about the difficulties the veteran encountered in getting a job after leaving the service. The wife or mother may be hazy about the different agencies which are set up to aid veterans in reemployment. The veteran himself, in many instances, may be quite confused and ignorant of all such aid offered veterans. It is one of the purposes of this study to try to determine how much veterans and their families know about all these services. Government administrators, themselves, are not yet quite clear on methods and policies of government aid to veterans which must finally be coordinated to be of use to the veterans. List all such things as USES, Selective Service, Counsellors (for veterans) which are set up as reemploy-

ment aids. In addition, list anything the reporter may tell you such as Veterans Administration, Social Security Board, etc., to whom that veteran may have applied for aid in obtaining a job.

Results (column 11): Give here whether or not the veteran did get a job, each one of the several times he may have sought job placement aid. This question is closely related to and is a part of the preceeding question.

Business or Farm Purchase Aid Sought (column 12): The principal financial aids for business or private enterprise purposes are: (1) small loans for the establishment of small businesses, and (2) small loans (net $2,000) extended to veterans for the purchase of farm land, under certain conditions. Simply say "farm loans" or "business", but be sure to question closely on this, as it is not enough to state that the veteran knows about these loan facilities, but "so and so tried it and didn't get it, so I knew there was no use trying it, etc..." On the other hand, if the veteran tried to get a farm loan at two or more separate times, and for some reason one or more of these attempts were unsuccessful, we need to know about each attempt separately.

Results (column 13): This question is closely related to and is a part of the preceeding question. There are several conditions to be met by the veteran before a loan can be granted him either for the establishment of a small business or for the purchase of a farm. We need to know, in each case, the reason the officials gave the veteran for not granting each separate loan application made (if more than one application was made), and the reasons in the veteran's mind why the loan was refused. In other words, if the veteran evaluated that certain political or other pressures were present in his case which prevented his favorable consideration, we need to know it. S uch answers more properly belong in the place for Additional Comments with a notation, such as D-13, to indicate to what question the extension remarks belong.

Restored to Pre-induction Job. What Job? (column 14): There are certain reemployment rights extended each veteran under certain conditions which require the employer to restore the veteran to the last or equal job at which the veteran was employed at the time of his induction. We need to know here if this veteran did get restored to his job. We need to know further that the veteran did or did not seek his pre-induction job again. Many veterans have reported that they did not desire to be restored to their former job, that they now could

do more skilled work and had more opportunities than they had at the time of induction. We need to know the reason. If the reason is too complicated for a simple statement, then list the reasons as an extension answer in the Additional Comments.

Present Occupation (column 15): Give here the actual occupation at which this veteran is engaged at the present time. If it is a paid occupation, the present occupation affords a ready index to livelihood opportunities open to returning soldiers at the present time. If it is " school" this provides an index to the alertness of the veteran toward his future wellbeing. All in all, the answer to this question is full of meaning when it is compared with questions 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, and 12.

INSTRUCTIONS ON SAMPLING

It is recognized that the sample readily obtainable with the Council's resources cannot be truly representative of the whole region. On the other hand, no facts are available at the moment, and what is obtained will be at least of help to us in outlining the picture.

The method of determining families to interview must be strictly random sampling.

It is necessary to take every precaution to see that no individual or personal bias of either the interviewer or the analyst infiltrates, even though unconsciously, into the results. We must employ some sample method that uses a chance system, but arbitrarily determines the particular house to use for sample families. Once that sample house is determined, we must interview every separate family living in that house, with certain exceptions for apartment houses. Otherwise, we might use some partiality in a number of similar situations, and the accumulative bias would seriously affect the results.

M any random sample methods have been used successfully by researchers, but with the limited time we can ask the Fellows to give to this work, the sample method we can employ must be extremely simple and practical. We have used one method on a pre-test basis that seems both easy and adequate. But for purposes of comparability between the several interviewers working on the study, each interviewer must use the same sample method. The interviewer should use it rigidly, allowing no small variations to creep in, no matter how insignificent.

We present the sampling method to be used in this study as follows:

Distribution by population with special groups within the population:

If there are special government-owned or other war housing projects in your sample town or city, or if there are cotton mills or mining villages in or near the sample town and city and these villages have special characteristics of their own, divide the interviews between the villages and the rest of the city on a population percentage basis and run them as if you were dealing with two sample communities.

How to select sample houses in the town or city.

1. Determine the distance from the principal (or largest) railroad passenger depot or terminal to the city limits, going directly east as possible. If there is no through street eastward direct from the station, take the nearest through street, right or left from the station and begin your counting at the point on this street nearest the station. This distance can be determined either by actually counting the number of blocks, or from a city map, or by measuring to the nearest tenth of a mile on the speedometer of an automobile..

2. Determine the street that crosses this street nearest the half-way mark from the depot to the city limits. Again this can be determined by actually counting the blocks, or from a city map, or by using an automobile speedometer to the nearest tenth of a mile.

3. After determining this half-way crossing street, turn right on this crossing street and begin counting the houses on the right side. Continue counting to determine the 17th house according to the procedure outlined below. This procedure is followed in order to introduce changes in direction and other chance variations necessary to scatter the sample houses about over the town.

When you reach the end of the block without reaching the 17th house, cross to the opposite side of the street and resume your counting with the first house in the new block (a new block is determined by the complete crossing of two streets; forks or street branches or alleyways are to be disregarded in determining the end of a block). Continue counting on this new side of the street until the 17th house is reached, crossing other blocks without any further changes in side of the street..

Once the 17th house on the street is found, it becomes the sample house. Ordinarily every separate family living in the sample house is to be interviewed, except in the case of apartments as noted below.

4. If no family living in the sample house is at home, or if the sample house is vacant for <u>any</u> reason, or if the family refuses to be interviewed, revert to the 16th house. If people in the 16th house in turn are not at home, revert to the 15th house, on backward through the 14th, 13th, etc., until a house with people at home is found. Interview every family in the final sample house taken, unless it is an apartment house

where many families live.

When several interviews (one for each separate family) are run in the same sample house (1) each interview is to be numbered separately, and (2) the number of each additional interview run in that same house is to be added, but set off in parenthesis. E.G. Interview Number 26 --(27,28); Interview Number 27 --(26,28); Interview Number 28 --(26,27) respectively for three interviews, numbers 26, 27, 28, taken in the same house.

In case the sample house found is an apartment house, take two families as follows:

Take the first family on your right nearest the entrance. If this family is not at home take any family nearest the entrance who may be at home. After interviewing the family on the ground floor, go to the top floor. Take the family at home nearest the stairs or elevator. Now, in case no family is at home on either the ground floor or the top floor, try the next floor downward from the top floor for the second family, etc. Apartment houses include any house housing four families or more, irrespective of whether the house be wood or brick or one or more stories high. In case the apartment has only one floor, take any two families.

Row houses are counted as a separate house for each entrance or group of entrances if these additional entrances serve apartments or separate housekeeping floors all of which are above the ground floor. And in the case of any large house having four or more families, treat this as one house, and treat any large house as one house for counting purposes, and each row house (if serving one family only) and each group of entrances serving one ground floor and all floors above it as one house for counting purposes.

6. After the first interview, begin your counting over again - from the first to the 17th house. Begin your new count (starting at one) at the next house to the 17th house and not at any substituted sample house, on the same side of the street, going in the same direction. Count from this house to the house at the end of the block. If the 17th house was the last house in the block, begin your new count at the first house across the block going in the same direction until you come again to a 17th house (which becomes the new sample house) or to the last house in the new block.

If your count of the last house in the block is an <u>odd</u> number, and is not <u>divisible</u> by three, turn left at the corner,

and resume your counting on the new block on the new street in the new direction with the first house on the lefthand side of the street.

If your count of the last house in the block is an even number, and is not divisible by three, turn right at the corner and resume your counting on the new block on the new street in the new direction with the first house on the righthand side of the street.

When the count reached at the last house is divisible by three, either an odd or even number, continue your counting straight ahead on the same side of the street in the same direction.

When the end of the first block, whether you have gone either right or left or straight ahead, is reached, alternate to the opposite side and resume your counting until you come to the 17th house, which becomes your next sample house. If necessary, find substitute sample house as outlined above.

What to do in case your street leads to a dead end, or is interrupted by a park, college, factory district or other non-residential area, or reaches the outer edge of town.

Move three blocks toward the principal depot, then resume your counting on the righthand side of the street. If the first three blocks toward the depot are still in a non-residential area, move three more blocks toward the station for another try. If it fails again, move three more, and on three blocks at a time until a residential area is found. If all this fails to locate in a residential area, and you are pulled completely back to the depot without finding a residential area, begin your whole sample location procedure over again, going first south, then west, then north, as the case may be, toward the city limits. Take the halfway street as a new starting point, proceeding as you did on the eastbound street.

Special note on sampling in rural areas.

No survey involving Southern people can be complete unless it covers rural families as well as city families. We realize that many of the Fellows do not have cars. We realize also that those who do have cars have terrific problems

in getting gasolene for driving needs. If you do have a car, we earnestly hope you can spare enough driving to interview a few rural families.

In order to be systematic in our sampling procedure, we are setting out a rural sampling plan to give us as many families as possible with as little driving as possible. The plan is as follows:

Locating sample starting point and sample families

Lead out onto the main road from your town to the nearest next town that is a county seat, whether that town is the county seat of an adjoining county or of the same county in which the sample town is located. Go two miles from the city limits of the sample town, and take the first public road that turns off either right or left from this main road. From where you turn, count every farm house and tenant house in sight within two hundred yards of the road on both sides of the road. Take the seventh house as your sample house, and interview all families living in this house. Continue your counting from this house, again taking all the houses in sight within two hundred yards of the road, finding the next seventh house for your sample house.

Determining any changes in direction

In case you come to another road, either crossing or forking off from or running into the road you are on, let the last house you have counted determine, on a chance method, the direction in which you are to continue your sampling:

If the choice lies between two directions, in case of a fork or turn off, if the count 'from the last sample house) of the house nearest the fork or turn, is an odd number, take the leftmost direction, continuing on; and if the count is an even number take the rightmost direction.

If the choice in direction lies between three directions , as in the case of a crossroad, if the count of the last house (from the last sample house) is an odd number and is not divisible by three, take the left turn; if the count is an even number and is not divisible by three, take the righthand turn. In case of either an odd number or an even number that is divisible by three, go straight across -- the road that leads off between the rightmost and leftmost turn.

In rural areas when roads are apt to lead off anywhere, and in any direction, situations may be encountered where the above plan cannot be followed to the letter. At some country church or country store crossing, five or six roads may come together. In case you have more than three choices of direction, use the number which would fall on the next house as a starting number and count the turns (roads leading off) round and round in a clockwise direction (excluding the road by which you have come to the community) until you have counted to seven. Take the road on which the count of seven falls.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SAMPLING
IN NEGRO NEIGHBORHOODS

Allocation of interviews by population and neighborhoods within a town or city.

We must make every effort possible to have our sample representative of the Negro population in the town or city in which the sample is taken.

Consult with Negro organizations and their leaders, such as the Urban League, NAACP, Negro insurance companies, and other civic or business groups who know Negro neighborhoods. Designate to each neighborhood its percentage of the total Negro population in your town or city. Decide approximately how many interviews you can run and allocate the number of interviews proportionately among the important neighborhoods and communities.

Determination of the starting point and sample houses in the neighborhood.

Determine the approximate number of blocks along the principal or outstanding business or residential street in the neighborhood. Going away from the heart or central part of the sample town or city, turn right at the street that crosses and leads off to the right at a point nearest the half-way point of this principal street as it goes through the Negro community. Begin counting houses on the right side of this street. Take the seventh house as your sample house. After every seventh or sample house, start the count at one again. Interview every family living in the sample house, unless it is an apartment house. An apartment house covers any house, regardless of size or construction that houses more than four families.

In an apartment house, take as your sample families one family on the ground floor, and one family on the top floor, if the house has more than one story. Take the first family on your right, going in, nearest the entrance, or the nearest family to the entrance regardless of whether on the right or left.

For the purpose of counting houses, take every apartment house as one house, and each ground floor with all other floors directly above the ground floor in row houses, as one separate house.

Changes in direction

When a side street or residential alley-way leads off from the street, on your side of the street, while counting houses, determine whether or not you change directions in your sampling as follows: If the side street or alley-way is encountered between your last sample house and the next seventh house in your count, and you have a choice in directions, make the turn and resume your counting along the left side in the new block, (1) if the count from your last sample house to the last house before the side street is an odd number, and (2) if the sample house was the last house in the block as you encountered the turn-off. But when the latter is the case, limit your sampling on the new street or alley-way to just one sample house -- the seventh house from the last sample house. Then return to the street from whence you made the turn. Renew your counting on the same side of the street and in the same direction as you were going before making the turn.

However, when the count from your last sample house to last house as you encounter the side street is an even number, do not make any turn, but continue on the same side of the street, and continue your counting with the first house in the new block.

When you reach the end of a block caused by a complete crossing of your street by another street, the other street extending in both right and left directions, determine whether you change directions and which direction in the following manner::

(1) When the count from your last sample house to the last house in the block is an odd number and is not divisible by three, make the turn to your left (on crossing street) and resume your counting with the first house on the left side on the new street.

(2) When the count at the cross street is an even number and is not divisible by three, make the turn to your right (on the crossing street) and resume your counting with the first house in the block on your righthand side of the new street.

When your sample house was the last house in the block, go straight ahead on the same street you are on and resume your counting with the first house in the new block on the same side of the street.

When the count at the cross street is either an odd or

even number that is divisible by three, go straight ahead on the same street you are on and resume your counting with the first house in the new block on the opposite side of the street.

Dead Ends, etc.

When you encounter a dead end of a street, or when the Negro neighborhood ends along a street, revert to the last street from which you made a turn in order. Resume your counting from one continuing on this last street in the same direction and on the same side of the street as you would have if you had not turned off. In case this street was the principal business or residential street from which you determined your starting point, go back two blocks towards the heart or central part of town, make a righthand turn, and begin from a new starting point, by taking the first house on the righthand side of the street, as you turn.

The PEOPLE'S PLAN for

RECONVERSION

PAC's Pamphlet of the Month No. 2

APRIL 1946
Vol. 1 No. 4

New South
FORMERLY THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER

GI Programs in the South—An Alabama Survey

By William B. Twitty
Field Representative, Veterans Services Division
Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ALABAMA sent about 300,000 men to the armed forces, and about one out of every three men sent or volunteered was a Negro. Today over 200,000 of these men who spent from three to five years of their life defeating the enemy have been returned. These men have many needs. I happen to be an Alabama veteran myself. I was interested to learn if this thing called the GI Bill, which provided me and other veterans with certain opportunities for the time we spent in service, were really so, or if it were just political talk and agency answer—agency answer that's always "No," or "Sorry, Mack, you're just a little late."

I drove 12,000 miles over the State of Alabama, and I talked with veterans from all parts of the state. I also talked to State and Federal workers who were hired to help veterans, and I talked to business men, labor, religious, political, and community leaders.

I tried to find out from officials what was being done for veterans all over the state. But I found no one in the state who really knew what was being done from Allsboro to Mobile. I live in Allsboro and knew what was going on there, but I had to go to Mobile to find out what was happening there.

Opportunities

Veterans in Alabama have by law certain opportunities and benefits. NEW SOUTH, in the February issue, grouped the main benefits under the headings of information, jobs and education.

1. *Information*: If an Alabama veteran is interested in a job, unemployment compensation, or apprenticeship training, he should go to the U. S. Employment Office. If a veteran wants to know about education, or job-training, or file a claim, he should go to the County Service Commissioner. The Service Commissioner is employed by the state to assist veterans, and there is one in every Alabama County. If the veteran wants his old job back he sees his draft board. For general information and exact details regarding training, claims, or other problems, he may see a veterans administration representative.

2. *Jobs*: Officials who talk to veterans daily say the men are interested primarily in two things: One, to train for a better job than they had before the war and, if they had no job, to train for a job offering good pay. Two, to go into business. They are not too particular about what kind of business, and are often interested in going into a business in which they have had no experience or training. Yet many veterans with families or folks depending on them find it urgent to start work at the earliest possible date. These men register with the U. S. Employment Office and, if they are not placed, are eligible for $20.00 per week until they find a job, or for 52 weeks. During the month of December the U. S. Employment Office, throughout Alabama, interviewed 81,329 veterans; placed 2,381, and had 26,993 in their active files waiting

JULY 1946
Vol. 1 No. 7

New South
FORMERLY THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER

Education and Crime

By Mary Ruth Graham
Research Assistant, Bureau of Public Administration
University of Alabama
(From Alabama School Journal)

WE who are interested in the role that the public school system plays in preparing boys and girls for profitable and constructive lives would naturally like to know in what measure education or the lack of education contributes to a person's failure to live a law-abiding life. How does the educational standard of Alabama's prison population compare with that of the general population? Is there evidence that ignorance among Alabama citizens could be blamed in part for the crime that exists in the state?

One-third Semi-literate

A tabulation has been made of all parolees released by the Alabama Board of Pardons and Paroles during its first five years of operation—from Sept. 15, 1939, to Aug. 1, 1944. This tabulation included data on the educational status of parolees. Since there is no evidence that the Parole Board has selected its parolees on the basis of education, it is reasonably safe to assume that the educational level for parolees in this five-year period would approximate the educational standard for the prison population during the same period of time. Hence, the term "parolee" educational achievement will be used interchangeably with "prisoner" educational level.

Of the 3,902 parole cases studied in light of educational achievement, 17.3 percent had never attended school at all, while the percentage of the general population of Alabama 25 years of age and over that has had no schooling is 6.7. This comparison reveals that almost three times as great a percentage of the parolees had never gone to school as was true of the general population. Furthermore, 37.6 percent, or over one-third of the parolee group, had gone no farther in school than the third grade. This means that over one-third of the people who go to prison are semi-literate at best.

At the same time, only 9.5 percent of the entire parolee group had attended high school. Of the general population in Alabama, 21.8 percent has attended high schools. In other words, the people who constitute the prison population of Alabama have attended high school at less than one-half the rate of the general population.

The disparity between the rates on college attendance is still higher. One and two-tenths percent of Alabama parolees attended college, as compared to 7 percent of the general population. Thus almost six times as great a percentage of the general population as of parolees have attended college.

Negro Schooling Lower

Further analysis of the relationship between crime and education has been made on the basis of race. While 9.4 percent of the white parolees had never been to school, only 3.2 percent, or one-third as great a percentage, of the general white population have had no school

FEBRUARY, 1946
Vol. 1 No. 2

New South
FORMERLY THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER

A Chance for the Veteran —and for the South

By George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services
Southern Regional Council

THE problem of building a richer civilization for the South is deeply involved with the problem of our returning veterans. If veterans, as they come home, can get their shoulders to the wheel of Southern progress we can be reasonably sure of our future; if not, the handicaps of the South will return more often and in worse forms. The opportunity we give our veterans has a direct bearing on the South's opportunity to build its future prosperity; fitting the veteran back into civilian life is a step toward fitting the South into the pattern of a higher American economy.

Congress did a good job of reflecting the will of the people when it outlined the rights and benefits of veterans of World War II. The help veterans are entitled to is generous. Whether they will get all that the laws make available depends on information and administration.

Benefits

The chief veteran benefits may be grouped as follows:

1. *Information*: The responsible Government agencies try to see to it that within reach of every veteran is a place where he can learn what help he can get in making readjustment to civilian life.

2. *Jobs*: Here the main responsibility rests, as it should, on the veteran himself. He has a statutory right to go back to his old job, or one like it, if he had a regular job before he went to war. If he had no permanent job before—as most veterans did not—he has to find one himself. He will get preferential help from the local U. S. Employment Service office, or he can ask his draft board to help him find a job. If he happened to have a Government job before he went into service, he can almost certainly get it back. If he plans to be self-employed, as businessman or farmer, he has a chance—though not a very good chance—to get favorable financing. He gets a clumsy preference in buying surplus commodities, which could be helpful if he plans to go in business for himself. If his business or farm yields less than $100 a month, the Government will make up the difference between $100 and what he actually takes in each month, for a year. If he can't find work he can get unemployment compensation.

3. *Pensions*: These are graduated to fit the degree of disability. The veteran who comes back well and whole is, of course, on his own. One of the major administrative tasks of state and federal governments for years to come will be the handling of claims for changes in pension status. Claims work is handled for the veteran free of charge.

4. *Education*: This is the master benefit. The Government makes it a principle that any veteran can get substantial help in making up for education lost because of the war. For the disabled, the Veterans Administration will work out a complete rehabilitation program, and will just about foot the bill. The veteran without disability can make his own choice of the kind of education he wants.

37- Veterans

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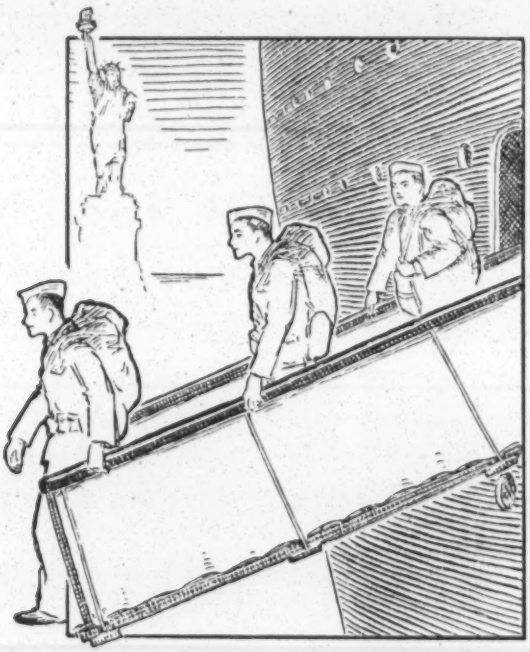

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These are the Roots

America's Children—millions of them!

White, Black, Red, Brown, Yellow — and Mixtures of these.

All created in the image and likeness of God.

All vibrantly alive, carefree, and looking forward eagerly to the future.

All accepting those about them as fellow passengers on the voyage of life.

All feeling that the world will remain as rosy-hued as it is in their eyes today.

All marching into the future with heads high, and hearts filled with the wonder and joy of living—of being FREE Americans—

Truly are they the roots of all that we can ever hope to be!

What about these children of ours, America?

Shall we let these roots grow in TRUTH and BEAUTY as the Author of Creation intended that they should?

Or will those of us who have lived long enough, and narrowly enough to have our minds warped with TWISTED NOTIONS OF RACE AND CREED—tie millstones of HATRED and PREJUDICE about the feet of these young people of ours?

Shall we try to use eyes blurred by unjust customs and un-American traditions; hands roughened by too long a use of the master's whip; and souls bound by cords of "I-am-better-than-thou"—to try to paint for these young people another canvas to take the place of the one painted on Calvary's Hill to GLORIFY THE FATHERHOOD OF GOD AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN?

Shall we? What about it, America?

PULLING...TOGETHER

Published Quarterly
A Program Designed to Improve Human Relationship

A. V. Mundy	Dr. W. H. Dinkins	S. J. Phillips	John Washinton
Editor	*Contributing Editor*	*Consultant*	*Advertising*

SUMMER EDITION, 1946 VOL. III—NO. 9

Our Policy

Without abridgement of opportunity to acquire them because of race, color, or religion, our objectives for ALL Americans are:

1. **Educational, moral, living, and social standards of such a nature as to merit the good will and cooperation of their fellow Americans.**
2. **Understanding sufficient to recognize and respect character, wherever it exists.**
3. **Decent, livable home surroundings.**
4. **Adequate educational, health, and recreation facilities.**
5. **Economic privileges in keeping with their capabilities and achievements.**
6. **Full protection of the law.**
7. **The privilege of participating in civic, local, and national affairs.**
8. **The right to enjoy the privileges of American citizenship according to their merits, fitness and ability.**

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Editorial Comment . . .

LEGISLATION ALONE WON'T DO IT

Time and again the question has been raised as to whether or not adequate legislation can remedy inequalities of opportunity that exist among the racial groups that make up our national life. It is our opinion that while laws will help in some instances, the idea of justice and fair play must emanate from the individuals that make up a community—rather than the laws that govern it.

"The law," according to Charles Houston, eminent Negro jurist, "is simply a body of regulations which have no content axcept as it is poured into them by people—by their customs, traditions and interpretations." And again, "Law is not self activating but it is set in motion by people—judges, lawyers, enforcement officers—and these human beings are products of the environments in which they live." It is upon these considerations that our opinions are based.

While legislation such as the Gaines Case in which ruling was made that facilities substantially equal to those available to white students must also be made available by the State to Negro students who desire them; the case dealing with transportation in which ruling was handed down that the right of Negroes to equal facilities for interstate train travel on Pullmans and dining cars, must be recognized; and the ruling that was made by the Supreme Court in the Texas Primary decision—means a great deal to the cause of Negro opportunity, it does not adequately take care of the situation.

It is a known fact that while all of this, and similar legislation, has been passed in good faith, it has been put into practice in very limited measures. One state sets aside $25,000 to be used as scholarships to provide the "facilities substantially equal to those of whites" for thousands of Negro youth of this state who are seeking higher education. One table is put behind a curtain in a dining car to furnish "equal facilities for interstate train travel" and six Negroes in a given community in the South are permitted to register for voting. Thus is the legislation, which we hailed with delight, satisfied. Of course we have redress to the courts—if we can raise the tremendous sums necessary to secure this redress. No people can afford to live in the courts—least of all the Negro.

Booker T. Washington's advice to the Negro, to make friends with his next door white neighbor, contained more wisdom than is evident on the surface (and this does not mean that one has to be an "Uncle Tom" to establish friendship.) Honest dealings, dependability, self respect and all other qualities that go to make up real manhood—win the acclaim of southern whites just as they do of people everywhere. Since the content of the law is "poured into it by the people who administer it"—and since most of the administering is done by white America, the Negro's salvation seems to lie in selling himself to white America in the finest way possible. The morale of each community that makes up this land of ours, will have to be lifted to such a level that the need of justice and fair play for ALL men within our borders will be seen.

While it is necessary that collective pressure continue to be exercised upon courts, legislatures, and other law enactment and enforcement agencies, it is equally necessary that the Negro cultivate the good-will of the white man as a friend and neighbor. A feeling of trust is developed between men working together in a community for civic and economic improvement. Such relationships permit members

of all groups to know and understand each other better. In this way the idea of the brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God becomes a living influence, and men do right for Right's sake. Under such conditions there are no evasions or halfway measures.

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The $64.00 Question

The biggest stumbling block that has stood in the way of any appreciable degree of team work between white and black Americans, particularly in the South, has been the question of "social equality, social intermingling and intermarriage."

Our common destiny here in America is too closely tied up with world problems to think in terms of ourselves alone, and world problems are too big and grave to concentrate valuable time and effort upon such small, purely individual questions as those dealing with social tastes and emotions.

Every man has the right to choose his own friends, to have his own traditions, to say who shall enter his home. No man has the right to force himself upon another, or to gainsay his traditions. If the members of any group wish to bar the members of another group from its purely social affairs, the group is perfectly within its right to do so and the other group has the right to exercise similar restraint in so far as its own group's social activities are concerned. This is a part of man's inalienable rights. The acceptance of this apparently unquestionable fact would make possible a type of teamwork that would open up for this nation of ours, particularly the southern portion of it, an era of progress that would be unparalleled in past history.

Of course, it would have to be realized by all parties concerned that this "inalienable right" to accept or deny people obtains ONLY in the field of individual social tastes. No people have the right to bar others from the means of earning a decent living, getting education for their children, living in comfortable home surroundings, etc., and call these things "social equality." All such factors as these are economic and should be treated as such. The right to earn an honest living, to fill a job that one is qualified to fill, can, by no stretch of the imagination, be classed as a privilege that belongs to any one group. American ideals and principles would cease to exist and America would not be America—if such ideas were generally accepted by its people.

The things over which we disagree and hate each other seem so little when reduced to their simplest terms, that one wonders how an intelligent, enlightened people can stand in their own way so long. The average white American wants a decent, livable home, opportunities for those entrusted to his care, security against poverty and old age, the right of a free man in a free country (including friends of his own choice.) The average black American wants exactly these same things. This land of ours with its Christian heritage, its rich resources and its 130,000,000 people offers ample opportunities for both of these Americans to attain their desires. All that is needed is for each to be given the opportunity to develop to his fullest capacity in order that he might make his contribution to the common welfare. Why then, in the name of common sense, can't this be done?

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"The greatest quality in a Nation is JUSTICE.

The greatest quality in man is LOYALTY.

Where there is loyalty there is safety, and where there is safety there is progress.

Treachery makes the worthless man.

Loyalty makes the good man.

Loyalty to your country, your friends, your beliefs, your ancestry, your promises and your purposes—is what makes Life worthwhile.

Loyalty is COURAGE and DEVOTION."—Ford Motor Company.

Pulitzer Prize Editorial For 1945

An editorial by Hodding Carter, published on August 27, 1945, in The Delta Democrat-Times, Greenville, Miss.

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Company D of the 168th Regiment, which is stationed in Leghorn, Italy, is composed altogether of white troops, some from the East, some from the South, some from the Midwest and West Coast. Company D made an unusual promise earlier this month. The promise was made in the form of a communication to their fellow Americans of the 442nd Infantry Regiment, whose motto is "Go for Broke," and it was subscribed to unanimously by the officers and men of Company D.

In brief, the communications pledged the help of Company D in convincing the folks back home that "you are fully deserving of all the privileges with which we ourselves are bestowed." The soldiers to whom that promise was made are Japanese-Americans in the United States Army, and no troops have chalked up a better combat record. Their record is good.

These Nisei were selected by Gen. Francis H. Cox, commander of the military area in which they are stationed, to lead the final victory parade, so they marched 3,000 strong at the head of thousands of the other Americans. Their battle flag with three presidential unit citation streamers floating above them, their commander, a Wisconsin white colonel. leading them, some of the Nisei must have been thinking of the soul-carking days last October when they spearheaded the attacks that opened the Vosges Mountain doorway to Strasbourg.

Rescue of a Lost Battalion

Some of them were probably remembering how they, on another bloody day, had snatched the Thirty-Sixth Division's lost battalion of Texans from the encircling Germans, and how many of them were bearing scars from those two engagements which alone had cost the Nisei boys from Hawaii and the West Coast 2,300 casualties.

Perhaps these yellow-skinned Americans, to whose Japanese kinsmen we have administered a terrific and long overdue defeat, were holding their eyes higher because of the pledge of their white fellow soldiers and fellow Americans of Company D. Perhaps when they gazed at their combat flag, the motto, "Go for Broke," emblazoned thereon took on a different meaning. "Go for Broke" is the Hawaiian-Japanese slang expression for shooting the works in a dice game.

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The loyal Nisei have shot the works. From the beginning of the war they have been on trial, in and out of uniform, in the Army camps and relocation centers, as combat troops in Europe and as front-line interrogators, propagandists and combat intelligence personnel in the Pacific, where their capture meant prolonged and hideous torture. And even yet they have not satisfied their critics.

Injustice Toward the Nisei

It is so easy for a dominant race to explain good or evil, patriotism or treachery, courage or cowardice in terms of skin color. So easy and so tragically wrong. Too many have committed a wrong against the loyal Nisei, who by the thousands have proved themselves good Americans, even while others of us, by our actions against them, have shown ourselves to be bad Americans.

Nor is the end of this misconception in sight. Those Japanese-American soldiers who paraded at Leghorn, in the commemoration of the defeat of the nation from which their fathers came, will meet other enemies, other obstacles as forbidding as those of war. A lot of people will begin saying, as soon as these boys take off their uniforms, that a Jap is a Jap, and that the Nisei deserve no consideration. A large majority won't say or believe this, but an active

(Continued on page 8)

Governor William M. Tuck of the Commonwealth of Virginia is here pictured with two officers of the High School Cadet Corps of the Richmond Public Schools. Thus does the Governor show his interest in what is being done by both the white and Negro youth of Virginia for the development of the manpower of the Commonwealth. This picture was used in two-tone color as the cover page for the May 1946 issue of the Virginia Education Bulletin.

Educating For Tolerance

According to Edwin R. Embree, President of the Julius Rosenwald Fund and chairman of Chicago's Mayor's Committee on Race Relations, our educational setup includes:

Twenty million young people enrolled in the nation's elementary schools; seven million pupils behind desks in the high schools of the country; one million, five hundred thousand men and women in the colleges and universities of America; three million who have already graduated, and approximately one million, three hundred thousands persons engaged in the teaching profession.

According to the commonly accepted definition of education, it is the job of this gigantic machinery to give those involved the knowledge, skills and understanding necessary to enable them to live successful lives among their fellowmen. It seems as if such a setup, working along the right lines, ought to be able to turn out millions of REAL Americans annually—Americans who believe in freedom, who have ideals based on democracy, who realize that ours is a land of many people, and our future welfare lies in giving ALL of these people the opportunity to make their fullest contribution to the American way of life.

PULITZER PRIZE EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 7)

minority can have its way against an apathetic majority.

It seems to us that Nisei slogan, "Go for Broke," could be adopted by all Americans of good will in the days ahead. We have got to shoot the works in a fight for tolerance. Those boys of Company D point the way. Japan's surrender will be signed aboard the Missouri and Gen. MacArthur's part will be a symbolic "Show Me."

Georgia's Citizens Council

Through the various activities carried on in connection with war needs, the citizens of Georgia learned that a great deal more could be accomplished for the common welfare if groups pooled their resources, their information, and their energies and worked together for the common good. In the light of this knowledge Georgia's Governor Arnall and its General Assembly brought into existence the Georgia Citizens' Council, composed of 21 outstanding men and women leaders from various civic groups, the church, and the business life of the state. The established objectives of this group are "to serve as a permanent adjunct of the State government to mobilize the civic, church, and service organizations in more effective programs to improve the human resources of the State."

This Council, in making a study of Georgia's human resources, found, among other things, that Selective Service tests showed 17 more Georgia men per thousand had been rejected for mental disease than the National average; that 16 more per thousand had been rejected for educational deficiencies; that 15 more white men and 55 more Negro men had been rejected for syphilis than the National average, and that 8 per cent more per thousand had been rejected for hernia than the National average.

The Youth Division of the Citizens Council, through the cooperation of various State Departments, found out that: only three out of every ten boys and girls who entered school in Georgia get beyond the seventh grade; ten per cent of the population of Georgia's state prison system is composed of boys and girls 12 to 18 years of age—not including the large number of inmates of homes for delinquent children.

As dark as Georgia's picture of human resources looks, it would, in all probability, be duplicated in many areas of the South were a similar comprehensive study made. The Citizens Council enlisted the voluntary services, advice, and counsel of more than 250 other outstanding professional and lay citizens and have gone to work with a will to improve Georgia's human resources.

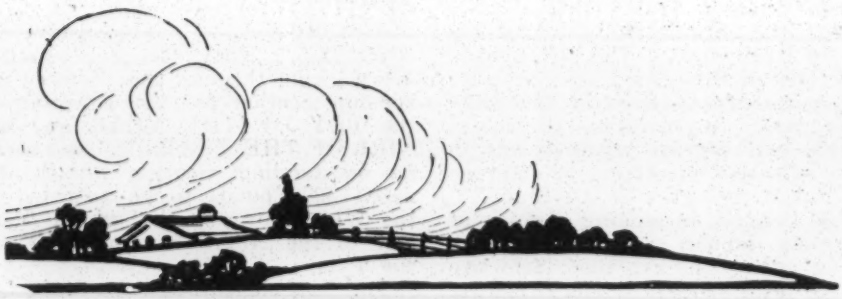
Teen-age programs for both white and Negro youth are being carefully planned and executed under the supervision of trained workers; Community leaders are working with juvenile courts through a Parents and Community Coooperation Section; another group of 23 people is providing INCENTIVES for boys and girls to do community service in preparation for citizenship. Fifty Georgia counties are working through this Junior Citizenship Section for the selection of the BOY OF THE YEAR and the GIRL OF THE YEAR. In one county an outstanding Georgia citizen donated $500 bonds to be awarded to the White Boy and Girl of the Year and to the Negro Boy and Girl of the Year.

The Council, through its Child Labor Section, prepared and promoted Child Labor Laws that are designed to prevent all of Georgia's children from being exploited by unscrupulous employers, and from working in hazardous occupations. A Compulsory Education Law that requires children to remain in school until the age of 16 has been recently passed. Other phases of the Georgia Citizens Council deal with the expanding or recreational opportunities for youth and adults; the improvement of educational standards; the safeguarding of public health through the curbing of syphilis and other communicable diseases; and such other problems the solution of which will insure a better type of living for all of Georgia's people.

At an April meeting of the Council a poll taken among its members showed that it is the concensus of opinion among the members of this organization that "youth guidance for colored people is even more important than for whites." At this same meeting the Nehi Corporation of Colum-

bus, Georgia, offered the Council the services of a Negro welfare worker to assist in the promotion and planning of guidance work among the Negro youth of Georgia. The Council accepted the offer and agreed that the Teen-age Center Section and the Leadership Training Section of the Recreation Division would sponsor workshops and institutes for both white and colored leaders of Georgia.

A council member, in addressing that body recently, used these significant words: "We want the American way of life to survive, the Democratic way. But if we are to maintain our American way of life we must make it work." Georgia's Citizens Council, in seeking to build a better way of life for all of Georgia's people, is bound to make a definite contribution to the welfare of the State.



"HOME"

"The House Beautiful" magazine defines home in the following manner: HOME—Shelter from rain; protection from sun and snow; a shield from prying eyes; a place in which to eat, sleep, change clothes and take a bath, a spot to go when you want to be alone

A place that says to the husband, "Welcome home, Darling, here's your slumber chair and your paper and your slippers." And to the wife, "Relax Sweetheart, take it easy. Here's that dream world of mechanized housekeeping to bring you new leisure." To the children, "Why not bring your school mates over? Here's your new rumpus room, your own special play spot, full of your own things." And to friends: "Come in, join our fun—this is our hearthside, our haven, our home . . . the most wonderful thing that ever happened to anybody."

Then there's that other definition of HOME, the one given by the guy who didn't have any poetry in his soul. It went something like this: HOME—A filling station in the daytime and a parking lot at night.

Without Barrier Of Race

By CLARISSA K. DILLARD

Mrs. Dillard is a member of the faculty of Virginia Union University, Richmond.

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Perhaps never before in the long history of mankind has there been a greater need for racial understanding. Moreover the great and significant theme of "One World" so ably espoused by Willkie and others after him is predicated on "respect for the individual."

The church, once interested largely in things celestial, has long since come to realize that good Christians must also be good citizens. And so, the Federal Council of Churches in America, at its recent Columbus, Ohio, meeting, went definitely on record as favoring liberalization and democratization of human conduct in America as between races, individuals, and people. Likewise the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association who might easily live handsomely simply publishing the doings and activities of people have felt it their responsibility and obligation to place squarely before our President the need to achieve the peace through effective cooperation here in America and indeed here in the South.

Harry Emerson Fosdick, speaking in New York several Sundays ago placed this issue before his constituents more succinctly than I have heard it before when he said "Life is not made of neutrals." Continuing, Dr. Fosdick declared "we do not have, habitually, three choices, pro, con, and indifference, but only two. These are as you may have guessed, pro and con."

What are the great questions today on which a man must be pro or con? That the ability to live together as brothers should and can be practiced in America, including the South, is the answer of one organization and the essence of the narrative which follows.

From the beginning of its existence the Young Women's Christian Association has been a trail blazer. Founded as it was to provide homes for women and girls who came into the cities, the association tried to help these young people adjust themselves to city life. The association organized Bible classes for the spiritual growth of the young woman and organized classes in the three R's for their educational advancement. Thus the Y. W. C. A. demonstrated the practicality of adult education. The public school took over the education of adults, and the "Y" looked to new fields of endeavor. Turning the glance inward, the Y. W. C. A. realized that "the abundant life" was not possible with so much emphasis on doing things for people; more can be done if the emphasis is placed upon work with people. It was the student group in the movement which came forward asking for a new purpose changed so that young women not members of certain restricted religious faiths could too become members. Through their efforts the whole Association came to a momentous decision to allow any one who made a personal pledge to be eligible for membership.

Again the student in studying the new purpose found the aim "to build a fellowship of women and girls devoted to the task of realizing in our common life those ideals of personal and social living to which we are committed by our faith as Christians." In this endeavor we seek to understand Jesus and to share his love for all people. In 1940 the matter of Negroes in most communities not being a part of the mainstream's was brought to the attention of the National Convention at Atlantic City, New Jersey.

An interracial commission was formed to study interracial practices within the association. This commission made a report of its findings and offered thirty-five recommendations. These were circularized to all associations for study.

War activities delayed the next convention until March 1946. In the meantime the Interracial Charter for the National Board was adopted. This charter which follows was discussed with all its implications at the convention. Its passage made the Young Women's Christian Association the first National Christian Organization to take a definite stand on race.

The Interracial Charter

The Young Women's Christian Associations of the United States since the early days have recognized their role in society as an organization for all women and girls, and particularly those who by reason of economic, cultural or social environment have not had opportunity to make their full contribution to the common life. To them the Association may potentially be, and often has been, a bulwark against unfavorable circumstance and a channel of creative endeavor.

Today racial tensions threaten not only the well-being of our communities but also the possibility of a peaceful world. Women of the minority races in America form more than one-tenth of the Association constituency, and have a direct claim to the organization's understanding and support. That this responsibility has been recognized and accepted is clear from the evidence of succeeding convention actions. In 1936, the convention voted that

"Associations should continue to work for the building of a society nearer to the Kingdom of God by attempting to create within the Association a fellowship in which barriers of race, nationality, education and social status are broken down in the pursuit of the common objective of a better life for all."

This fellowship without barriers of race, this better life for all is an accepted goal which we of the National Board strive to achieve. We shall be ever mindful of the variation in the number and range of difficulties to overcome any opportunities to progress. Wherever there is injustice on the basis of race, whether in the community, the nation or the world, our protest must be clear and our labor for its removal vigorous and steady. And what we urge on others, we are constrained to practice ourselves. We shall be alert to the opportunities to demonstrate the richness of life inherent in an organization unhampered by artificial barriers, in which all members have full status and all persons equal honor and respect as the children of one Father.

We humbly and resolutely pledge ourselves to continue to pioneer in an interracial experience that shall be increasingly democratic and Christian.—Reprinted from the Virginia Education Bulletin.

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The United Negro College Fund

The United Negro College Fund represents one of the biggest and most successful projects in pulling together among people of all groups in private life today. It shows a high degree of inter-racial interest and a splendid spirit of inter-racial good-will. It is a big success not only from the standpoint of the funds raised to assist in higher education for Negro youth, but also from the standpoint of good Americanism. It is a matter of pride among America's people that the strong have always been willing to help those who were less strong. America's privately operated Negro colleges have made a large contribution to American welfare. It is only fitting that all of America's people help these institutions to make these contributions.

If you have not already made your contribution to the Negro College Fund —make it today. It is an investment in democracy.

Booker T. Washington and Industrial Education

Note: This letter was sent to us several weeks ago. Since then it has appeared in many of the leading papers of the country. Becaues of the urgent need of industrial training for millions of Negroes below high school or college level, we are printing it for the serious consideration of our readers.—The Editor.

Dear Editor:

Last week, I witnessed the unveiling of the bust of Booker T. Washington in the Library of New York University, and I saw it placed in the Hall of Fame among America's immortals. The selection of the name of Booker T. Washington was made by 100 outstanding nationwide electors who reviewed carefully, 30 years after his death, his contributions to the Nation in general, and to the Southland in particular. Profound thinkers of both races, speaking at the unveiling, expressed themselves as feeling that the philosophy of Booker T. Washington would go down through the ages as a benefit to mankind.

Dr. Jackson Travis of the General Education Bord, in paying tribute to Booker T. Washington, emphasized the fact that Booker T. Washington spent his life in the up-building of the South, was an apostle of goodwill, and stressed the soundness of his philosophy in adapting education to the needs of the people.

A few days before the election of Booker T. Washington to the Hall of Fame, the plantation on which he was born was acquired by a group of people who believe strongly in his philosophy. This group of individuals has organized the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial, with headquarters at Rocky Mount, Virginia, to establish a program of service based on today's needs and in keeping with the ideals and teachings of Booker T. Washington. Never in history has there been such a need for the things which Booker T. Washington advocated as now, especially for good-will, for the economic building of the South, and for adapting education to the needs of the people.

In trying to take care of the many problems that arose in connection with War's emergencies, the country found that one of the greatest handicaps was the lack of industrial training. Surveys made by various groups and organizations indicate that there are not enough existing educational facilities to take care of industrial and trade training necessities. It was Booker T. Washington's idea to help the "man farthest down." There are thousands of Negro veterans and civilians who can not meet the requirements of regularly established high schools and colleges, but who could benefit by a training adapted to their needs and capabilities. Because of this great need, we are desirous of establishing a NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL at the birthplace of Booker T. Washington in Franklin County, Virginia, to take care of the requirements of people of this type. It is thought fitting to establish this school at the birthplace of Booker T. Washington because he, possibly more than any other person in the Nation, advocated the cause of industrial training for the masses. There could be no greater tribute of appreciation to him from the American people than to cooperate in the establishment of such a school.

The individuals who are behind this program of service will be greatly encouraged to receive comments and help from the American public. Please address all communications to the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial, Inc., Rocky Mount, Virginia.

Yours truly,
S. J. Phillips, President.

Will Unionizing The South Have Any Effect Upon Race Relationship?

Pulling Together Forum

Millions of dollars are being spent by organized labor to unionize the South. Ten million Negroes constitute a large portion of the South's labor supply. What effect, if any, will this movement have upon race relationship?

Public Opinion

Lucy Randolph Mason, Southern Public Relations Representative, CIO:

It was in the very deep South, a few weeks ago, that a man said to me, "I don't see how the CIO can organize in this state. Some of our industries employ mostly Negroes and in others both races work. The Negroes won't organize, and the white people won't join unions with them It just won't work."

He was wrong. It does work. Thousands of white and Negro workers are organized in the same unions in his state, and in every state on its borders. Southern wage earners of both races have found that they will not gain better working conditions and wages unless all the workers in a plant get together in one union for their mutual betterment. They know that the same economic problems face them both—problems that cannot be solved unless they tackle them together. The white workers know that to leave Negroes outside of unions gives employers a cheap labor supply constantly dragging wages down. The Negroes know that their best hope for wages lies in organization.

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Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, The Methodist Church, Bishop of New York Area:

"The organization of the worker in labor unions has not only lifted his standard in terms of education, health, and housing, but has brought a happier family life to thousands of American families, and, more, it has made a significant contribution to the preservation of American democracy."

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Dr. Will W. Alexander, Vice-President, Julius Rosenwald Fund:

In the long run, it may turn out that the new attitude of labor toward Negro workers, as expressed by the CIO, will have more significance than the changes that have taken place in government employment patterns. Officially, the CIO has abolished the color line as to opportunity and privileges for Negroes in its unions. An educational division has been created in part for the purpose of bringing the rank and file of the CIO to accept the idea of the essential unity of all American workers without regard to race. Negro workers are finding in the CIO a champion where they most need it, among the masses of workers to which most Negroes belong. The CIO is, at the moment, the most promising force for correcting the inconsistencies in our racial patterns. Furthermore, its policy is already having an effect upon older, more conservative unions and is giving support to many liberal-minded employ-

ers who are willing to give Negro workers a chance.

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Right Rev. Monsignor T. James McNamara, Cathedral of Saint John the Baptist, Savannah, Georgia (when welcoming Mr. Philip Murray at a meeting held in his honor, Atlanta, 1942):

"It is with supreme satisfaction that I find myself among those invited to address a word of welcome to Mr. Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, on the occasion of his visit to my native state, Georgia. I am particularly happy because **I see reflected in Mr. Murray's philosophy of labor relations a Christian mind and a Christian heart.** In him I find that sterling, informed type of Americanism which is determined that the fullness of meaning in our country's Declaration of Principle, as enunciated in its Declaration of Independence, shall be realized and attained."

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William Y. Bell, Southern Regional Director, National Urban League:

As early as 1902 the American Federation of Labor made splendid pronouncements on racial equality in employment, but little was done to implement these pronouncements. The craft structure of the organization has militated against the protection of all workers, although in some specific instances locals have adopted democratic policies. During the war a number of these locals gravitated towards the industrial form of organization, but there is not a likelihood of a return to the craft concept.

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Phillip Murray, President, Congress of Industrial Organizations:

The CIO stands foursquare against racial and religious intolerance. The "crusade," designed to win economic emancipation for colored people in the South, will be along strict trade union lines.

It is expected to draw the support "of all right thinking people in the U. S. A."

Harry Reid, CIO Official, Washington, D. C.:

"The South not only is incapable of making a normal contribution to the national life under present conditions, but is not self-supporting at decent level."

The situation is not one which affects Negroes or whites alone, but that both groups are in the same plight, suffering from economic and political discrimination evidenced by low wages, poor working conditions and frequent periods of unemployment.

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Not Matter Of Race

"We are not organizing 'white workers' or 'Negro workers,' we are organizing all workers in an effort to increase the purchasing power of all of the people and thereby raise the standard of living for the entire South."

"The difference in Northern and Southern production, is due not to the capabilities of the workers, but to the exhaustion of both plants and workers, resulting from the failure of northern owners of southern plants to 'plow back' some of the profits in the form of improved plants and equipment and higher wages.

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Public "Bilked"

"The corporations in the North which maintain plants in the South insist upon and get wage differentials between workers in the northern and southern plants. Yet these same concerns go out and market their products and charge the same price for goods made in the South as for those made in the North. As a result the people of America are being bilked out of millions of dollars by the continuation of these wage differentials."

"Our aim is the placing of the highest possible purchasing power in the hands of the people. Once that is accomplished the political and other aspects of the situation will be taken care of by the people themselves."

Ella JOINS C. O. R. E.

Dear Ma and Pa:

We have reached the end of the school year and I am not sorry. I have enjoyed my term's work immensely but I am just about broke so I welcome the opportunity to get out and earn some money. Of course, as I think about some of the experiences I had last year, trying to get the type of work for which I am qualified, I do not feel so enthusiastic about going through all of this again. However, since I must have funds to help me get through my last year at the University I am going out after a job and I am not coming back until I have found one.

Something happened the other day that might help me to be a little more successful in my job efforts this summer than I was last—I joined an organization called C. O. R. E. These letters stand for the words, "Congress of Racial Equality." Don't get excited, Ma. I'll explain. I know that you are afraid that I am seeking the type of social equality about which white people down our way seem to worry so much—but I am really too busy trying to build my life to even give this social business a thought. This organization which I have joined is not even mildly concerned about the "social affairs" of people. It is made up of intelligent people who recognize the right of every man to select his own friends, to say who shall enter his home, marry his daughter, or be admitted into his private life in any manner whatsoever. C. O. R. E. is only concerned about trying to secure for every American, regardless of color or creed, the rights and privileges of an American—to earn an honest living without being handicapped; to secure for his American dollars the same comforts and conveniences that others purchase with theirs, to live their lives free from fear, embarrassment and humiliation.

This organization is made up of broadminded whites and Negroes who are pulling together to try to build a better world for all of us. The members are courteous, law-abiding and Christian. They seek, in a friendly gracious manner, to show those Americans who would deprive other Americans of their rights, that they are being unjust, unkind and un-American. It is a splendid program based on Christian brotherhood and sound American principles. It recognizes those truths for which the greatest men of all times have lived and died. I am proud that I have been permitted to become a part of it. You may learn more about C. O. R. E. some day because branches are being organized in various sections of our country. I know at some time our section will be reached. I guess it will be a little harder to operate down there but I am sure a way will be found. So many fine white Southern men and women seem to be coming forward to help secure equality of opportunity for the Negro, that possibly C. O. R. E. will have an easier time operating there than I anticipate —here's hoping!

Well, school closed without anything eventful happening. There was the usual round of gaieties but not being a senior they did not affect me very much. The Junior-Senior Prom was an event of importance to which

I did not go. Several of my classmates insisted that I attend but I did not for several reasons—the most important being that I did not have the money to spare for an evening dress. This did not bother me. I came up here to get the benefits that the university has to offer, in order that I might take advantage, to a larger extent, of the opportunities that America presents to its youth who are prepared—and perhaps to be in a position to help pave the way for the opening of more advantages to our people. If I can achieve these goals, I shall feel that all of your sacrifices and all of the things I had to do without, were but a small price to pay.

I do wish that I were coming home this summer! I think if some Fairy Godmother would appear before me and ask for my greatest wish in life right now, I would say, "to be at home with Ma and Pa and the children." Since this is just a happy dream I'll make the best of the situation. When I grow too homesick on that job which I must find, I'll try to remember that this is my last summer. If everything goes well, and I shall be able to finish my work next year, I shall be too happy for words—and I know that all of you will share my joy with me, just as you have shared the sacrifices which it takes to secure these opportunities for me. I think all of our battles would be won if the real heart of America could realize the many sacrifices that a handicapped group, such as ours, has to undergo to get what should be the normal heritage of every American—the right to live and get an education.

With loads of love to all of you, I am, as always,

Your devoted daughter,
Ella.

Her Gift . . . A Lollipop

She was tiny and tousled and wandering blissfully somewhere in the golden age of four. The sunlight caught the sheen of her hair as she popped an inquisitive head around the holy water fount and I thought at once of spun gold and knighthood and wonderful ladies in shining brocade. Apparently she was looking for someone, for her small blue eyes searched every nook and cranny of the little chapel. At length she marched over to a cassocked figure kneeling at the altar rail. A hand, guided neither by shyness nor boldness, but the simple curiosity of babyhood, reached up and nudged the "mysterious one." He turned to her and immediately his handsome face shook hands with her heart. After a moment, I caught her half-audible whisper:

"Are there lollipops in Heaven?"

His forehead wrinkled in pretended thoughtfulness before he replied.

"Why, come to think of it, I don't believe there are . . ."

Storm clouds gathered in the small blue eyes.

". . . but I'm sure God likes them."

The storm clouds lifted and sunlight shone through.

Her answer was bright and sure and, somehow, full of words. The tightly clasped fist shot open and there lay the gift of gifts.

"For Him," she said gravely and placed it reverently in his big, broad hand.

He nodded soberly and, as she toddled back into the sunlight, he lay gently, devotedly on the altar rail . . . a lollipop.—Doris Cooney.

We Must Measure Up

Quite often kicks and complaints are made about conditions of living, of working, of treatment accorded the Negro by other groups. Before such complaints are made it would be a pretty good idea to check up on yourself. YOU MUST MEASURE UP BEFORE YOU HAVE A CASE WORTHY OF TAKING UP WITH ANYBODY. Heaven only helps those who help themselves—you can't expect men to be more lenient.

If you are a workman on the job, you have no right to expect the same wages that the other fellow gets—UNLESS YOU CAN PRODUCE IN THE SAME AMOUNT AND QUALITY THAT THE OTHER FELLOW PRODUCES. You have no right to complain about having to do work of the lowest heaviest type, if you do not qualify for something better.

If you run a business you cannot expect patronage from the public —UNLESS YOU CAN OFFER THE SAME TYPE OF EFFICIENT, COURTEOUS SERVICE THAT OTHER MEN IN YOUR FIELD OFFER.

If you apply for a job and don't get it, don't always blame it on your color or group. Maybe you didn't have the pep and personality that another applicant had. Many things that are charged to prejudice should be charged to personal inefficiency.

If workmen of other groups do not wish to work side by side with you, make a personal check before you call it un-American. Go over such points as cleanliness, politeness, respect for the rights of others, efficiency, training, etc. YOU MUST MEASURE UP TO THE STANDARD OF WORKERS IN THE GROUP WITH WHICH YOU SEEK TO WORK.

This business of measuring up holds good in personal attitudes as well as job contact. You have no right to complain when folks do not care to rub shoulders with you, when doing so brings about unpleasantness. If you are loud and vulgar; if you are dirty and smelly; if your behavior is coarse and common—if you have any or all of these undesirable traits, self respecting people do not want to have you around them. YOU MUST MEASURE UP TO STANDARDS OF DECENCY AND CLEANLINESS BEFORE YOU CAN EXPECT TO GET THE SAME KIND OF TREATMENT AND CONSIDERATION AS PEOPLE WHO DO MEASURE UP.

The whole story of group reaction is tied up in this matter of measuring up. Of course, it is a fact that many of us do measure up, but still fail to get the consideration that is justly due us. In this case the fellow who does not measure up is the millstone that's tied around our neck. We are weighed with our group. When the group is found wanting we must pay the penalty. That is not as it should be, but it is, AS IT IS. Since such conditions actually exist, each member owes it to himself and to every other member of his group, as well as to Society in general, to measure up.

The NEW JERSEY URBAN COLORED COMMISSION Section

Civil Rights In New Jersey

Neither before the Civil War nor after the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment, did the status of slaves for free Negroes make any noticeable change. We are familiar with the pre-Civil War era and the Thirteenth Amendment which merely "prohibited slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime."

The "Black Codes" which were put into effect after the Civil War, were strongly worded and very strict. The whites felt justified for putting these Codes into effect because of the "carpet-bagger" and skalawag nuisances. The northern whites, who as a whole, were not familiar with the situation in the South, felt that the Negro would be given all the rights and privileges accorded the southern white man.

The radical element in Congress which was able to get control immediately after the war, was instrumental in passing the Civil Rights Act of 1866. Besides giving the Negro citizenship, the Act granted the Negro the "right to make and enforce contracts, the right to hold and convey personal or real property, to sue and be parties in the courts of the nation and to be given equal benefit of the laws, to give evidence in the same courts and to be subject to the same punishments and penalties as white persons, any law to the contrary, notwithstanding." The validity of the Civil Rights Act of 1866 might have been questioned if the Fourteenth Amendment had not been adopted in 1868.

Though the Civil Rights legislation was re-enacted in 1870, the laws seemed to be ineffective. Consequently, the legislation of 1875 provided that "all persons within the United States, regardless of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and subject only to restrictions, established by law and applying to all citizens alike should be entitled to the full and equal accommodations and facilities of inns, public conveyances on land and water, theatres, and other places of public amusement." However, lower Federal Courts were divided in their decisions as to the validity of the 1875 Act. In 1883, the Supreme Court declared that the Fourteenth Amendment did not authorize direct legislation concerning Civil Rights Cases, thus declaring the Civil Rights Act of 1875 unconstitutional. After this ruling, there was no further attempt to enact a Federal Civil Rights Act, leaving further Civil Rights protection for Negroes to the good-will of state legislatures. In 1884, the State of New Jersey passed two acts in an attempt to combat segregation and discrimi-

nation. The second of these is known as the Civil Rights Act.

There are eighteen states in the North and West which have adopted Civil Rights similar to the Acts of 1875. All but one of the states refer directly to inns, hotels, roadhouses or taverns; all except two refer to restaurants and cafes; all but three refer to theatres; 5 mention music halls; 6 refer to bathhouses and bathing accommodations; 7 refer to skating rinks; 4 refer to bowling alleys; 4 refer to recreation parks; 3 refer to billiard and pool parlors; 2 refer to racecourses. Fairs, gymnasiums, shooting galleries, cemeteries, barber shops, beauty parlors, bootblacking stand, libraries, hospitals and clinics are mentioned, occasionally, in civil rights legislation.

Statutes 10:1-2 (Revised) to 10:1-6 give the present text of the New Jersey Civil Rights Statutes.

Revised Statutes 10:1-2. Equal rights and privileges of all persons in public places. All persons within the jurisdiction of this state shall be entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of any places of public accommodation, resort or amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all persons.

10:1-3 EXCLUSION BECAUSE OF RACE, CREED OR COLOR UNLAWFUL.

No owner, lessee, proprietor, manager, superintendent, agent or employee of any such place shall directly or indirectly refuse, withhold from, or deny to, any persons any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges thereof, or directly or indirectly publish, circulate, issue, display, post or mail any written or printed communication, notice or advertisements to effect any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of any on account of race, creed or color, or that the patronage or custom thereat of any person belonging to or purporting to be of any particular race, creed or color is unwelcome, objectionable or not acceptable, desired or solicited.

10:1-4. WRITTEN ANNOUNCEMENT OF DISCRIMINATION: PRESUMPTION.

The production of any such written or printed communication, notice or advertisement, purporting to relate to any such place and to be made by any owner, lessee, proprietor, superintendent or manager thereof, shall be presumptive evidence in any civil or criminal action that the same was authorized by such person.

10:1-5. PLACE OF PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION, RESORT OR AMUSEMENT DEFINED.

A place of public accommodation, resort or amusement within the meaning of this chapter shall be deemed to include any inn, tavern, roadhouse or hotel, whether for entertainment of transient guests or accommodation of those seeking health, recreation or rest; any restaurant, eating house, or place where food is sold for consumption on the premises; any place maintained for sale of ice cream, ice and fruit preparations or their derivatives, soda water or confections, or where any beverages of any kind are retailed for consumption on the premises; any garage, any public conveyance operated on land or water, and stations and terminals thereof; any public bathhouse, public boardwalk, public seashore accommodation; any theater, or other place of public amusement, motion picture house, airdrome, music hall, roof garden, skating rink, amusement and recreation park, fair, bowling alley, gymnasium, shooting gallery, billiard and pool parlor; any dispensary, clinic, hospital, public library, kindergarten, primary and secondary school, high school, academy, college and university, or any educational institution under the supervision of the regents of the state of New Jersey. Nothing contained in sections 10:1-2 to 10:1-7 of this title shall be construed to include, or to apply to, any institution, club, or place of accommodation which is in its nature distinctly private, or to prohibit the mailing of a private communication in writing sent in response to a specific written inquiry.

The complete history of New Jer-

sey's fight for justice for the Negro is recorded in the Fourth Annual Report of the Commission, chapter subtitled "The Most Paradoxical Chapter In The History Of The New Jersey Legislature."

New Jersey is nationally regarded as one of the foremost States in enacting liberal legislation to provide equal opportunity for the economic and cultural development of its minority citizens. Part II of the Fourth Annual Report is devoted in its entirety to the Civil Rights Laws of New Jersey. The Commission concludes that no phase of discrimination has a more dangerous influence than the denial of accommodation and the refusal of service because of race or color. The Report states that an analysis of the Commission observations indicate that the principal reasons why the Civil Rights Law has not effectively accomplished its purpose can be summarized in the following conclusions:

(1) The New Jersey Civil Rights Law, is not sufficiently understood by the groups who commit the violations and inflict the injuries. In many instances, the very existence of the law has been found to have been unknown.

(2) Operators of public places, as defined in Section 1-5 of Chapter 10, Revised Statutes of New Jersey should be made acquainted with the existence, intent and provisions of the Law.

(3) Law enforcement officers in every community of each county should be made aware of the existence, intent and provisions of the Law. An especial necessity not to ignore reported violations of the provisions of this Law should also be urged upon them.

(4) There should be some suggested force behind an Administration inspired movement to make the Law applicable and more effective.

The Commission has planned an accelerated educational campaign to be waged for the purpose of correcting the evils of the ineffectual and limited enforcement of the Laws. Segregation and discrimination, which as the means of avoiding personal contact, are the danger points of group relations. It is obvious that these are emotional outlets. The Commission recognizes the subjective basis for these anti-social outlets. In its Major Program, the Commission reports that ideal interracial cooperation does not involve much more than a recognition of a moral obligation of white citizens to treat minority groups as fellow citizens, entitled to an equal enjoyment of the rights and privileges of democracy and an equal share in the responsibilities and obligations of democracy. The Commission concludes that widespread discrimination in publc places against minorities could be gradually eliminated through an extensive fight against the myth of racial superiority and the fear of social censure.

The Commission outline provides for a statewide survey to obtain a true picture of the conditions in each of the larger communities of the State. An adequate supply of copies of the Civil Rights Law will be made available for wide distribution throughout the State. Cooperation of the newspapers of the State will be sought to aid this campaign by publishing articles prepared by the Commission's public relations staff.

The campaign will include a movement to obtain the voluntary posting of a small placard in all public places. The placard would be similar in size and design to the "No Smoking Allowed" signs observed in all public service buses; similar, also in design to the "No Liquor Served To Minors" signs which may be seen on the walls of most taverns and cafes serving drinks.

If the anticipated results cannot be obtained through the voluntary cooperation of the operators of the publicly licensed places, legislation will be proposed for enactment into law to make the posting of such a placard mandatory in all public places.

Communications will be addressed to the Prosecutors of each county requesting that they take cognizance of the prevailing situations and make some commitment urging the citizens of their communities to end discrim-

ination in public places against the colored population.

We have yet to gain a real foothold on the stairway to political democracy; and though many have become vaguely aware that social democracy is also a desired end, its progress is even less advanced than that of political democracy.

Sources of Information.

"The Legal Status Of The Negro" Charles S. Mangum, Jr.

Chapter 168, Laws of 1945, State of New Jersey.

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Race Relations Trends In New Jersey

(Editor's Note: In its Fourth Annual Report, the Urban Colored Population Commission for the State of New Jersey sums up, under four major heads, its achievements for the year. The 78 page, well bound and beautifully illustrated volume is a record of achievement which reflects great credit upon the men and women who make up this Commission. The following excerpt taken from this report gives a brief picture of what New Jersey is doing to establish democracy within its borders):

In New Jersey, the pattern for a successful formula is probably less confused; and more durable progress towards an ideal adjustment has been realized than is generally appreciated or widely recognized.

The hopeful state of affairs and philosophical outlook along the racial fronts in New Jersey is promoted by and results from an analysis and evaluation of the fruitful achievements of an enlightened and forward-looking program, initiated by the progressive administrations of a liberal state government.

A new conception of race, color and creed is emerging in New Jersey, and is being impressively indoctrinated and accepted by a large and increasing segment of the people in every community.

The imagination of the thoughtful and intellectually alert citizens of this State has been stimulated and diverged from an apathetic state to active and progressive consciousness —manifesting its newly-found articulation in humanitarian interests and vigorous endeavors; touching the whole range of civic reforms and social justice—and engaging in uncompromising struggles to achieve equality of democratic opportunities for the political, economical and cultural aspirations of all citizens without discrimination.

"Brotherhood of man and fatherhood of God" are no longer mere expressions of a religious ideology, but are being individually recognized as vital, economic necessities for the survival of democratic idealism; a test and symbol of the individual's intellectual preparedness and a measure of the individual's own basic value in the world of today and tomorrow.

It is important to emphasize, here, that it should not be inferred from the above that members of this Commission contend that New Jersey has eliminated all prejudices and practices of discrimination against its largest minority group. Rather, it should be frankly admitted that while New Jersey is probably foremost among the states in America to reaffirm the state's opposition to all forms of discrimination and bias directed against its minority citizenry and has enacted a long series of strong laws epitomizing the positive, democratic policy of the State government—the widest diversity of actual practices in the application of the laws can be found within the State's borders.

These incongruities in New Jersey's democratic attitude toward its colored citizens extend from complete integration on basis of equality in all political, economical, social and cultural activities in some communities to flagrant and humiliating instances of rigid segregation, in open and ignored violations of the laws of the State in other communities.

Camera Shots

Mrs. Emma Clarissa Clement of Louisville, Kentucky was selected by the American Mothers Committee of the Golden Rule Foundation as the American Mother of 1946. Mrs. Clement is 71 years old, the widow of a Bishop of the A. M. E. Z. Church, and the mother of 7 children all of whom are outstanding in American life today. She is the first Negro mother ever to be so honored. The following remarks made by a Kentucky white woman who voted for Mrs. Clement shows a spirit that is growing in America today:

"I never dreamed I would ever in my life vote for a Negro, but when I saw Mrs. Clement's record I knew I couldn't be fair and serve on the committee without recognizing it."

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Mr. Hodding Carter, a white Mississippian, was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for the best editorial of the year on racial, religious, and economic tolerance. He is editor and publisher of the Delta Democrat-Times of Greenville. He has a reputation, according to The Montgomery Advertiser for fighting consistently for friendship among all races.

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Radio Station KCOR of San Antonio, Texas has added Chuck Moore, Negro writer and columnist to its staff of announcers. Mr. Moore conducts a record review of the latest releases of colored artists three times weekly, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 3:45 (CST).

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Dr. Ira DeA. Reid in commenting on his new position at N. Y. U. made this significant observation: "There will be 6 ft. 4 inches of the Negro problem standing up before the students. I do not need to discuss it separately."

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Virginius Dabney, liberal editor of the Richmond Times Dispatch recently took the critics of the South to task in an article entitled, "Is the South That Bad?", published in the Saturday Review of Literature.

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Mrs. Crystal Bird Fauset is the first Negro woman to be elected to the House of Representatives in Pennsylvania. She was cited by Governor George H. Earle in 1939 when she received the Meritorious Service Medal of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Reared in Boston, Mass., Mrs. Fauset is a graduate of Teachers College, Columbia U.

HEARTY EATIN'

Get this delicious breakfast cereal . . . plump, golden grains of wheat "Shot from Guns" . . . exploded 8 times normal size! It's crisp, it's flavorful, it's ready-to-eat!

Not Rationed!

QUAKER PUFFED WHEAT SPARKIES

The Neglected Efficiency

By WILLIAM H. DINKINS

If any one word could express the genius of the Twentieth Century, perhaps that word might be "efficiency." In general use, efficiency is a high ratio of output to input, of value to cost. With a given amount of coal put into an engine, that engine is the most efficient which turns out the largest number of heat units or work units. We may also say that for a given output of work, that engine is the most efficient which requires the smallest supply of fuel. Or we may say that the most efficient engine is the one which has the smallest loss of power in its operation.

In the field of science and industry, the search is constantly for the machine or the method which will turn out work and get the best results with the least labor and material. Herein lies the reason for the constant research looking toward inventions. It is seldom if ever that an invention does an entirely new thing. What happens is that by a new invention an old thing is done in a quicker, or a better, or a more convenient way. An electric light is still a light. A candle light is a light. But the electric light has possibilities and conveniences which the candle light does not have, and the tendency is to use the electric light except in those cases where, for some special reason, a person wants to use a candle.

There are times when people, to use and perhaps to show their great supply of money, employ an inefficient means of accomplishing results. The extra cost is a show of extra resources. They delight in letting the world know that they have enough so that they do not have to be careful about the small efficiencies. And a man may be very particular about efficiency in his business, while he is very lavish and extravagant of energy at home.

These thoughts on efficiency lead from the field of material things into the field of human relationships and values. We have results which we wish to achieve in the minds of other people. Nations have results which they wish to achieve in the thoughts of other nations. We all want somebody or some group or some nation to do something that will be for our own benefit. The question is of how to get the thought and the action that are desired, how to get the other person or the other nation to think and do the things we want.

In this field of human activity, the field of human relationship, the tendency seems to be away from efficiency. Instead of trying to go as directly as possible, with as little waste motion and energy as possible, we tend to use the most difficult methods, the most expensive, the most inefficient. We tend to fight it out in some way or another. It may not be a fist fight, but there is a fight on some line. If the issues are large enough, and if the parties are nations, the method might be the inefficient method of war, which has an expensive and indeed terrible fuel, and almost it seems at times insignificant results in improving the relationships that exist between and among nations.

All the while, whether we are working as individuals, or as small groups, or as nations, the most efficient method is going unused. The most inexpensive and yet the most productive engine-fuel in the field of human relationship is love. Love will accomplish things that hate never will bring out. The warmth of love is a thing that must melt the most stubborn heart. Even punishment, when it is shot through with love, will get results which vindictiveness will never procure.

On a small scale we can see how love gets things done. Within the family, things are done for love which would never be done for money. The

weakest member of the family awakens the most love, and the one who is in the most danger, whether he is able to contribute or not, is the one who receives the most attention. And on the principle that where we put our treasure there also we put our heart, the very attention given to the weak member causes greater and greater love to go out toward him.

There seems to be no reason why the same kind of method will not work with groups and nations. If there is a need felt by humanity anywhere, some steps to help meet that need can be made by humanity elsewhere. This bit of reaching out in love will beget more love, and there will grow up the finest sort of feeling and relationship between one group and another, between one nation and another.

But pride is an enemy of love. Those who are down sometimes have a sense of false pride, which makes them not wish to accept things which are offered, but rather makes them want to do everything for themselves so that they will not be beholden to anybody. This too great independence of spirit will tend to drive away love that is offered. Yet the party who does the loving must still love, must still breathe the spirit of affection and care. Circumstances will change. Hearts will be moved. The argument of love will still win its point. One day the bud which was held in winter's grasp will succumb to the rays of the springtime sun, and will open in splendor and fragrance.

Whether one belongs to a weak or a strong group makes no difference in the duty and the opportunities of love. No one is excused from it. Not to love is to be cursed with a curse. We must remember that sometimes it is a good thing to let somebody do something for us. It will not do to be too independent, while nobody likes to see a person who is altogether dependent. It is a good thing sometimes to let somebody do something for us. And we can do something for somebody. The little unexpected givings are what make family life go well. The little unexpected givings will also make group and national life go well.

A lot of people would still be living, and a lot of homes would still be standing, if there were more love in the world. And this love could be given without compromise, without "taking a back seat." Love will rise beyond circumstance, and will meet the issue regardless of what may be. It will work for others when there is no need to be earning for one's own use. It will still collect the price, perhaps, but love will work, even when it does not need the price of the work. If the other party can pay, love will work; if he cannot pay, love will still work. The one thing that love sees is human need, distress, and opportunity, and it goes to work to fill the bill.

A diplomacy based upon love is one of the supreme needs of the world. For efficiency it cannot be improved upon.

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Do You Read The "Ads"?

Here are some thoughts taken from advertisements that are well worth reading:

"To pray, to believe, to work, to struggle and surmount are more than mere verbs, somewhat tarnished in the petty vocabulary of the smart aleck sophisticate. They are IDEAS that even atomic energy cannot erase. They are the truths of old that we learn to venerate as much for their goodness as for their antiquity. We have watched them march through history to ruin tyrants."

"Hard work, Industry, Study, Effort and more Effort, Sweat and then more Sweat—these are the elements of success—not bright ideas, nor tricks, nor ideologies, nor angles."—Printer's Ink.

Signs of the Times

The country is better off economically than it has been for some time. As an evidence of this, church collections are higher than they were in the peak year of 1928. Many churches are out of debt and are setting up building and repair funds. Pennies and tokens are disappearing from the collection plates of the country.

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The problem of dirty milk bottles is on its way to solution—a disposable aluminum milk bottle is in the making.

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Reserve your criticisms of the fellow who spends so much of his time cruising along the boulevard in his car. He may not be neglecting his business. He may simply be using a dashboard radio communication between his car and home or office. The cost is cheap (to a guy who has money). Preliminary figures: $25 installation and $15 per month rental and service.

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And now you may handle your "atomic troubles" in your own back yard. Atomic energy as a possibility for fuel is being studied by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, according to its President, Eugene Holman.

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Beginning in 1947 a census of manufacturers and distribution will be taken every five years instead of every two years as was the case before the war. The Census Bureau says this will ease staff problems.

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Government Agencies have asked Congress for $75,000,000 for "educational, informational, promotional and publicity activities." The State Department Cultural Relations program wants 30 million, the Treasury wants 11 million, Agriculture wants 9 million, and the War Department, 5 million. O. P. A. and the Commerce Department are willing to settle for a couple of million each. It seems as if there is quite a bit of publicity in the making, doesn't it?

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Weather resistant hats for men are on the way (and they don't mean regular rain hats either), says Printer's Ink, and similar ones for women are being tested out.

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By an almost unanimous vote of its 1,000 delegates, the 10th annual convention of the National Negro congress petitioned Trygve Lie, United Nations director-general, to submit the denial of constitutional rights to 13,000,000 U. S. Negroes to the international tribunal.

The historic move will create the first test of that phase of the UN charter which invites minorities to place problems of racial discrimination before the body. And for the first time in the long history of the cancerous race issue in the U. S., the current action brings the condition out of the domestic area and into the international limelight.

In conjunction with the appeal to UN, Revels Clayton, executive secretary of the National Negro Congress, sent a telegram to President Truman notifying him of the demand for "full freedom and absolute equality."

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The American Jewish Congress has joined the fight to outlaw racial covenants.

The Negro Veteran... And G. I. Training Opportunities

A Survey Made by The Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial

Facts brought to light by the vast machinery which was necessary to the successful operation of the Nation in a state of war, indicated several weak places that need strengthening in our national life. Among these is the need for better trained, more physically fit man power. In an attempt to supply part of this need, as well as to show its appreciation to the millions of men who so valiantly served their country during World War II, the National Government has initiated, or made possible, a large program for veteran's training. It is too early in the picture to come to any definite conclusions as to the effective working of this program, but there are facts that indicate that thousands of veterans are not able to benefit by the government's intended help.

In an attempt to find out the extent to which the Negro veteran is being benefited by the G. I. Training Program, a Research Committee from the Educational Department of the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial recently made a survey in 22 Negro colleges. The institutions studied, while limited in number, represented a cross-section of the educational opportunities now available to the Negro veteran. A compilation of facts submitted in this survey showed that:

(1) A total of 4,235 Negro veterans have enrolled in these institutions;

(2) A total of 3,451 Negro veterans have been denied enrollment in these institutions because of a lack of facilities;

(3) A total of 682 Negro veterans have been denied enrollment in these institutions because of a lack of sufficient academic training.

The heads of these 22 Negro colleges all stated that in their opinions there is not adequate, practical, vocational facilities available to take care of the needs of Negro veterans. It was the concensus of opinion too, that the masses of Negro veterans are interested in acquiring trades and industrial training. Since there were 900,000 Negro soldiers and 8,000 Negro officers who participated in World War II, this segment is rather small to draw conclusions from. It is large enough, however, to indicate needs and trends.

This information secured, the Committee next turned its attention to making a study of two other factors that need consideration if the Government's program is to bring about the desired ends in so far as this particular group of veterans is concerned. The first factor had to do with whether or not Negro veterans who are enrolled in educational institutions are getting a practical type of training geared to their needs and in keeping with their age levels. The second factor had to do with those veterans who are trying to take advantage of the government's program of help but who have been denied enrollment in educational institutions because of lack of facilities, or because they are not academically able to meet the requirements of regularly established high schools and colleges.

In making this second study, 1100 educational institutions were contacted. This number included high schools, County Training Schools, Vocational Schools and a few colleges. The response to questionnaires sent to colleges in the first survey was

practically 100%. The response received from the 1100 schools contacted in the second survey was a little less than 30%. In checking on why the response was so low in the second case, it was indicated that many of the institutions contacted had no program of G. I. Training whatever and did not deem it necessary to return the questionnaire.

Information received from 304 high schools, vocational schools and county training schools that responded to the second survey, disclosed the following facts:

(1) That a total of 1,264 Negro veterans have enrolled in these institutions;

(2) That 1,452 Negro veterans have been denied enrollment in these institutions either because of a lack of facilities, or because they could not meet the academic requirements of the schools they sought to enter.

(3) 297 of the 304 schools studied, stated definitely that there is not adequate, practical, industrial facilities to take care of the needs and desires of the returning veterans.

Opinions expressed by the heads of all institutions studied indicate that thousands of Negro veterans cannot take advantage of the government training program for the following reasons:

1. The framework of our present available educational structure is geared to take care of the needs of a normal-age school poulation at given levels of training. The veteran is above the normal-age for which our educational program is planned and, in thousands of cases, his level of training is below that which regularly established high schools and collegese require.

2. The elementary—high school—college division of our regular edutional set-up works admirably with students of the ages for which they are intended, but functions to the disadvantage of the masses of veterans. This is true for the reason that, in thousands of cases, the veteran cannot measure up to high school or college curriculum requirements and the elementary school into which he might fit academically does not offer the vocational training that he needs. The humiliation that would be caused by school attendance with little children would be too great even if it did.

3. Even in the cases of veterans that can meet high school requirements there are still too many problems and handicaps for the successful training of men with equipment and methods geared to meet the needs of teen-age children. As an evidence of a lack of proper facilities for veterans' training, even where they have met academic requirements, we quote from the questionnaire returned by a public high school in the city of New Orleans in which there are 241 veterans, the highest number reported enrolled among Negro high schools:

"We do not take care of the varied needs of G. I.'s as far as trade training is concerned."

Below is quoted directly, opinions of school heads over the country. These are but a few of the hundreds that were submitted is the survey. They are typical of all opinions expressed, and have been selected from southern territory because the masses of Negro veterans come from among the 10,000,000 Negroes who live in the South.

From Bristol, Va.: "There is apparent need for Negro personnel counselling. There is also definite need for facilities to teach auto mechanics, sheet metal work, plumbing and electricity."

From Columbus, Miss.: "Adequate courses are not offered. Colleges are filled."

From Dallas, Texas: "Inadequate shop facilities are a great handicap to actually helping veterans."

From Alabama: "There should be more provisions for on-the-job training in shop and mechanical work."

From Payne, La.: "A wider scope of training should be offered in trades and agriculture."

From Hopkinsville, Ky.: "More Negro staff workers are needed to properly inform veterans and more trades and business courses should be made available to them."

From Elgin, Texas: "The veteran has too much trouble gaining admit-

tance to institutions. There should be educational advantages opened to him at whatever academic level he possesses."

From Kingstree, S. C.: "The lack of adequate facilities in the school is proving a serious handicap to the veteran taking advantage of the government program."

From Louisville, Miss.: "The veterans want training but due to a lack of adequate facilities we cannot give them what they need and deserve."

From Richmond, Va.: "Most G. I's want vocational courses but they do not want to be in classes with children."

From Griffin, Ga.: "Because of a lack of courses that are of interest to the G. I., thousands are not taking advantage of the educational opportunities offered by the Government."

From Gary, Oklahoma: "On the job opportunities for training which would appeal to the veteran are not available."

Pressing Needs Indicated by the Survey

Facts disclosed by this study of conditions as they are currently affecting the Negro veteran, in so far as taking advantage of the government's program of intended help is concerned, indicate the pressing need of the establishment, through Federal Aid, of a practical trade and industrial school with courses built around the actual life needs of the veteran and geared to offer training at his age and academic level.

Since Booker T. Washington made such a great contribution to the field of Industrial Education it is felt that such a National Industrial Training Center should be established at the birthplace of Booker T. Washington in Franklin County, Va., as a part of the Memorial which is planned to do honor to his life and to perpetuate his ideals and teachings.

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Watch It Americans

Jew, Catholic, Protestant, Negro . . .
It's all in the way you say it . . .
How are YOU saying it?

Be careful—any one of these words said in the wrong way increases racial and religious prejudice.

The prejudice . . .
That razed churches,
Ruined businesses,
Persecuted children
Brought unemployment
And
WAR!

If you want a truly free world, follow the example of Jimmy Stewart, Van Johnson, Ingrid Bergman, Shirley Temple and . . .

TAKE THE PLEDGE OF AMERICAN BROTHERHOOD NOW

I pledge allegiance to this basic ideal of my country—fair play for all.

I pledge myself to keep America free from the disease of hate that has destroyed Europe.

In good heart I pledge unto my fellow-Americans all of the rights and dignities I desire for myself.

And to win support for these principles across the land. I join the American Brotherhood sponsored by The National Conference of Christians and Jews.

But above all, LIVE IT-

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Reprinted from Photoplay

Voting In The South

Several years ago—on December 21, 1944, to be exact—32 Southern editors and writers, both white and colored, met in Atlanta, Georgia, to discuss the various laws and practices which serve to limit voting in the South. Out of this meeting there has come a printed report in the form of a 28-page booklet on "Voting Restrictions in the Thirteen Southern States." The following facts pertaining to laws governing voting in the South are taken from this report:

The State Constitutions of Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia acknowledge, in some form, the rights of all citizens within the State. Practically all of these states, however, as well as the remaining Southern States have initiated some form of restrictions that have in past years rendered it almost impossible for Negroes to vote. In Alabama, the following qualifications are set up: Residence must be established for two years; the ownership of $300.00 worth of property; and the would-be voter must be able to read and write and interpret any article in the Constitution of the United States and the State of Alabama. The matter of interpreting the Constitution and the cumulative poll tax have been the major weapons in barring the Negro vote.

Arkansas has a $1.00 poll tax, which is a pre-requisite for voting, but the tax is not cumulative as in the case of Alabama. Florida, Georgia, and Texas, until recently, used the white primary to bar Negroes from voting. The recent ruling of the supreme court has removed this barrier. Georgia had a poll tax law, but it has also been removed. Texas barred its Negro votes by custom rather than by law.

Negroes participate in the election of Kentucky and there is a Negro member of the Legislature from Jefferson County. The Educational test constitutes the only voting restriction in North Carolina, except for a very lenient resident requirement and a bar against felons. In most parts of North Carolina, Negroes vote with ease.

Oklahoma instituted several handicaps that sought to discourage the Negro vote, but when an enterprising and intelligent Negro citizenry overcame this handicap, Oklahoma accepted the Negro as a voter. At present the Democratic party of this state prizes the Negro vote as one of its most valuable assets. South Carolina has no secret ballot in the general election; has a $1.00 non-cumulative poll tax for the general election, and has a primary. Tennessee has no white primary but has a poll tax requirement which is met by most voters. Negroes and whites in large cities vote in proportion to their population.

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Democracy Takes a Bow . . .

Dr. Ira De A. Reid, Chairman of Atlanta University's Department of Sociology, has been appointed as the first full time visiting professor of New York University. He will teach Negro Culture and Education. Dr. Reid is a graduate of the University of Pittsburgh and Columbia.

Miss Pauli Murray, a graduate of Howard University Law School, winner of Rosenwald Fellowship, 1944-45, and recipient of a Master of Laws degree from Bealt Hall of Law, University of California, is serving as Deputy General in the Department of Justice at Sacramento, Calif. Miss Murray is the first Negro to be appointed to the attorney general's office in the state of California.

Rayford L. Bailey, a native of Roanoke, Ala., was recently elected as a representative of the City Council of Sewanee, Tenn., location of the University of the South. Mr. Bailey is the first Negro to hold such an office in this area. He will function, along with other members of the Council, in the disbursing of charity, sponsoring of the local Community Chest, employment of law enforcement officers, and in liason activities between the town and the univerity.

MINUTE LESSONS FOR BETTER LIVING

By Frayser T. Lane, Civic Director, Chicago Urban League

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"THE CHURCH GOING HABIT IS A GOOD HABIT—CULTIVATE IT"

You Can Help In This Job

Do you want a BETTER AMERICA? If so why not join hands with PULLING TOGETHER to work for it. Wishing or letting things slide won't change conditions. It is up to you and me to work together to bring BETTER CONDITIONS about.

Maybe you are too busy to get out and talk to white and colored people about putting aside ill-will and hate and working together to build a finer land for all of us. Maybe you don't have the time to go out and try to convince white people that all Negroes are not bad, or to prove to Negroes that all white people are not unjust. Maybe you are too busy earning a living to do these things—but they need to be done. And you can do your part to help get them done, if you really want to. All you have to do is to send a one dollar ($1.00) subscription to this magazine and let it carry your message for you. Won't you do this today? We need your help. Just fill in the blank below and send it to

PULLING TOGETHER

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Please find enclosed $ ..... for ..... subscriptions to be sent to the following:

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If This is a Renewal Please Give Old Address

War Veterans

Read! Think!

What many of our comrades have missed and what our sons and daughters in service today will miss if we remain unorganized.

National Council of Negro Veterans, Inc.

B. H. MULDREW, National Commander
2325 Park Ave. Kansas City 1, Mo.

O. S. BOND, National Secretary
733 Parallel Kansas City 2, Kanss

WHY WAS IT ORGANIZED?

It was organized by a group of Negro veterans of World War I who, as members of other national veterans organizations in border states, had labored for more than twenty years trying to induce these organizations to accept, as members, Negro veterans in certain southern states. After this long period of fruitless labor and disappointment, these comrades finally decided that their interest would best be served and their progress much quicker through an organization in which Negro veterans could work all over the United States, unhampered and without discrimination.

WHAT IS THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO VETERANS?

The National Council of Negro Veterans is an organization of persons who honorably served in the armed forces of the United States.

PURPOSE OF ORGANIZATION

The National Council of Negro Veterans was organized to publicize and perpetuate the achievements of our heroes in the wars of the United States; to build a patriotic resistance to alien movements that would undermine our loyalty and patriotism; to safeguard our youth from the influence of such movements; to provide representation, before the Veterans Administration and other government agencies charged with dispensing aid to veterans, for veterans who in certain states, are denied the privilege of membership and representation in other national veterans organizations; to promote the general welfare of our comrades, their widows and orphans; to keep alive the spirit of comradeship among ourselves; and to pass on to posterity all benefits that may accrue from our association.

WHEN ORGANIZED:

During spring of 1940, plans for perfection of the organization were completed. Early in the summer, necessary papers of incorporation were drawn up and forwarded to state authorities at Topeka, Kansas, for action. In about thirty days, notice came from the incorporation department of Kansas that the application had been approved and the National Council of Negro Veterans was this 19th day of August, 1940, incorporated under laws of the state of Kansas for fifty years.

PROGRESS

Starting with nothing in 1940 the National Council of Negro Veterans now operates in fourteen states and is rapidly spreading into many new ones with many members in the armed forces overseas.

Immediately after the organization was incorporated a nine-point program was adopted setting forth the objectives of the Council and calling on all eligibles to join up and help push the movement to a successful conclusion. From those nine points the following have been accomplished or are moving rapidly forward:

1. Full representation in all departments of our national defense; Army, Navy, Marines, Aviation, Engineers, Aircrafts, Medical Department and Mechanical Forces.
2. Full representation in industries in peace as well as war.
3. Admittance of Negroes into schools of training for Officers.
4. Restoration of the Ninth and Tenth Cavalries and the Twenty-fourth Infantry to full strength as combat units.
5. The training of Negro enlisted men in all phases of modern warfare in peace and war times.
6. That this training of officers and enlisted men be maintained in peace time in proportion to our population.
7. To seek federal legislation that will give to American citizens protection against lynching and discrimination.

LEGISLATION

S. 305, a bill providing for the incorporation of the National Council of Negro Veterans, Inc., by the congress of the United States, was introduced in the senate January 7, 1945, by Honorable Arthur Capper, senior senator from Kansas. The bill was read twice and referred to the committee on Judiciary. Plans are now being made to get a hearing before the committee and urge favorable consideration. If enacted into law this will give National Council of Negro Veterans the same status as other national veterans organizations chartered by an act of congress. Application is already on file with the Veterans Administration, Washington, D. C., requesting that service officers of the N. C. N. V. be recognized in handling of claims of veterans before the administration and other agencies dispensing aid to veterans.

HOW THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO VETERANS IS CONDUCTED:

The supreme governing body is the national conventions. Between national conventions executive authority is vested in the national board of directors and the national commander.

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES:

The council is strictly non-political and its constitution provides that no elected officer in the National Council of Negro Veterans shall be a candidate for or hold any remunerative elected public office while an officer in this organization. Its meetings shall not be used to diffuse political information or indorse any political candidates. While the organization is strictly non-political, there is no attempt to place any restrictions on any member's political activities as an individual citizen.

RANK OF MEMBERSHIP:

It should be borne in mind that this organization is not a military body and no member shall be referred to in council meetings by his former military rank. The standing of any member in the organization depends entirely on his ability and his interest and service to the organization.

MEMBERSHIP AND WHO IS ELIGIBLE:

There are two classes of membership: members-at-large and members of local councils. Membership-at-large is permitted in communities where no local council is established. If there is a local council, membership must be through the local and the dues paid will be those charged by the local. Dues for members-at-large are $2.00 annually, divided as follows: 75 cents for state work and $1.25 for

Mail Today!

If not a member of the Armed Service, fill application from your discharge.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBER-AT-LARGE IN THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO VETERANS, INC.

~~2325 Park Ave., Kansas City 1, Mo.~~

I hereby apply for membership-at-large and enclose $2.00 or $1.00 for annual dues. ($2.00 if not a member of Armed Forces, $1.00 if at present a member of Armed Forces.)

NAME CHARLES B. FLLOYD Serial No.....

Home Address or
Service Address .....
street city state

Date of Enlistment ..... Date of Discharge .....

Last Assigned Co. ..... Regiment or other Unit.....

Present Occupation ..... Date.....

Signature of Applicant .....

Membership Secured by .....of

.....Council — At .....

national work. The national dues provide funds for issuance of membership cards, the national publication, and for maintenance and expenses involved by the national officers, boards, committees, commissions, etc., in discharge of their official duties. It is further provided that members-at-large, who are members of the armed forces of the United States or their Allies, shall be charged $1.00 annually for national dues as long as they remain in this status.

Any person with an honorable discharge from the armed forces of the United States or any person now serving in the armed forces of the United States is eligible for membership in the National Council of Negro Veterans, Inc.; provided that when separated from the service he does not receive a dishonorable discharge.

U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Wage Analysis Branch
Washington

READJUSTMENT OF VETERANS TO CIVILIAN LIFE 1/

This article is a summary report on the readjustment experience of a group of veterans of World War II who were studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in March and early April 1946. The study was designed to illustrate the problems that face returning veterans and to indicate points which might warrant further and more thorough investigation. Although the findings check fairly closely with available general statistics on the status of the entire veteran population as of March 1946, it was not intended that the data collected in the present study could be generalized to apply to all veterans.

The problem of reabsorbing veterans of World War II into civilian life had not been resolved by March 1946 but substantial progress had been made. In that month the Bureau of Labor Statistics interviewed 2,432 ex-servicemen from a sample of 65 Selective Service boards in urban areas 2/ and found that 76 percent were working and 6 percent were going to school. Compared with men in the labor force as a whole, relatively fewer veterans were employed; but their position was better than that of men who had been attached to such war industries as aircraft, ordnance and shipbuilding. Sixteen percent of the veterans who were in the labor force when surveyed were jobless, in contrast with 6 percent of all men in the civilian labor force. On the other hand, the Bureau had found, two to three months earlier, that more than a fifth were unemployed among a group of former men war workers who had continued in the labor market. 3/

1/ Prepared in the Bureau's Wage Analysis Branch.

2/ The study covered veterans who, at the time of registration with their draft boards, lived in communities of 5,000 population or more, or in smaller communities in metropolitan areas. Names were picked at random from the files of boards in 80 communities of various size in 34 States. The selected draft boards were part of a 2 percent sample chosen by the Selective Service System to be representative in terms of certain characteristics of their registrants. Boards in the Selective Service Sample which were outside of metropolitan areas and did not cover communities of 5,000 or more population were not asked to supply names for this study.

Each regional office of the Bureau obtained from the Board within its area a predetermined number of names, the number being in the same ratio to the total sample for the study as the 1940 urban population of that region was to the total national urban population.

It is planned to resurvey the same veterans at a later date to determine the extent of their progress towards readjustment.

3/ See Monthly Labor Review, May 1946, "Workers' Experiences During the First Phase of Reconversion" p. 707 ff. Seventeen percent of the male war workers were unemployed in June and early July 1946.

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With respect to changes in earnings, the greatest gains were registered by those who left civilian employment before the round of pre-stabilization wage increases had been completed. In terms of weekly earnings, for example, increases ranged from 52 percent for those beginning military service before 1942 to 20 percent and 4 percent, respectively, for those beginning military service during 1942 and after 1942. Veterans who returned to their pre-service employers showed greater increase in earnings than those who took jobs with different employers.

While large numbers of the veterans abandoned their pre-service occupations and industries to enter new fields, the shifts were largely compensatory so that proportions engaged in various activities remained essentially unchanged. Slightly more than half of those who had been employed immediately prior to entering service had returned to their former employers.

About 1 out of every 11 veterans had moved from one community to another since separation. In all probability, a larger proportion of all veterans had migrated since many who were selected for interview could not be located. As compared with the pre-service situation, inter-regional migrants, for the most part, went West from the South and North Central Regions. The Northeast held its own.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE

Employment

Jobs and the schoolroom accounted for over four-fifths (82 percent) of the veterans interviewed during March 1946, including little more than 1 percent working part-time and somewhat less than 1 percent temporarily laid-off. Looked at more closely, two-thirds of the veterans interviewed were employed for wages, salaries or commissions in non-agricultural activities, 2 percent were working on farms, 8 percent were self-employed, and 6 percent were attending school. About one out of seven was unemployed and looking for work.

Some of the veterans were waiting to enter school; while others were suffering from illness or disability which, at least temporarily, prevented them from seeking or accepting employment. In all, veterans who were neither working looking for work nor at school accounted for 3 percent of the total survey. 4/

4/ The coverage of this study is different from that of the Monthly Labor Force Reports on veterans in that the former excludes veterans who, at the time of Selective Service registration, lived in non-metropolitan communities of less than 5,000 population. Moreover, the veterans selected for interview in this study were picked sometime before the interviews began. Thus, some of those who were not yet in the labor market when their names were selected were looking for work or had found jobs by the time of interview. These factors probably explain why only 3 percent were found who were neither in the labor market nor at school as against a larger percentage shown by the Monthly Report in the Labor Force. The distribution of the remainder corresponds closely with that reported to be in the Monthly Labor Force reports for March 1946.

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As was to be expected, relatively more younger than older veterans were attending school. The former were more likely to have had their educations interrupted by military service. Their return to school at an age when most of them would normally have been working was in part, influenced by the availability of GI Bill assistance. It seems reasonable to suppose that the narrow range of jobs open to the younger veteran on his return, as illustrated by the relatively high unemployment of those under 25, may also have impelled some of them toward school as a means to widen their employment opportunities. Specifically, school attendance accounted for almost 12 percent of those under 25 years of age and less than 3 percent of the older veterans.

Although no conclusions can be drawn on the basis of only 140 Negro interviews in the sample, the indications are that the absorption of Negro veterans into civilian life has been less successful than that of whites. 5/

The Unemployed 6/

In general, the unemployed veteran was distinguished from the employed ex-serviceman in that he was younger, unmarried, and had relatively little schooling and limited employment experience.

Of the 1,971 veterans working at or seeking wage or salaried jobs, 18 percent were unemployed. This group included 25 percent of those 25 years of age or under but only 14 percent of the older men. Twenty-six percent of the single veterans, but only 12 percent of the married were unemployed. It is interesting to note that the wives of a third of the unemployed married veterans were holding jobs or seeking work in March 1946, whereas among the employed group only a fourth had wives in the labor market. Nearly a third of the jobless had been out of service more than 90 days but had not yet obtained their first post-separation jobs.

4/ Cont'd.

	NRLF	BLS study
All veterans in labor force or school	100.0	100.0
In labor force	94.0	94.0
employed	80.0	79.0
unemployed	14.0	15.0
In school	6.0	6.0

5/ The situation of the Negro veteran is a good example of the kind of problem which seems to warrant further investigation.

6/ Of the 2,432 veterans interviewed, 1,971 were either employed in non-agricultural activities for wages, salaries or commissions or seeking such employment. Certain sections of this analysis, including the present one, are confined to a discussion of the 1,971 employees and unemployed veterans. Only a limited amount of information was obtained from those who were students, self-employed, engaged in farming, or neither working nor seeking work.

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Veterans with relatively extensive formal education were more successful than the others in finding jobs. Only 14 percent of those who had completed high school, including men who had attended college, were unemployed; whereas 21 percent of the men with 3 years or less of high school training had been unable to find acceptable jobs.

The advantage in securing employment also appears to have been held by those with the relatively longest experience at the same type of work. Thus, veterans who had not worked in a single occupation for as long as a year before entering service showed a 32 percent unemployment rate as against 16 percent for those with longer experience in gainful employment. Occupationally, men who before entering service had been self-employed were unemployed to a lesser extent (13 percent)7/ than the group as a whole.

At first glance, it seems strange that men who had been separated from service before VE-Day appeared to be having greater difficulties in finding and keeping jobs than those discharged later. Nineteen percent of the earlier separatees were unemployed as compared to 14 percent of those released from service between VE-Day and the end of 1945. The explanation may, in part, lie in the fact that disability and physical or mental unfitness for service accounted for a large proportion of the pre-demobilization discharges so that men separated prior to VE-Day may have been at a disadvantage in obtaining employment.

The highest unemployment rates were for the group of men discharged after the beginning of 1946. Many of these were probably still exploring available job opportunities and this may explain why so high a proportion of them, 31 percent, were jobless.

The incidence of unemployment was markedly greater among Negroes than among whites, and among those who had not at any time returned to pre-service employers, compared with veterans who had resumed their old jobs.

Readjustment Allowances 8/

Indicative of the rapidity with which the veterans got started in civilian life is the fact that only 36 percent (716) of the 1,971 non-agricultural workers and unemployed veterans interviewed had applied for readjustment allowances. A small group (26) found jobs before they could draw their first benefit checks, and a number of others (52) were disqualified or ruled ineligible, so that less than 32 percent of the veterans interviewed actually received readjustment allowances. Of those who did, almost half (48 percent) drew four weeks' benefits or less. A few, 8 in number, were on the rolls for at least 40 weeks.

In addition to those who filed claims, 11 percent of the veterans had been involuntarily unemployed at some time following separation but had not applied for readjustment allowances. A third of this group explained that they had expected their unemployment to be brief. A sixth said they did not

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7/ As compared with 18 percent for the group of 1,971.

8/ This section deals with the 1,971 veterans who were working for wages or salaries or were seeking work in non-agricultural activities.

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need the money and an approximately equal number stated what probably comes to the same thing--that they " did not want to bother." About 13 percent had not applied because they did not know they were entitled to readjustment allowances. The remainder supplied a variety of reasons for not seeking benefits.

Interval Before Starting Civilian Activity[9]

Nearly a third of those who took jobs or entered schools since separation did so within 2 weeks after becoming civilians. Almost two-thirds were working or in classrooms within 30 days, and five-sixths within 60 days. Only 7 percent took more than 90 days to get started on their first post-separation activity.

Possibly because of the need to wait for the beginning of school terms, students on the average experienced a longer post-service interlude than those who went into gainful employment. By the end of 30 days, only 44 percent of the prospective students were attending classes, with 31 percent still not in school at the end of 60 days, including 16 percent who remained inactive at the end of 90 days.

Veterans interested in operating a business of their own, also did so with considerable speed, although many were aided by the fact that they had "going concerns" waiting for them. More than two-fifths of the "self-employed" men were underway within 2 weeks after separation.

There was a small group, 12 percent of all those studied, who as of March 1946 had neither worked nor attended school at any time following separation. A few had been out of the service for only 30 days or less, but almost half had been separated for more than 90 days. This last group accounted for over 30 percent of the unemployed veterans. The great majority of those surveyed had not only gotten an early start in taking up civilian duties but were still engaged in work or study at the time of the survey.

JOB AND GEOGRAPHIC SHIFTS

Return to Pre-service Employer[10]

Under the Selective Service Act, an honorably discharged veteran who left his job to enter military service is entitled to reinstatement provided he meets certain conditions and provided, further, that the circumstances of his employer have not so changed as to make reinstatement impossible or unreasonable. A substantial proportion of the veterans surveyed appeared to

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9/ This section deals with the entire group of 2,432 veterans interviewed.

10/ This section deals with those of the group of 1,971 veterans who were working for wages or salary or seeking work in non-agricultural activities, and who held jobs immediately before entering service.

have availed themselves of this right. Half (51 percent) of those who had jobs prior to entering service returned to their pre-service employers at some time after their separation from the armed forces.[11] A somewhat smaller proportion of Negroes made this choice than was the case for the group as a whole.

A small group (8 percent) claimed to have made some efforts to return but had not done so. Frequently, the attempt consisted of nothing more than an inquiry as to current wages and working conditions followed by a decision to seek work elsewhere.[12] Failure to secure reinstatement was commonly attributable to postwar curtailments or shut-downs in the establishments where the veterans had formerly worked.

More of the older than younger men took up their pre-service jobs.[12] Among the likely explanations for this difference by age are: (1) The older men tended to have greater family responsibilities and the resultant need for security made them more cautious about relinquishing their reemployment rights. (2) They also had longer employment records prior to entering service and, therefore, had probably acquired greater familiarity with their own capabilities and the market for them. Compared with younger men, the jobs to which the older veterans could return were probably more worthwhile resuming.

Physical disabilities seem to have been no significant obstacle to resuming work with former employers, although some veterans could not perform their prewar duties. Those reporting disabilities returned to pre-service jobs in virtually the same proportion as the others.

Men who entered the services early in the war showed considerably less inclination than later entrants to return to former employers, a difference probably related to age, since induction of older men started late. Of those whose service began before 1942, 38 percent returned in contrast to 52 percent of those entering in 1942 and 1943, and 60 percent of the later entrants.

Just as the first into uniform were less apt to return to their former employers, so too with the first out. It was found, for example, that of the men separated from the armed forces before VJ-Day, a somewhat smaller proportion returned to pre-service employers than was the case among later separatees. The difference between the two groups would be even greater if men out of service less than 90 days and whose reemployment rights were still valid though not yet exercised, had been excluded. The smaller ratio of returnees among those separated before VJ-Day probably reflects, among other things, the attraction of relatively high-wage war jobs which were no longer available to those released later.

11/ Some of these men may have been reinstated despite their failure to meet all the conditions specified in the Act.

12/ Of those 25 years of age and under, 44 percent returned; the proportion rose to 50 percent in the case of those aged 26 through 31 and to 59 percent for those 32 or older.

Industrial and Occupational Shifts 13/

Changes involving a shift from their "usual" 14/ pre-service type of work were largely compensatory so that the distribution of the veterans among industries and occupations remained essentially the same as before inductions. Exceptions were mining and government with a drift away from the former and an influx into the latter. About 9 percent of the veterans held government jobs in March 1946, as compared with 6 percent before entrance into the armed services. On an overall basis, more than half of the veterans reporting pre-service employment were employed in their "usual" pre-service industries in March 1946.

The character of the shifts made is illustrated by the 657 veterans reporting manufacturing as their usual pre-service industry. Only 433 were still in factory employment in March 1946, yet the total number so engaged was 659. The 224 who had left manufacturing were scattered among all the major industrial groups 15/ except agriculture, forestry and fisheries. The 226 recruits to manufacturing, replacing those who left, came from all fields of work.

Similar shifts took place within specific manufacturing industries. For example, 36 veterans reported electrical machinery as their usual pre-service industry while 35 were so employed in March 1946. However, only 23 were of the original group; the other 13 had transferred to food, apparel, printing, rubber, leather, stone, steel, nonferrous metals, and transportation equipment plants as well as to trade, public utilities, and the service industries.

Migration 16/

The war resulted in a vast movement of internal migration in the United States, the general character of which has been modified only to a small degree by postwar shifts in population. Veterans of World War II, some of whom had also worked in war industries, participated in this geographical reshuffling. Compared with their pre-service situation, 14 percent more were living in the West in March 1946 with California the chief gainer. Almost

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13/ This section deals with the group of 1,971 veterans who were working for wages and salaries or were seeking work in non-agricultural activities.

14/ The veterans were asked to state what they considered their "usual" pre-service occupations and industries. Those who had not had as much as a year's experience in a single occupation or industry were tabulated as having no "usual" occupation or industry.

15/ Mining; construction; trade; finance; insurance and real estate; transportation; communication and other public utilities; service and government.

16/ This section deals with the 1,971 veterans who were working for wages and salaries or were seeking work in non-agricultural activities.

half of the veterans who migrated from one region 17/ to another went to the West at the expense of the South and North Central States which lost 2 and 3 percent, respectively. The Northeast held its own.

Since a considerable amount of movement takes place within the boundaries of a single State, the inter-regional measure of migration does not give a complete picture of the changes made. In all, 9 percent of the veterans surveyed (including the inter-state migrants) moved from one community to another after separation. 18/ Among veterans living alone without dependents the proportion moving was almost three times as great. Married veterans with no children also changed communities to a somewhat greater extent than the average. Asked how many times they had moved since separation, more than five-sixths of all the migrants reported having moved only once. About one-ninth had moved twice and a few, 3 or 4 times.

Migration data for Negroes are too limited to justify generalization. The findings, however, are interesting. Of 122 Negro veterans, only 5 had lived in the West before entering service. By March 1946, 10 out of a total of 11 Negro inter-regional migrants had moved to the West. The largest contingent came from the South which contributed 7 of its 58 pre-service Negro residents.

The overwhelming majority of the veterans seem to have settled down by the time they were interviewed. Fewer than 3 percent were planning to move out of the communities in which they were then living.

EARNINGS EXPERIENCE

Earnings

Veterans who were employed for wages or salaries in March 1946 averaged $46.75 a week or $1.05 per hour 19/ for an average workweek of 44.3 hours.

Returning veterans benefitted by wage increases obtained by civilian workers during their absence as shown by the fact that in March 1946, most of the ex-servicemen surveyed were earning substantially more than on their last pre-service jobs. The greatest gains were registered by those who left

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17/ The Northeast, North Central, South and West were the regions used in analyzing the direction of migration.

18/ Because of difficulties encountered in locating veterans who had moved, it is probable that the extent of migration is understated in this survey.

19/ These averages include on-the-job training subsidies received by 26 of the 1,536 veterans reporting March 1946 earnings. The subsidies amounted to $90 a month for 20 of the veterans and $65 for the others.

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civilian employment before the round of pre-stabilization wage increases had been completed. Average hourly earnings 20/ in March 1946 showed an increase of 55 percent for men who began military service in 1941 or earlier and a 26 percent gain for entrants during 1942. The wage stabilization program became effective in the latter months of 1942 and this is reflected in the 12 percent average increase registered by those entering service subsequently.

Weekly earnings show a similar pattern. Increases above pre-service levels were 52, 20 and 4 percent, respectively, for those beginning military service before, during and after 1942. The small gain (4 percent) of the latest entrants reflects a reduction of working hours from high wartime levels as well as relatively small increases in average hourly earnings, the latter being influenced in part by loss of overtime premium pay.

Men who left civilian employment in 1942 or before averaged $45.15 a week in March 1946 as compared with $49.35 for those whose service began later. On an hourly basis, the early entrants averaged $1.02 in March 1946 and the others, $1.11. The difference may be due to the fact that older men, with presumably better paying jobs, were inducted later than the younger men, many of whom were beginners in industry.

On the average, veterans who returned to their pre-service employers showed greater increases in earnings than those who took jobs with different employers. For example, men who entered service in 1942 and who were working for their pre-service employers in March 1946, had increased their weekly and hourly earnings by 27 and 30 percent, respectively, over pre-service levels. The corresponding figures for those working for different employers were 12 and 20 percent.

Veterans working for their pre-service employers in March 1946 also held the advantage in terms of dollars and cents for they averaged $48.65 per week and $1.09 per hour as compared to $44.30 and $1.00 for those who had changed employers.

Ignoring time of entry into service and resumption or non-resumption of previous employment, it appears that the average veteran was earning approximately $6.60 per week and 19 cents an hour more in March 1946 than in his last pre-service job. His weekly earnings had risen 16 percent; his hourly, 23 percent; and his average weekly hours of work had dropped 5 percent.

The characteristic differential in earnings as between Negroes and other workers was also evidenced in the present survey. Negro veterans earned an average of $35.10 a week in March 1946 as compared to $47.35 for white veterans. This differential of more than $12 a week reflects the limited range of jobs open to Negroes and the resultant differences in occupational distribution. For example, only a sixth of the Negroes who were craftsmen and manual workers were employed at skilled jobs in March 1946 as compared to more than a third of the others. Negroes were much more heavily concentrated in unskilled and in service jobs. Comparing the pre and post-service periods, the gap between the earnings of the Negroes and of the others remained about the same in dollar terms.

20/ Hourly earnings data are gross figures obtained by dividing weekly hours worked into gross weekly earnings, including premium overtime pay.

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Table 1 - EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF
2,432 VETERANS, MARCH 1946, BY COLOR

Employment status	Number			Percent 3/		
	Total	Negro	White 2/	Total	Negro	White
Total veterans surveyed	2,432	140	2,292	100	100	100
Employed for wages, salaries or commissions 1/	1,615	87	1,528	66	62	67
Unemployed and seeking work	356	35	321	15	25	14
Self employed (except farmers)	189	3	186	8	2	8
Farmer or farm laborer	46	2	44	2	1	2
Student	146	6	140	6	4	6
Other	80	7	73	3	5	3

1/ Includes 19 workers temporarily laid off and 28 employed part time.

2/ Includes a few Indians, Chinese, Japanese and Mexicans.

3/ Discrepancies due to rounding.

Table 2 - CHARACTERISTICS OF UNEMPLOYED VETERANS

Characteristics	Total	Number unemployed	Percent unemployed
Total 1/	1,971	358	18
Age:			
25 years and under	715	175	24
Over 25 years	1,252	181	14
Color:			
Negro	122	35	29
White	1,849	321	17
Marital status:			
Single	794	204	26
Married 2/	1,100	135	12
Other 3/	76	16	21
Time of separation:			
Before VE-Day	270	51	19
VE-Day to end of 1945	1,283	175	14
1946	418	130	31
Schooling:			
3 years of high school or less	1,088	230	21
4 years of high school or more	875	125	14
Pre-service work experience:			
One year or more in single occupation	1,669	261	16
Less than one year in single occupation	294	95	32
Return to pre-service employer:			
Returned	934	35	4
Did not return	901	276	31
No pre-service employer	105	34	32
Physical disability:			
Physical disability that might affect employment or earnings	480	95	20
No such disability	1,478	256	17

1/ Employed for wages, salaries or commissions, and unemployed. Excludes farmers, farm laborers, self-employed and students. Totals for some of separate characteristic breakdowns are less than 1,971 because of omission of veterans not reporting with respect to characteristic involved.

2/ Includes separated.

3/ Widowed or divorced.

Table 3 - CHARACTERISTICS OF VETERANS RETURNING TO PRE-SERVICE EMPLOYERS

Characteristics	Number who: Had pre-service employer	Number who: Returned to pre-service employer	Percent who returned to pre-service employer
Total	1,835 1/	934	51
Age:			
25 years and under	627	279	44
26 to 31 years	647	326	50
32 years and over	557	327	59
Color:			
Negro	115	51	44
White	1,720	883	51
Employment status, March 1946:			
Employed	1,524	899	59
Unemployed	311	35	11
Time of entrance on active duty:			
1941 or earlier	276	106	38
1942 and 1943	1,362	710	52
1944 or later	197	118	60
Date of separation:			
Before VJ-Day	355	158	45
VJ-Day or after	1,479	776	52
Physical disability:			
Disability affecting employment or earnings	455	227	50
No such disability	1,368	700	51

1/ Some veterans did not report with respect to certain of the characteristics. For this reason, the figures in the sub-sections of this table do not in all cases total 1,835.

Table 4 - DISTRIBUTION OF VETERANS BY USUAL 1/
PRE-SERVICE, AND MARCH 1946 INDUSTRIAL GROUPS

Industry group	Number: Usual pre-service industry	Number: March 1946 industry	Percent 3/: Usual pre-service industry	Percent 3/: March 1946 industry
Total	1,971	1,971		
Mining	27	14	2	1
Construction	106	99	7	6
Manufacturing	657	659	42	41
Wholesale and retail trade	314	282	20	18
Finance, real estate, etc	49	54	3	3
Transportation, communication, etc	164	191	10	12
Services	181	162	11	10
Government	86	148	5	9
Sub-total	1,584	1,609	100	100
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	59	4/		5/
Unemployed and seeking work	-	356		
No pre-service employment	90	-		
Pre-service employment but no usual industry 2/	219	-		
Not reported	19	6		
Sub-total	387	362		

1/ The industry in which the individual had worked longest was considered his usual industry. However, if he was employed for extensive periods in more than one industry, he was considered as usually attached to the industry in which he was most recently employed prior to entry into the service.

2/ Includes veterans with less than one year's experience in a single industry.

3/ Discrepancies due to rounding.

4/ Veterans engaged in farming during March 1946 are excluded from this tabulation.

5/ Percentages not computed because categories not comparable for both periods.

Table 5 - DISTRIBUTION OF VETERANS BY USUAL 1/
PRE-SERVICE AND MARCH 1946 OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Occupational group	Number		Percent 4/	
	Usual pre-service occupation	March 1946 occupation	Usual pre-service occupation	March 1946 occupation
Total	1,971	1,971		
Professional and semi-professional	50	59	3	4
Proprietors, managers and officials	70	61	4	4
Clerical, sales and kindred workers	387	373	24	23
Service workers	132	120	8	7
Craftsmen and manual workers	973	992	61	62
Skilled 2/	335	333	21	21
Semi-skilled	419	437	26	27
Unskilled	210	213	13	13
Skill level not reported	9	9	1	1
Sub-total	1,612	1,605	100	100
Farmers and farm laborers	57	5/		6/
Not gainfully employed	90	--		
Unemployed	--	345		
Not seeking work	1	8		
No usual occupation 3/	203	--		
Occupation not reported	8	13		
Sub-total	359	366		

1/ The occupation in which the individual had worked longest was considered his usual occupation. However, if he was employed for extensive periods in more than one occupation, he was considered as usually attached to the occupation in which he was most recently employed prior to entry into the service.

2/ Includes foremen.

3/ Includes veterans with less than one year's experience in a single occupation.

4/ Discrepancies due to rounding.

5/ Veterans engaged in farming during March 1946 are excluded from this tabulation.

6/ Percentages not computed because categories not comparable for both periods.

Table 6 .--TIME INTERVAL FROM DATE OF SEPARATION TO VETERAN'S FIRST POST-SERVICE ACTIVITY

First post-service activity	Total	Time interval after date of separation: 14 days or less	15 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	Over 90 days	Not reported
Total veterans surveyed	2,432	660	728	487	253	289	15
Employed for wages, salaries or commissions	1,771	540	616	353	156	102	4
Farmer or farm laborer	36	15	11	4	1	3	2
Self-employed	149	61	34	23	18	13	-
Student	133	28	31	32	20	21	1
Still not working or attending school 1/	298	7	18	71	56	144	2
Not reported	45	9	18	4	2	6	6
	Percent						
Total veterans surveyed	100	27	30	20	10	12	1
Employed for wages, salaries commissions	100	30	35	20	9	6	3/
Farmer or farm laborer	100	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Self-employed	100	41	23	15	12	9	-
Student	100	21	23	24	15	16	1
Still not working or attending school	100	2	6	24	19	48	1
Not reported	100	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/

1/ Time interval for this group refers to the period between the date of separation and the date of interview.

2/ Percentages not computed because base too small.

3/ Less than one-half of one percent.

Table 7.--PRE-SERVICE AND MARCH 1946 AVERAGE WEEKLY AND HOURLY EARNINGS OF IDENTICAL VETERANS WITH PRE-SERVICE AND OTHER EMPLOYERS BY TIME OF ENTRY INTO SERVICE

	Number of veterans	Average weekly earnings			Average hourly earnings 2/		
		Pre-service	March 1946	Percent charge	Pre-service	March 1946	Percent charge
All veterans reporting for either or both periods	1/	$40.26	$46.73	+16	$0.86	$1.05	+22
Identical veterans reporting for both periods	1,387	40.21	46.77	+16	.86	1.05	+22
Entered service 1941 or earlier	207	29.95	45.46	+52	.66	1.02	+55
Entered service 1942	640	37.46	45.04	+20	.81	1.02	+26
Entered service 1943 or later	540	47.40	49.33	+ 4	.99	1.11	+12
Identical veterans with pre-service employer	787	39.96	48.64	+22	.87	1.09	+25
Entered service 1941 or earlier	82	32.13	48.98	+52	.71	1.10	+55
Entered service 1942	367	36.38	46.16	+27	.81	1.05	+30
Entered service 1943 or later	338	45.74	51.25	+12	.96	1.14	+19
Identical veterans with new employer	600	40.54	44.31	+ 9	.86	1.00	+16
Entered service 1941 or earlier	125	28.52	43.15	+51	.62	.97	+57
Entered service 1942	273	38.91	43.52	+12	.82	.99	+21
Entered service 1943 or later	202	50.19	46.11	- 8	1.03	1.05	+ 2

1/ 1725 reported pre-service and 1536, March 1946 earnings.
2/ Hourly earnings are gross figures obtained by dividing weekly hours worked into gross weekly earnings which include premium overtime pay.

Table 8.—EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF VETERANS BY AGE

Education and Training	Total	Under 20 years	20 to 22	23 to 25	26 to 28	29 to 31	32 to 34	35 and over	Not reported
Total	1,971	18	256	441	388	291	210	363	4
Schooling:									
No schooling	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-
Grade school, 1 to 4 years	22	-	-	5	3	2	3	9	-
Grade school, 5 to 7 years	140	1	11	19	19	19	13	57	1
Grade school, 8 years	304	5	27	54	50	44	44	80	-
High school, 1 to 3 years	618	6	108	135	121	82	67	97	2
High school, 4 years	682	6	102	182	157	110	59	65	1
College, 1 to 3 years	137	-	7	35	26	24	14	31	-
College, 4 years	56	-	-	9	10	9	10	18	-
Not reported	8	-	1	1	2	1	-	3	-
Trade or vocational training prior to service	383	5	36	99	90	56	36	58	3
Apprenticeship	111	3	4	23	31	10	13	24	3
Other training	272	2	32	76	59	46	23	34	-
Training after separation	86	1	16	25	20	9	6	9	-
Apprenticeship	43	1	8	16	11	4	1	2	-
Other training	43	-	8	9	9	5	5	7	-
Occupational training while in service	642	-	96	168	122	92	68	95	1
Occupational experience while in service	983	2	122	235	194	153	99	176	2

Table 9 - COMPOSITION OF
VETERANS' IMMEDIATE FAMILIES

Family composition	Total	White	Negro
Total, all veterans	1,971	1,849	122
Family head:			
One person families	92	79	13
Other families-veteran head	976	913	63
Other families-veteran not head	897	851	46
Not reported	6	6	-
Size of immediate family:			
One-person families	165	142	23
Veteran and spouse only	464	442	22
Other 2-person families	118	112	6
Three-person families	577	542	35
Four-person families	297	278	19
Five-person families	151	146	5
Six-person families	77	73	4
Seven-person families	55	49	6
Eight or more person families	61	59	2
Not reported	6	6	-
Employment status of immediate family:			
None in family employed	183	159	24
1 in family employed	1,102	1,027	75
2 in family employed	473	453	20
3 in family employed	112	112	-
4 or more in family employed	82	80	2
Not reported	19	18	1
Number of children in veterans immediate family:			
Veterans with no children	1,394	1,311	83
Veterans with children:	1/ 569	1/ 530	39
Under 20 years of age	562	525	37
1-2 children	494	463	31
3-4 children	62	57	5
5-6 children	6	5	1
7 or more children	-	-	-
Not reported	9	9	-
20 years of age or over	7	5	2
1-2 children	7	5	2
3 or more children	-	-	-

1/ Includes one veteran with children in both age groups.

Table 10 - CHARACTERISTICS OF
VETERANS WHO MIGRATED SINCE SEPARATION

Characteristics	Total	Number of veterans who migrated since separation	Number of veterans who did not migrate since separation
Total veterans	1,971	177	1,794
Color:			
White	1,849	169	1,680
Negro	122	8	114
Age:			
Under 20 years	18	2	16
20 - 22 years	256	16	240
23 - 25 years	441	43	398
26 - 28 years	388	35	353
29 - 31 years	291	32	259
32 - 34 years	210	22	188
35 years and over	363	27	336
Not reported	4	-	4
Marital status:			
Single	794	42	752
Married	1,100	126	974
Other	77	9	68
Family head:			
One person families	92	25	67
Other families-veteran head	976	112	864
Other families-veteran not head	897	38	859
Not reported	6	2	4
Size of immediate family:			
One-person families	165	32	133
Veteran and spouse only	464	57	407
Other two-person families	118	4	114
Three-person families	577	55	522
Four-person families	297	16	281
Five-person families	151	7	144
Six-person families	77	2	75
Seven-person families	55	2	53
Eight or more person families	61	-	61
Not reported	6	2	4

Table 11 - NUMBER OF JOBS FOUND BY VETERANS FOR ALL EMPLOYMENT SINCE SEPARATION BY SOURCE OF JOB AND NUMBER OF VETERANS USING SOURCE

Source of job	Number of jobs found	Number of veterans using source: 1 time	2 times	3 times	4 or more times	Not reported
Total	2,223	1,719	142	40	20	-
Returned to old job	919	913	3	-	-	-
Veteran asked employer	711	391	68	33	16	-
Employment agency, public	140	106	14	2	-	-
Employment agency, private	18	4	5	-	1	-
Vocational school	2	2	-	-	-	-
Situation wanted advertisement	8	6	1	-	-	-
Help wanted advertisement	53	45	4	-	-	-
Referred by union	29	16	3	1	1	-
Other 1/	341	236	42	4	2	-
Not reported	286	-	-	-	-	286

1/ Referred by friend, member of the family, etc.

Table. 12--BRANCH AND LENGTH OF SERVICE OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Branch and length of service	Total
Total veterans surveyed	2,432
Branch:	
Army	1,800
Navy	512
Marine Corps	79
Coast Guard	26
Not reported	15
Length of service:	
Less than 6 months	100
6 months but less than 1 year	129
1 year but less than 1½ years	74
1½ years but less than 2 years	188
2 years but less than 2½ years	259
2½ years but less than 3 years	489
3 years but less than 3½ years	557
3½ years but less than 4 years	308
4 years but less than 4½ years	143
4½ years but less than 5 years	122
5 years but less than 5½ years	32
5½ years but less than 6 years	12
6 years and over	18
Not reported	1

Table 13.--NUMBER OF VETERANS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION OR READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCE BY LENGTH OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND NUMBER OF WEEKS BENEFIT PAID

Item	Total	Time of separation			
		Before 1944	1944	1945	1946
Total veterans surveyed	2,432	184	107	1,621	520
Number receiving benefits for total unemployment	624	32	24	388	180
Length of unemployment:					
1 - 4 weeks	132	4	3	77	48
5 - 8 weeks	98	1	1	46	50
9 - 12 weeks	72	3	1	53	15
13 - 16 weeks	53	2	1	48	2
17 - 20 weeks	27	5	4	18	-
21 - 24 weeks	14	3	3	8	-
25 - 29 weeks	10	2	1	7	-
30 - 34 weeks	4	2	-	2	-
35 - 39 weeks	-	-	-	-	-
40 - 52 weeks	4	-	2	2	-
53 weeks and over	8	4	3	1	-
Not reported	202	6	5	126	65
Number of weeks benefits received:	624	32	24	388	180
1 - 4 weeks	302	5	10	170	117
5 - 8 weeks	158	7	3	96	52
9 - 12 weeks	81	6	4	61	10
13 - 16 weeks	34	3	1	29	1
17 - 20 weeks	23	2	1	20	-
21 - 24 weeks	10	4	2	4	-
25 - 29 weeks	6	2	1	3	-
30 - 34 weeks	2	-	2	-	-
35 - 39 weeks	-	-	-	-	-
40 - 52 weeks	7	3	-	4	-
53 weeks and over	1	-	-	1	-

Table 14.--NUMBER OF VETERANS BY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION EXPERIENCE

Item	Total
Total Veterans 1/	1,971
Number filing claims for benefits:	716
Number receiving benefits	624
Number not receiving benefits	78
Reason for not receiving benefits:	
Reemployed	26
Other 2/	52
Number not reported as to whether benefits were received	14
Number unemployed not filing claims for benefits:	210
Reason for not filing claims:	
Expected unemployment to be brief	70
Didn't know rights	27
Didn't want to bother	34
Didn't need money	36
Other 3/	43
Number who had steady employment and did not need to file claim	1,045

1/ Employed for wages, salaries or commissions and unemployed. Excludes farmers and farm laborers, self-employed and students.

2/ Includes 2 with insufficient wage credits, 6 not able to work, 6 who refused suitable work and 5 unemployed because of labor disputes.

3/ Includes 3 who know they weren't eligible, 2 who didn't know where or how to file, and 2 unemployed due to labor disputes.

REPORT TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR ON VETERANS' READJUSTMENT BY LT. COL. W. ROCKEFELLER

Prior to V-E Day, a total of nearly 15,000,000 men and women had been inducted into the Armed Forces of the United States. Eleven months have passed since the cessation of hostilities, and a total of approximately 13,000,000 service personnel have been processed through Separation Centers and have retuned to civilian life. The lessons learned in the demobilization following World War I prompted both the Army and Navy to leave no stone unturned in the development of a processing technique which would facilitate to the maximum this most difficult transition. The irresistible pressure of public opinion in the war weary nation placed speed of demobilization above all other considerations. The War and Navy Departments readily recognized that such a policy would drastically curtail the effectiveness of aids which they had designed to acquaint the veteran with his rights and how to obtain them, as well as the conditioning for the changes that he might expect to find had taken place during his many months' absence, but under the circumstances the problems seemed impossible of solution.

Even though realizing that with separation all legal responsibility on his part for the individual ceased, the Secretary of War was quick to sense a moral responsibility and the possible effect that haphazard readjustment of veterans to civilian life would have on the good name of the service. In order to keep himself currently appraised of the situation he directed the writer to make a nation-wide survey. (For areas covered, see attached itinerary).

For the writer to better understand exactly what was available to the veteran, conferences were arranged with General Bradley of the Veterans' Administration and General Erskine of the Retraining and Reemployment Administration. These in turn were followed by time spent in observation at Separation Centers and discussions with the Commanding Generals of certain Service Commands and their Personal Affairs officers of the part that the Army is taking in the overall community picture. It has been a matter of considerable pride to see the high state of morale in the Separation Centers and to observe the efficient and conscientious manner in which the work has been carried out. It is equally gratifying to note the enthusiasm with which the personnel of the Service Commands are making themselves available to assist in any manner possible the solution of both individual and community readjustment problems.

Approach to the veteran's problem from a civilian point of view was attempted first through a variety of well-organized, hard-hitting Veterans' Service and Information Centers distributed through the Atlantic Seaboard states. In these contacts it was not only possible to gain a good understanding of the mechanics of readjustment on a community level, but also to observe individual veterans as to their attitude in and capacity for helping themselves. Concurrently with the study of Veterans' Service Centers more specific problems were gone over with local representatives of

Veterans' Administration, United States Employment Service, Draft Boards and State Veterans' Commission. Virtually without exception the Federal representatives were found to be cooperative and exceedingly well informed concerning the situation within their areas.

Further valuable information was gained in making visits to the myriad voluntary organizations, including Red Cross, Chambers of Commerce, Churches and Church organizations, and Veteran' Associations, as well as business men, professional men and educators. The last three groups were found to be particularly helpful in the evaluation of local conditions which make for a positive or negative influence on veterans' readjustment.

RESULTING CONFUSION:

Contemplating the rather lengthy lists of groups and individuals shown above who are directly or indirectly concerning themselves with veterans, it is distressing to find so little overall planned guidance and policy pattern for them to follow. In the opinion of the writer, in the majority of the communities of the country a greater or lesser degree of confusion has resulted. It is only thanks to the innate capacity of the American youth for self-sufficiency and adaptability that so large a percentage of returned service personnel have been able to thread their way through the maze of basically well-intentioned confusion and become reintegrated into the scheme of the community. True, many of them still have real problems, and have only accepted iterim jobs awaiting more suitable work. Most of these, with philosophic fortitude, are accepting reality with the confidence that they can and will work things out satisfactorily in due course. On the surface of the situation we might take pride and comfort (and many have) in the realization that so large a percentage of veterans have apparently so readily adapted themselves to the current mode of life, thus anesthetizing ourselves into complacency and indifference concerning the rest. Such a rationalization is, however, both unforgivable and irreconciliable with conscience.

GOVERNMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY:

No one thoroughly familiar with the situation is satisfied that the job of readjustment has been either adequately or thoroughly handled, with the possible exception of a few isolated areas. Rightly we might ask ourselves what is the cause of this situation. Initially and basically it would appear that the blame could be laid at the feet of the Federal Government for their failure, prior to the end of the war, to prepare and activate an overall plan, bolstered by strong leadership, to guide and encourage communities in shouldering their responsibility to the returning veteran. In the light of the initial omission the Federal Government could and should have established on the highest level adequate coordination of the more than fifteen Federal agencies who deal directly or indirectly with the problems of veterans. Up to this writing there is still no such coordination. With this lack of direction it is not difficult to understand why or how ill-feeling has sprung up, not only between Governmental agencies on all levels, but also between them and voluntary agencies, and finally even among the

voluntary agencies themselves. This sequence leads inevitably to distrust, confusion, misinformation, inefficiency and a general lack of interest--with the veteran, for whom these various agencies operate, being the chief sufferer.

With such a broad criticism it is not intended to imply that many of the agencies, both individually and collectively, have not done outstanding service, for they have; but the successful, smooth, cooperative operation has been thanks to the unselfish leadership within the specific agencies themselves rather than a result of sound advanced planning on a broad and national basis.

To suggest that lack of coordination has been the sole obstacle in the path of the most effective performance of our four chief Federal agencies dealing with veterans would be more than unjust. Let us pause for a moment to consider briefly some of the other influences which have bearing.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION:

Up until the time that General Bradley assumed the responsibility of the Veterans' Administration, the Veterans' Administration had been handling a routine problem, firmly controlled from Washington. With the cessation of hostilities their potential clientele expanded fourfold. Furthemore, whereas in the past their basic problems had been Claims and the operation of Veterans' Hospitals, now they have the additional burden of the administration of the benefits of the G.I. Bill without direct supervision. The expansion of plant and personnel to meet new demands on them would in itself have been a mammoth undertaking. Combine this with inadequate operational legislation and misunderstanding and the record of accomplishment and the sensitivity to need has been spectacular.

DRAFT BOARDS:

Local draft boards, under the provisions of the Selective Service Act, were not only charged with the induction of men into service, but also with the protection of their job rights on their return to civilian life. During the war these voluntary boards performed with exemplary sincerity and attention to duty. With the end of the war the laws which created Selective Service, proved inadequate for clear-cut rulings on many cases of disputed job rights. Bitterness and lack of confidence grew on the part of the veteran, as well as on the part of employers, in the months that followed and prior to the handing down of court rulings.

RETRAINING AND REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION:

Initially it was contemplated that Retraining and Reemployment Administration might act in the capacity of coordinator of those Federal agencies dealing directly and indirectly with veteran's affairs. An administrative reorganization of government has completely and totally emasculated the Retraining and Reemployment Administration. Today, judging from the reaction in the field, this Administration has all but outlived its usefulness.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

The United States Employment Service assumed its share of the burden of assisting the returning veteran with two strikes against it. The fact that during the war period USES had served as a pseudo police force, protecting maximum manpower utilization, caused the business world to view them with suspicion and resentment. Besides this, there has been the ever-growing pressure to return USES to state control, with a resultant adverse effect on the morale of their officers. There can be little question but that the return of this agency to state control will have an injurious effect on the placement of veterans.

COMMUNITY RESPONSIBILITY:

By pointing the finger so forcibly at the shortcomings of the Federal Government and its agencies, it is not intended to exonerate the community for its failures. Their only conceivable defense can be lack of knowledge of the problem. Without thoroughly understanding the psychological changes caused by military life or discipline, it is exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, for a non-veteran to understand why an average of three years of military service would have such a tremendous influence on the lives and thinking of so many veterans. Couple this fact with the actuality that an important majority of returned service personnel have tried to work out their problems quietly and calmly, it is not so difficult to see why so few community efforts have been realistic and dynamic.

INFLUENCE OF ARMY LIFE ON THE INDIVIDUAL:

With this situation in mind, and in order to facilitate future thinking and planning, let us digress for a moment to broadly interpret the effect of military life on the personality of the individual. The very nature of military operation is based on the highest order of discipline. Men are trained from the moment of induction to do nothing without the proper authority or direction. In short, every officer and man in the military service is dependent on and subject to the command of his superior. Certainly we have all read of the courage, initiative and ingenuity of the American soldier individually and collectively, but these incidents are a result of special circumstances rather than of basic and necessary regimentation. After a prolonged period of service, to find oneself once again a completely free agent with no one to give orders or make decisions, is a shock from which some are slower to recover than others.

Military action is based on group effort. Every man is part of a small intimate operating unit. Regardless of his duties he is always bolstered by the realization that he is sharing his effort, responsibility and experience with his "buddies", and that they collectively, in wearing the uniform, are supported, however intangibly and remotely it may seem, by the armed strength of the nation. On their return to civilian life there comes a feeling of "aloneness", which in some cases can grow and develop into a very real fear or neurosis. To stem these feelings the community must be ready to give sound guidance, as well as patient,

friendly understanding. Pampering is anything but a cure for the cause of these symptoms.

Vital to the success of any military operation is high morale. War, taken from any angle, is unpleasant and basically repugnant to the average American mind. In order to minimize the distasteful part of military service and to maintain morale, it has been necessary for both the public and the Command to instill in the mind of the individual in uniform a feeling of the importance of his part in the whole and reaffirm in his heart his capacity to make any sacrifice necessary, up to and including the supreme sacrifice. Such a philosophy is a pleasant and appealing one, and one often reluctantly shed with the uniform, as is evidenced by those individuals who, because of their service, now feel that the world justly owes them a living.

Another very tangible effect of war on many returning servicemen is physical or mental disability. Great strides have been made with the rehabilitation of that most dramatic portion, namely the amputees, which only total in the neighborhood of 17,000. Unfortunately, the most justifiable spotlighting of this group has forced from the stage thousands upon thousands of men who will suffer lesser limitations as the result of wounds, who have the constant threat of chronic disease, or have the ever-present and haunting fear of the recurrence of psycho-neurotic characteristics. Physically the indications may not be visible, but emotionally such things loom as monstrous obstacles in the path of an easy readjustment.

INFLUENCE OF ENVIRONMENT:

The fears and anxieties suggested above are frequently misinterpreted as being indolence, indifference and possibly even arrogance. Careful consideration should be given each individual prior to classing him as one unworthy of further aid and attention. If we stop to realize that approximately 10% of our total population was drawn into the service, it is self evident that a proportional share were drawn from environments of minimum opportunity. Most of them, along with the bulk of the personnel of the Armed Forces, saw part of their service outside the continental limits of the United States. They have had experiences which five years ago would have been fantastic even in a dream. They have been fed, clothed and cared for, perhaps in many cases better than their normal surroundings would ever have been able to afford. And on top of this, they had cash in their pockets, and a new standing in the world. It is only natural and human for those who have known a better life and felt a new confidence in the service, even though they may not care for the strict routine of the life, to accept the readjustment pay plan in the almost blind hope that that "golden opportunity" will come along which will obviate the necessity of returning to their former circumstances.

Readjustment to civilian life for this group is really a double readjustment; first, the shedding of the uniform, and second, the integration into a new community which is completely foreign to them, emotionally and more

than likely physically as well. The community and the nation would indeed be derelict if, at this stage of the game, they were to abandon those veterans whose lives were most thrown off balance by their service in the armed forces.

DISILLUSIONMENT CONCERNING G.I. BILL OF RIGHTS:

Not so long ago a weekly news magazine published a splendid and enlightening article on General Bradley of the Veterans' Administration and the Provisions of the G.I. Bill of Rights. Technically no one could have found fault with this article. Inwardly every American who read it might have had a warm, self-satisfied reaffirmation of his belief in the generosity of our great nation to veterans, except possibly those veterans who have attempted to make it work on a personal basis. The disillusionment was so well expressed in a letter written by a young captain who said: "Yes, I can benefit by the educational provisions of the G.I. Bill if I can find an institution that has room for one more student. Yes, I can get a loan to buy a house, if I can find a house for sale. Yes, I would like to profit by 'on the job' training provisions if I can find a job in a plant that is a participant in the program. Yes, I would enroll in the apprentice training if I could find a Union where the quotas have not long since been filled. Yes, I could get free hospitalization for my recently contracted illness if I could find a Veterans' Administration Hospital with a vacant bed. Etcetera."

The Government of the United States has been more than generous in showing monetary appreciation to the men and women of the Armed Forces for their service. There is the G.I. Bill, mustering out pay, and now the proposed adjusted terminal leave allowance. Likewise, there are millions of people and hundreds of organizations who, regardless of their motives, are assisting veterans with their problems. The fact still remains, though, that there are 1,766,000 unemployed veterans drawing readjustment compensation, thousands more unemployed who either do not need the readjustment pay or are too proud to accept it, and many others working, but far from happy or adjusted, at jobs in which they are grossly under-employed.

With the trend as it is, the passage of time can only aggravate what would seem to be anything but a satisfactory situation. On the one hand there is the veteran, whose disillusionment is growing into bitterness. On the other hand there is the public who, because it no longer sees vast numbers of uniforms, coupled with the fact that there is a G.I. Bill of Rights which it assumes provides for the veteran, accepts the attitude that its responsibility has been discharged. As tangible evidence of this attitude on the part of the public, one has but to ask the average Veterans' Service or Information Center director concerning community response to both the current and continued support of the Center. Or, using newspapers as a barometer, it is interesting to note that the number of clippings dealing with veterans' problems, clipped daily from twelve newspapers dotted across the country, has decreased by more than 50% since the first of February of this year.

CAUSE OF COMMUNITY FAILURE:

If one were asked to name the most common cause for failure of readjustment within a community it would be quickly attributed to a blatant lack of knowledge and understanding of the overall problem. The civilian, like the community who does not understand the problems of readjustment, has little interest in the veterans. There is even resentment of the provisions that have been made for the veteran to the point of antagonism.

It has been the observation of the writer from one end of the country to the other, that with the presentation of a few basic statistics combined with certain leading questions, it is more than easy to demonstrate to the civic leaders that the job of readjustment in their community has not been completed. Once this fact is established, various individuals will volunteer, almost naively, that they had sensed there might be something wrong but failing to know a possible solution had been tempted to simulate the ostrich. Discussions of successful programs in other areas incites considerable interest. Invariably the conference ends with the almost plaintive statement, "Please tell us what to do and we'll do it." Actually, however, guidance and continued stimulation is needed to prevent the continuance of the now chronic lethargy.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE:

Much water has gone ever the dam. In retrospect it might be relatively easy to create the missing master plan referred to previously but the scene has changed. Today time is of the essence, if it is to be hoped that the sore of disillusionment will be healed before it becomes an ulcer of bitterness. Because time plays such an important part, whatever solution is found must be directed at the heart of the problem and be the essence of simplicity.

What are the major problems which confront the veteran? Varying with sections of the country we would find housing, employment, education, loans and disability, topping the list. Following these are such things as taxes, insurance, claims, legal aid, welfare, counselling, general readjustment and other miscellaneous problems. Let us consider in further detail the major headings.

HOUSING:

Housing across the nation is critical, to say the least. Currently all means are being brought to bear to ease the situation. The Federal Government, through the Housing Expeditor, is doing much with temporary housing and is attempting to stimulate new construction. Municipalities have assisted with the conversion of obsolete homes and non-residential buildings. Many communities have demonstrated what an aroused public opinion can do to uncover idle rooms and break down restrictions concerning children, etc., which have caused untold and unjust hardships on newly married veterans. Already there are visible results, but the shortage of truly adequate housing will be existent for years to come. In the meantime, a search must continue for more expeditious stop-gaps.

EMPLOYMENT:

The paradox of unemployment is indeed difficult of solution. We have seen that there are 1,766,000 veterans receiving readjustment pay, and untold numbers of others who are also unemployed but for one reason or another are not drawing the compensation to which they are entitled. Yet on no occasion has the writer discussed the problem of employment with the business element of the community without being informed in no uncertain terms that adequate labor cannot be found for the conduct of business.

There are many factors which contribute to this situation that should be carefully considered in making a true evaluation of the figures. In the first instance, we must recognize that better than two-thirds of those receiving their pay have been on the rolls for a matter of three months or less. Many of these are supplementing their savings while enjoying well-earned and legitimate rest and rehabilitation. Others have gone on the rolls to ease their financial burden while awaiting a given date to return to school. These individuals, plus the others who have previously followed a similar practice, are perfectly honest, self-respecting individuals who feel themselves masters of their souls and captains of their destinies.

As we cut deeper into the total we find the next sector, which is composed of those earnestly seeking employment. These men are intelligently using their readjustment pay to carry them through the period of time that they are conscientiously shopping for a job in which they will be happy, in which they can see possibilities for the future, and in which they can earn a decent living wage. The accomplishment of their mission is by no means a simple matter. Many of them appreciate the value of specific skills they learned in the service in terms of civilian jobs and are attempting to reflect this in setting their employment sights, but seldom do they find the employment manager who is either enlightened or interested. Many more of them realize the value of the intangible assets gained through military life - discipline, responsibility, precision and the ability to live and work with others, but invariably the suggestion that these things have monetary or employment value falls on deaf ears. These men are potentially good, solid citizens if they are given proper guidance and a chance to prove themselves. That neither is adequately available is cause for serious concern.

The final segment of the whole is composed of a group who are falsely using readjustment compensation as a means of delaying the day when they must face reality. Sometimes this philosophy is the result of regional wage levels and standards of living, which make the "rocking chair" money irresistible. All too often it is the result of a lack of self-respect, which makes the individual reluctant to shed with his uniform the rather special privileges which he has enjoyed in the service and resume his part as a self-sufficient citizen. It is high time that the nation realistically review the situation. Granted there has been a tremendous shortage of properly trained, experienced vocational guidance counsellors to assist with these more difficult readjustments, this is not a valid excuse. There is not a city, town or hamlet in the country that does not have more than sufficient graduates from the

school of life and experience who, if they were to make themselves available, could readily fill the gap. The task is not an easy one but it is our duty to seek out those who have refused to take the initiative in making their own readjustment. Through coordinated community effort they must be given intelligent, patient, kind, firm assistance in getting to see reality. Without such immediate attention to this situation, a philosophy dangerous to the individual and to the economy of our nation, is sure to grow.

EDUCATION:

The enthusiastic reception of the educational provisions of the G.I. Bill of Rights is staggering in its proportions. Nearly three million veterans have made application to take additional schooling. To date the educational institutions of the country have only been able to absorb approximately one in three. Interesting to note, and contrary to early expectations, a definite majority of those desiring to avail themselves of the educational provisions of the G.I. Bill of Rights, are primarily interested in either High School and related subjects or Vocational Training. Veterans are aware of the spectacular job done in training war manpower for specific jobs. Quite understandably, they feel a revival of such a program would be appropriate. There is little doubt that the monies invested in a program of this nature would be a sound investment.

ON-THE-JOB TRAINING:

Logically included in a consideration of veterans' education should be "on-the-job" training. Potentially the "on-the-job" training program can be the most useful aid for a majority of the more complicated readjustments. Unfortunately, no two people seem able to agree on the objective of the program. With such a situation existent it is not difficult to understand why the plan has not been better accepted, or how abuses have crept in. The mere fact that "on-the-job" training in all too many cases has turned into a racket both for the unscrupulous employer and the weak veteran, should in no way condemn it. A complete review should be made of it in its entirety. Uniform standards of approving "trainers" must be established on a national basis and appropriate legislation should be prepared to give supervision and control to the Veterans' Administration, where it rightly belongs. Lacking such drastic action, the inevitable destiny of "on-the-job" training is mediocrity and scandal.

G.I. LOANS:

Much has been said and written about the handling of the G.I. Loan. Initially servicemen and women were allowed to form false impressions concerning the objective of the Bill, as well as the mechanics of its administration. Hundreds of thousands had all kinds of unsubstantial pipe dreams concerning what they would do with the money they felt could be had merely for the asking. On their return to civilian life they beat a wide path to the banks seeking the key to transform their dreams to reality. The original Act was confused and made administration difficult. Loans had to be disapproved because of technicalities, and the resulting ill-will was heaped upon the bankers. Finally the Act was satisfactorily amended. Unfortunately,

this fact has not yet dissipated all of the early resentment. All too many bankers have failed to do their part to rectify this feeling with the advent of the revised Act, and have continued on for the greater part with an attitude of cautious conservatism which has in some instances turned to indifference.

In time of war the people of the nation unhesitatingly entrusted their young men with the destiny of the country. Their faith was well founded. Today the community could well continue to show their confidence in these same young men by giving them an opportunity to establish themselves in the community, be it through the purchase of a home, farm or business, and then stand by to aid them, at least until their roots are firmly grounded.

PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY:

Mention has been made of mentally and physically disabled veterans. Public Law 16, which deals specifically with veterans suffering from service-connected disabilities, is appropriately generous and empowers the Veterans' Administration to go to great lengths in assisting these men both in rehabilitation and reintegration into community life. Every member of the Veterans' Administration recognizes the great importance of this responsibility.

The law providing for the operations of Veterans' Hospitals permit the Veterans' Administration to accept veteran patients with non-service connected ailments when beds are available. Pressure, practice and public opinion have brought about a situation whereby between 80% and 85% of the Veterans' Administration hospital beds are now filled with men in this category. Projected plans call for new construction to bring the capacity of Veterans' Administration Hospitals up to one quarter of a million beds. The cost of construction alone is staggering, but even more appalling to the poor tax-payers is the prospect of the annual operating and maintenance costs. Regardless of how efficient the Veterans' Administration may be in healing the sick and rehabilitating the weak, the job cannot be accomplished fully without intelligent community support.

Were one not impressed by the cold dollars and cents significance of the nation's veterans' health benefits, there is also the human side of the picture, It is not enough to assure the man who has gambled his life on the future of the country just medical care. We must stand ready to lend a helping hand which will restore him to a useful place in the community. The nation should welcome an educational program emanating from the Veterans' Administration, or from a citizens' committee in conjunction with the Veterans' Administration, which will enable them to accomplish the maximum rehabilitation of the patients in Veterans' Hospitals.

NEGRO:

No report dealing with the readjustment of veterans would be complete

without special mention of the plight of the Negro. Many of the Negroes inducted into the service, through their pay and allowances, have had for themselves and families a greater income than they had ever enjoyed previously. In the second place, a large majority have had travel experience both within and outside of the United States which surpass the realm of imagination. During their military tour of duty a great proportion of them have, at one time or another, found themselves in an environment for the first time in their lives where racial prejudice and discrimination was at a minimum or non-existent. On their return to civil life the Negro has found that many, and some rather drastic, changes have occured on the home front--the most spectacular of which are the tremendous population shifts from rural to urban life, from the south to the north and west, and the nostalgia resulting from the peak of industrial job opportunity which existed during the latter part of the war. Because of the fact that this opportunity did not occur until the nation had started scraping the bottom of the manpower barrel, Negro labor has been the first to be released with the closing down of war plants, thus adding aggravated unemployment problems to those caused by environmental dislocation. The veteran returning home filled with a new hope, ambition and expanded horizon, therefore finds himself viewing an exceedingly confused scene. His problem, under the best circumstances, would be a difficult one--but under current conditions there is a highly magnified frustration which in some areas is reaching unwholesome proportions. On the surface one might not sense the trend, for traditionally the white population finds it more convenient to ignore his black fellow citizens, thus maintaining that there is no problem. An impartial investigation readily indicates a rude awakening, and this in the not far distant future.

The record of progress which has been made by the Negro in almost every field over the past ninety years against the most unbelievable odds, is an achievement of which any people could be truly proud. For us or for them to plan for the future without a realistic recognition of the fact that, in spite of these spectacular advances, tremendous race prejudice is still existent would be myopic, to say the least. Since the white population is in the dominant position, it is more than appropriate for them to take the leadership in planning and assuring equal opportunity for all. The Negro, on the other hand, has a great responsibility in maintaining standards of performance and dependability, for it is only through demonstrated capacity that the shackles of prejudice may be cut away.

It may be noted that the writer has digressed momentarily from the Negro veteran per se and included the entire Negro population. This is necessary because his color nullifies the fact that he is a veteran. If the Negro veteran is to get equal opportunity it cannot be too strongly emphasized that now more than ever before in the history of our country, we must study the facts of racial prejudice and discrimination realistically, and act courageously. The Federal Government in Washington has formulated and put into effect a concrete program. The offices of Federal Agencies in the field have lagged way behind. This situation must be corrected to prevent it from detracting from the value of the intelligent Washington level leadership.

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion we might summarize the situation by stating that the undirected and uncoordinated, though honest and sincere, efforts of many well-intentioned individuals and organizations throughout the nation has created a confusion which has made assistance to the returning veteran inadequate and haphazard. Governmental agencies and Veterans' Associations have been able to properly handle matters of a routine nature, and they have done so in good spirit. Over and above that, the aid that the veteran has received has been due more to luck than management.

As at the beginning, it might be well to state in the conclusions that neither the War or Navy Departments have any legal responsibility to the veteran once he turns his back on the Separation Center. This fact the public recognizes and accepts. However, because of the fact that the problems and dislocations which are being suffered by the individual seem to be a direct result of his absence in the Service, there is a sub-conscious antagonism toward the Armed Forces which cannot be ignored. This feeling is never allowed to die by the frequent Press headlines reporting morbid acts of an "Ex G.I." or "Veteran" who has been unable to master his readjustment.

Considering the magnitude of the job of demobilization and the rapidity with which it was accomplished, it is indeed a remarkable tribute to the military Separation Center system that the country has not been flooded with more such misfits, but there are still too many.

Accepting a moral responsibility as a fact, and recognizing the importance of maintaining and enhancing the good name of the Armed Forces, we might well ask ourselves what can and should be done, both within and outside the service, to further facilitate the readjustment of veterans.

WITHIN THE SERVICE:

1. Separation Center technique and orientation should be kept constantly in review, with close liaison on the community side, to ascertain that the information disseminated is closely in tune with actual conditions in the area being served by a given Separation Center.

2. Reports emanating from the Commanding Generals of our armies in both Europe and the Pacific clearly indicate the need for strict discipline and a high moral standard. A powerful educational program directed at the public is needed to demonstrate that without them the successful accomplishment of our peacetime mission is in jeopardy and the problems of readjustment for the veterans of the peacetime army will be greatly magnified.

3. The development of a vital, vigorous, perpetual, orientation program for the Armed Forces personnel. The underlying theme of this

program should emphasize the importance of citizenship, responsibility and pride of accomplishment.

4. The careful restudy of the policies and attitude of the Service toward racial minorities, with the idea of taking necessary corrective action if existing conditions indicate practices inconsistent with true democracy.

5. A restudy of that portion of the Army Recruiting Educational program which deals with both tangible and intangible assets gained in military service to see how it can be expanded to better prepare both the employer and the veteran for a sound evaluation of the veteran's capabilities.

OUTSIDE THE SERVICE:

Outside of the Armed Forces proper, every influence should be brought to bear to assist in the much needed reestablishment of good faith in the country on the part of the millions of veterans who have been needlessly disillusioned. As stated above, the time is late and fast fleeing. Remedial efforts should therefore be directed primarily at the major problems. Simplicity will be the greatest assurance of success. Listed below are certain areas in which prompt and forceful attention is needed.

1. The coordination of all Federal agencies dealing with veterans' affairs under the control of one individual who would have the authority to cut red tape and act.

2. The encouragement of the development of a vigorous educational program, either by Veterans' Administration or out of Government in cooperation with Veterans' Administration, to facilitate the integration and/or reintegration of veterans whose confidence and self-sufficiency has been shaken by wounds or illness, regardless of when or how such a handicap was acquired.

3. The encouragement of the organization of a citizens' body which, with the cooperation of existing agencies, will conduct a far-reaching employment drive designed to correct injustices and hardships that have been the lot of far too many deserving men, and will be so fearless that there will no longer be an excuse for those able-bodied veterans whose lack of self-respect would permit them to ride the bandwagon indefinitely, to continue living off the public.

4. Insistence on the national rethinking of the objectives of the "on-the-job" training program to the end that it may be made intellectually and administratively into the tool of readjustment which it so clearly could be.

5. The calling of periodic conference of the leaders of the National Veterans' Association with the appropriate heads of interested Federal agencies to discuss the problems of readjustment on the community level.

6. The active encouragement and support of those organizations devoted to the study and solution of problems involving racial prejudice and discrimination. No more vicious enemy has ever faced the nation than racial prejudice. What more appropriate challenge could be accepted by the leaders of our Armed Forces, whose victories against tyranny place them in an unequalled position, than to offer the same wise, tempered leadership on the home front against racial prejudice?

7. A public restatement of the objectives of the G.I. Loan program with the idea in mind of expanding the opportunities for veterans to capitalize on their abilities both for their own goodd and that of the community.

ITINERARY

Washington, D. C.
Columbia, South Carolina
Atlanta, Georgia
Columbus, Georgia
Macon, Georgia
Birmingham, Alabama
Norfolk, Virginia
New York, New York
Bridgeport, Connecticut
Hartford, Connecticut
Boston, Massachusetts
North Conway, New Hampshire
Concord, New Hampshire
Portland, Maine
Pittsfield, Massachusetts
Albany, New York
Syracuse, New York
Chicago, Illinois
Detroit, Michigan
Little Rock, Arkansas
Jackson, Mississippi
New Orleans, Louisiana
Houston, Texas
Dallas, Texas
Fort Worth, Texas
Santa Fe, New Mexico
Phoenix, Arizona
Los Angeles, California
San Francisco, California
Portland, Oregon
Seattle, Washington
Missoula, Montana
Casper, Wyoming
Lincoln, Nebraska
Kansas City, Missouri
St. Louis, Missouri
Indianapolis, Indiana

VIRGINIA STATE COUNCIL NEWS LETTER

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY PUBLICITY AND EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE

Number 22 August 6, 1945

Brother R. Wray Alt did it again at Emporia, Virginia. He just won an election for the IWA-CIO at the Greensville Mfg. Co's plant in Emporia, Virginia; CIO 73, no union 20 with one ballot void.

The International Fur & Leather Workers Union-CIO won the election at the Keystone Tanning and Glue Co's plant at Iron Gate, Virginia, CIO 45 no union 18.

Brother Jack Clark, Sec-Treas. for Local 284 UFWA reports another victory for CIO at the Hooker-Bassett Co. in Martinsville, Virginia, UFWA-CIO 145 no union 24.

Brother Clark also reports that a petition has been filed for certification and representation at the Martinsville Novelty Co. in Martinsville, Virginia and they are ready to file one for the workers in W.M. Bassett Co. also in Martinsville, Virginia.

Brother Ray Phillips, a member of Local 675 PWOC has been signing up the workers in the G. B. Nettleton Lumber Co. in Covington and has turned in cards representing a majority of the workers in that plant to the CIO Regional Office. Brother Ted du Cuennois CIO Field Representative and Brother R. Wray Alt, Special Representative for IWA-CIO will meet with a Committee of these workers Thursday August 16th and make plans for recognition either by the Company or an NLRB election.

LOCAL 692 P.W.O.C. RECEIVES

$65,000.00

BACK PAY

The WLB ordered an increase of 5¢ an hour for the day shift workers, 7½¢ an hour for the 2nd shift workers and 10¢ per hour for the graveyard shift workers all retroactive to May 1st, 1944. This wage increase was ordered by the WLB when the Wortendyke Mfg. Co. and Local 692 PWOC were unable to agree on a contract at the experation of their old contract and it was then certified to the WLB in Atlanta, Georgia.

Contract negotiations have been completed between L.I.U. 1315 Distillary Workers and the Belle Meade Distilling Company at Belle Meade, Virginia. A form 10 has been forwarded to Atlanta, Georgia for 3½¢ per hour increase. The workers also receive an additional weeks paid vacation for 3 years service with the Company.

Local 27 Federation of Dyers, TWUA recently had election of officers and Brother Ira Leber long an active member in the Local was elected President and will assume the Presidents duties September 1st.

SEND IN NEWS FROM YOUR LOCAL. WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU

Fraternally yours,

T. D. du Cuennois

T. D. du Cuennois
Editor

CIO

VIRGINIA STATE COUNCIL NEWS LETTER

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY PUBLICITY AND EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE

Number 23 August 26, 1945

Brother R. Wray Alt reports that he will receive recognition for IWA as bargaining agent for Emporia Sash and Door Company on a card check. There are 35 employees involved. He also reports that Sister Rosella Sessoms has a majority of the workers signed up in the Portsmouth Lumber Company, Portsmouth, Virginia and will petition for an election in the very near future.

Brother Alt also reports that another organizer has been assigned to work with him in Virginia. Brother Alt will do the administrative work as well as organizing.

A dinner meeting of the Richmond Paper Workers Joint Board was held at Ewarts Cafe in Richmond, Virginia August 10th at which time all the officers of the paper locals in Richmond were present. Brother Frank Grasso, Ass't. Dir. PWOC-addressed the meeting and plans were formulated to organize all the unorganized paper workers in Richmond area.

A, Richmond, Petersburg, Fredericksburg and Charlottesville area mass meeting will be held in the John Marshall High School Auditorium, Friday, August 31st at 8:00 P.M. on post war economy. Each Local in the Area should have a large delegation there as I expect we will need their voting strength to pass some resolutions. Over 150 organizations have been invited to this meeting.

Brother Ernest B. Pugh, Va. CIO Regional Director will address a large mass meeting in Carlin's Park, Baltimore, Md. on Labor Day.

President Truman has announced that the Little Steel Formula is ended and that the War Labor Board may grant any increases as long as the Company will not need an increase in ceiling price to meet this increase in wages.

The shooting war is now over but we have one of the greatest fights ever to keep our members working. It is a big job but we can do it by: seeing our Congressmen, (they are home now) and ask them to support an amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act to raise the minimum wage from 40¢ an hour to 65¢ an hour. Also to support President Truman's request that the Federal Goverment supplement the States Unemployment Compensation payments so that the unemployed will receive up to $25.00 a week. Another thing that we must all do is, organize the unorganized. As long as these people remain unorganized they are a threat to our working conditions and jobs. Everybody must work on the unorganized worker and sign him up. If your local has no application cards write to the CIO Regional Office stating what kind of industry the people work in that you want cards for and how many. The cards will bee immediately sent to you. Start to-day.

WE HAVE A BIG JOB TO DO TO PROTECT OUR JOB

SIGN UP THE UNORGANIZED WORKERS TO-DAY

If you should need help on any plant write or wire to C.I.O. Regional Office, 410 Law Building, Richmond 19, Virginia. or Boyd E. Peyton, Regional Director Textile Workers Union of America - CIO, 1112 Church St., Lynchburg, Virginia. Either office will arrange to have an organizer contact you at once.

During the past three months there have been 1105 elections held throughout the country of which CIO won 549 with 84,207 voting, AFL won 454 with 52,173 voting and Indepentent Union won 149 with 38,739 voting while unions were rejected in 232 elections with 41,889 voting.

SEND IN NEWS FROM YOUR LOCAL

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU.

AROUND TOWN WITH THE RED FEATHER

A lot of kids have taken "trips". Tom didn't envy them much, because he was only eight. But Mary, who was twelve, had heard them talk, and Mary wanted more then anything else to take a "trip".

"All you have to do," she told Tom, "is stand beside the road and hold up your thumb."

Mary's thumb brought the car to a halt as they stood beside the highway just outside their home town. The kind man driving it believed they lived in Richmond. To Mary and Tom the car was a magic carpet that whisked them from home town hum-drum to a strange, far place of towering buildings, hurrying crowds, dazzling store windows and a roar of traffic. It was breath-taking.. It was exciting. And it was just a little frightening. This was their "trip".

"We've got to see the depot, "Mary told Tom. "Whoever heard of taking a trip and not seeing the depot?"

The watchful eye of the Traveler's Aid worker fell on Tom and Mary. Despite her kindness, they refused to tell who they were and where they lived. They made a brave effort to hide their fear behind what they believed was the best accepted movie-style of indicating they had "been around."

Gradually, through the interest and kindness of the worker the "mean parents who often whip us" were spoken of with timid fondness.

"Mama is an awfully good cook," Mary offered shyly.
"Wonder what she's going to have for supper?" Tom's voice was wistful.

It was easy then to get their names, that of their father, and their address. They were still talking when their parents were contacted and arrangements made for their return.

"Won't I have something to tell the kids!" Mary was eager to get started. The trip was over. Tom and Mary would always remember the ice cream the worker had given them while waiting for their parents ... their parents the Red Feather Service supported by the Richmond War and Community Fund through Richmonders contributions.

Fraternally yours,

T. D. du Quennois

T. D. du Quennois
Editor

VIRGINIA STATE COUNCIL NEWS LETTER

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY VA. STATE CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Number 32 December 26, 1945

Local 403 IWA-CIO will have two elections in Richmond, Va. One in Ruffin & Payne Inc. and one in R. E. Richardson & Son, Inc. on January 4th, 1946.

Brothers Thomas R. Linn, Int'l Rep. for PWOC and Lloyd P. Vaughan, CIO Field Rep. have signed up a majority of the workers of the Lynchburg Gas Co., Lynchburg, Va.

A hearing that was set for December 18th before a Trial Examiner of the N.L.R.B. against the Harris-Woodson Candy Co. of Lynchburg, Va. on unfair discharge of Mrs. Edna Elder, President of L.I. U. 1274 United Candy Workers, and refusal to bargain has been postponed until January 7th, 1946. A strike vote under the Smith-Connally Act is scheduled to be held by the NLRB for the employees of this company in early January.

Brother Charles C. Weber who is an ordained Methodist Clergyman and a former member at the Union Theological Seminary in New York City is also an international representative for the ACWA-CIO. He is in Richmond organizing the Crawford Mfg. Co.

Brother Webber came to Richmond 10 years ago and organized the Friedman-Harry Marks Clothing Co., now local 88 ACWA, and as a result of that campaign the first unfair labor practice charge was filed against the company under the Wagner Act which was carried to the U.S. Supreme Court which upheld the constitutionality of the Act.

We wish Brother Webber every success and the CIO Regional Office will give him all our support and assistance.

Brother Max Sussman reports that Local 57, FTA, has completed negotiations on renewal of their contract with the Southern Biscuit Co. The workers will receive 10 cents per hour increase in wages making a 60 cent minimum, 6 paid holidays, and a more liberal vacation plan and a union shop.

Local 370, IF&WU, has completed negotiations on renewal of their contract with the American Lace Leather Co., and the workers will receive (men) 10 cents per hour wage increase; the women will receive 7½ cents per hour wage increase and three paid holidays.

Brother A. C. Emerson, business agent of Local 284 UFWA, Martinsville, reports that they have just completed negotiations for a contract with Fiber Board Container Co., (Martinsville plant) and the workers will receive a 55 cent minimum with a 5 cents per hour general wage increase, 1 and 2 weeks vacations, 6 paid holidays, maintenance of membership and dues checkoff. He also reports renewal of their contract with the American Furniture Co., and the workers will receive 5 cents general increase now and 5 cents in May 1946, also a vacation with pay.

Virginia C.I.O. Regional Director, Ernest B. Pugh, attended the Labor Conference called by the Secretary of Labor on December 5-6th 1945. He also attended a farewell dinner for all the members of the War Labor Board Held in Washington on December 12th, 1945. He also attended the Executive Board meeting of PWOC in Cleveland, Ohio December 19, 1945.

At a regular meeting of the Executive Board of the V.C.P.A.C. held in Richmond, Va. December 18, 1945 the V.C.P.A.C was split up in to two units one of only CIO members to be known as the CIOPAC. The State Council Executive Board will meet early in January and will formalate a PAC program and also call a PAC policy meeting of delegates from all CIO locals in Virginia to set up our PAC program for 1946., the other unit will be set up by other than CIO members sponsored by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and is expected to be called the Committee for Virginia. Both Committees will work together for the common goal.

SEND IN NEWS FROM YOUR LOCAL!

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU!

Fraternally yours,

T. D. du Quennois

T.D.du Quennois
Editor

Merry Christmas

VIRGINIA STATE COUNCIL NEWS LETTER

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY VA. STATE CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Number 34 January 26, 1946

The State Wide P.A.C. Committee meets in Richmond, Va. Sunday, Jan. 27th. Everybody must get behind this committee in order to protect their living conditions. There are several bills coming up including the Sales-Tax that we must have the vote to beat down when it comes before the people to vote on it. There is also the bill on taxing every person over 21 in Virginia, $4.00 a year, all our members must be prepared to vote.
Get behind your CIO-PAC and get everybody that you know to pay their poll tax, register and vote.
Our City elections are coming up this spring and we are all vitally interested in the kind of people that make our laws and spend our money.

PAY YOUR POLL TAX, REGISTER AND THEN VOTE.

Local 230 International Fur & Leather Workers Union reports that they have signed up all the employees in the shipping department of Benj. T. Crump Co. at Richmond and have asked the Company for recognition.

Local 675 State County & Municipal Workers of America now has around 1,000 members among the Richmond, Va. city employees, this Local is going to do a long needed job in Richmond, Va. They are not only going to get an increase in wages but are going to smash the Byrd Machine in Richmond.

The General Assembly is now in session in Richmond and so far there has been no anti-union legislation introduced but we must all be ready when your legislative representative calls on you to contact your Senator and delegate to do it at once. Brothers Ernest B. Pugh, Va. CIO Regional Director and Ted du Cuennois, CIO Field Representative have registered as lobbist for this session and are watching them close. Brother Silas Switzer, Bus. Agent for Local 11, Textile Workers Union of America is the State CIO Legislative chairman and will be called in whenever we need him.

SEND IN NEWS FROM YOUR LOCAL,
WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU.

Brother Charles Webber, National Representative for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America-CIO reports that he is making good progress organizing the employees of the Crawford Mfg. Company, Richmond, Va.

Brother Lloyd P. Vaughan, CIO Field Representative reports that the employees of the Lynchburg Gas Company are signed up 100% and that he has applied for a Local Industrial Union Charter, also that he has started negotiations with the Company on a contract. He also reports a large majority of the employees of the Russell Weill Distributing Company, Richmond, Va., have signed up and he has written the Company for recognition.

Brother Robert Turner, Int'l Representative for United Paperworkers of America reports he now has a campaign on at the Millhiser Bag Company, Richmond, Va.

Local 403 International Woodworkers of America has been certified as bargaining agent for the employees of Ruffin & Payne, Inc. and R. E. Richardson & Sons, Inc. Richmond, Va. and negotiations have started for contracts in both plants.

Brother N. A. Welch, Education and Publicity Committeeman for Local 202 Textile Workers Union of America-CIO reports that the CIO Members in Covington, Va., have turned the town upside down, instead of the Bankers and Industrialist running the town the people have taken over and are running it for a change. Rent control has been established and now the administration calls and asks the Union's advice on any thing that would affect the people in any way. He also reports completion of negotiations on renewal of contract for Local 202 Textile Workers Union of America and they received a improved sick and health plan, a better vacation plan and an average of 11¢ per hour wage increase.

Fraternally yours,

T. D. du Cuennois

T.D.du Cuennois
Editor

VIRGINIA STATE COUNCIL NEWS LETTER

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY VA. STATE CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Number 35 February 6, 1946

Brother Edmund F. Ryan, Regional Director for Textile Workers Union of America, reports that the Textile Workers won an election in Luray, Va. at the Luray Textile Corp. CIO 63, no union 49 votes.

Brother John McMahon, National Representative for the Amalgated Clothing Workers of America, reports that the Clothing Workers won an election in Martinsville, Va., at the Jobber's Pants Company. CIO 688 votes no union 319 votes.

Brother Lloyd P. Vaughan, CIO Field Representative reports that he has petitioned for an election to the N.L.R.B. in the Russell Weill Distributing Company at Richmond, Va. He has 95% of the employees signed up. He also reports that he has a majority of the workers signed up in the Smithfield Ham and Products Co. and P.D. Gwaltney Co. both meat packers in Smithfield Va. and will petition the N.L.R.B. For elections in these plants today.

Brother R. Wray Alt, International Representative for the International Woodworkers of America reports that he now has negotiations on renewal and new contracts going on in 11 woodworking plants in Virginia.

Anti-labor legislation has been reported out of the Senate Committee on General Laws in our General Assembly now in session in Richmond, Va. Another Anti-Labor bill will have a hearing this afternoon and I am sure it will be reported out too. Every Local Union must call a special meeting and have post cards and have every member write their Senator and Delegate to ask for a recorded vote and to vote against S.R.#12 and H.B.# 114. This must be done at once. The Senators at the hearing on S.R.# 12 laughed at labor and told us that as we didn't have any voting strength they didn't have to listen to us.

A State wide P.A.C. meeting was held in Richmond, Va. on Sunday, January 27th and had about 200 delegates present from all over the State. The speakers were: Brothers Allen S. Haywood, CIO Vice-President and Director of Organization, James B. Carey, CIO Secretary & Treasurer and Ted Dudley, Assistant to Sidney Hillman, Director of National P.A.C. A program was adopted at this meeting for setting up a Va. CIO-PAC. and an Executive Board meeting will be held in the very near future to get our PAC under way in Virginia.

SEND IN NEWS FROM YOUR LOCAL!

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU!

Your legislative representatives need your help now badly on Capitol Hill. Start those letters and post cards coming to your Senator and Delegate at once asking them to vote against S.R. 12 and H.B. 114. Also start a flood of letters to your Congressman and Senator Byrd asking them to vote against the Case Bill. There is another anti-labor bill to be introduced to take away the right to strike from other groups of workers. As soon as I get a copy of the Bill I will let our members know what it is and be ready to again write your representatives to vote against it. Big business is out to try and break Labor Unions now like they did after the First World War.

ALL OF OUR MEMBERS MUST PAY THEIR POLL TAX, REGISTER AND VOTE, IF WE EXPECT TO BE ABLE TO CONTINUE TO HAVE COLLECTIVE BARGAINING. DELEGATES AND SENATORS WHO CONSIDER THE LABOR VOTE NOW NO LONGER CARE ABOUT IT AS IT IS SO SMALL. WE HAVE TO PROVE TO THEM THIS YEAR THAT WE HAVE A LARGE VOTE AND LEAVE A FEW OF THOSE SENATORS HOME THIS FALL. WE CAN DO IT, BUT WE MUST VOTE AND SEE THAT ALL OUR FRIENDS VOTE TOO.

PAY YOUR POLL TAX - REGISTER - THEN VOTE.

Fraternally yours,

T. D. du Cuennois

T.D. du Cuennois
Editor

VIRGINIA STATE COUNCIL NEWS LETTER

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY VA. STATE CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Number 36 February 26, 1946

Brother Carl McCaleb, Sec.-Treas. of Local 400 International Fur & Leather Workers Union, reports that they have just completed negotiations on their first contract with the Keystone Tanning & Glue Company at Iron Gate, Va. They will receive a 5¢ general increase retroactive to Sept. 1, 1945, a $50.00 bonus for all old employees and a $25.00 bonus for those with less than 3 months service, a $50.00 victory bond to all returning veterans, vacation with pay, senority, maintainence of membership and check-off, also in the event that they are cut back to 40 hours a week the contract may be reopened on wages. The Local is well pleased with these gains.

Local 230 International Fur and Leather Workers Union reports that all the employees of the Shipping department of Benj T. Crump have signed up in that Local and have received recognition from the Company on a card check and negotiations have been entered into for a contract.

Brother R. Wray Alt, Int'l Representative for the International Woodworkers of America reports that he has completed negotiations between Local 389 International Woodworkers of America at Portsmouth, Va. and the Portsmouth Lumber Company and that they got a very satisfactory contract. He also reports that negotiations between Local 403 International Woodworkers of America and Ruffin & Payne, Inc. and R. E. Richardson & Sons both of Richmond, Va. are progressing and expect to have contracts there soon.

Brother Charles Webber, National Representative for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, reports that his campaign at Crawford Mfg. Company, Richmond, Va. is gaining momentum.

An election will be held at the Russell Weill Distributing Company in Richmond, Va. March 1, 1946. The employees in this plant have signed up 100% so we have no fear of loosing this election.

SEND IN NEWS FROM YOUR LOCAL!

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU!

A State CIO-PAC executive board meeting was held in Richmond, Va. February 17th and Brother Boyd E. Payton was elected as Executive Director of the State CIO-PAC along with Brother Charles Webber as assistant Director. We expect our PAC to get into high gear now.
Now is the time for everybody to pay their Poll Tax, Register and be ready to vote for public officials who are NOT out to break labor Unions. Several Anti-Labor bills have been introduced and some have passed. Senator Byrd has been in Richmond everytime one of these bills came up to assure their passage. Your Legislative representative must be backed up by votes or he cannot do a thing on Capitol Hill.

PAY YOUR POLL TAX, REGISTER AND VOTE

Brother Robert Turner, Int'l Representative for United Paperworkers of America, reports that negotiations between Local 692 United Paperworkers of America, and Wortendyke Mfg. Company of Richmond, Va. have broken down and Conciliation Service has been called in to assist in reaching a settlement.

Brother W. D. Hand President of Local 243 United Federal Workers of America reports that he received the following telegram from Vice-President of the Federal Workers L.E.Tempest:
"House Naval Affairs Sub-committee this morning reported De Lacy seniority bill favorably to full Naval Affairs Committee which should act next week. Bill as reported follows United Federal Workers of America policy". Brother Hand also reported that he had received letters from both Senator Byrd and Congressman Daughton saying that they will do everything possible to have the Vinson-Trammel Act put into operation.
He also announces that there will be an open meeting at 229½ High St. Portsmouth, Va. on March 1, 1946 to take up the Seniority and Vinson-Trammel Bills.

Brother Robert Boyer, District Representative for United Steelworkers of America, reports that the Steelworkers successfully concluded two strikes in Roanoke, Va. One at Virginia Bridge Company envolving 450 workers and the other at Walker Machine and Foundry Corp. The one at Virginia Bridge, won the workers there an increase in wages in the amount of 18⅓¢ per hour, begining Bebruary 16, 1946 with 9⅓¢ per hour retroactive to January 1, 1946. Walker Foundry employees gained wage increases of from 10¢ per hour to 20¢ per hour and a new contract which the Company terminated when they went on strike. This has been a great victory for these workers because it is the biggest single increase in wages either of the plants have ever had.

Brother Boyer also reports that the workers at E. J. Lavino & Company Lynchburg, Va. will also be benefited by an 18⅓¢ per hour general increase with back pay of 9⅓¢ per hour through negotiations with the Company. They were not on strike.

He also reports that negotiations are being conducted by the Steelworkers for wage increases on the above basis at the following plants:
Lynchburg Foundry Company at Lynchburg and Radford, Va., American Brake Shoe Company, Portsmouth, Va. and National Bearing Metals Corp. Portsmouth, Va.

Brother Thomas R. Linn, Int'l Representative for the United Paper-workers of America reports that Local 675 United Paperworkers of America and West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company at Covington, Va. have completed negotiations on renewal of their contract and that the workers will receive 12¢ per hour general increase. He also reports that Local 1014 United Paper Workers of America and Meade Corp. at Lynchburg, Va. have completed negotiating a new contract and the workers will receive 13¢ per hour general increase with shift differential, vacation with pay, paid holidays, maintainence of membership and check-off.

He also reports that he has petitioned for an election in the Old Colony Box plant in Radford, Va.

Brother Ernest B. Pugh, Virginia CIO Regional Director has been sick for the past week. We all hope he has a speedy recovery and will soon be back on the job.

PAY YOUR POLL TAX, REGISTER AND VOTE

Fraternally yours,

T. D. du Cuennois

T.D.du Cuennois
Editor

VIRGINIA STATE COUNCIL NEWS LETTER

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY VA. STATE CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Number 37 March 6, 1946

Brother J. C. Oliver, President of Local 1013 United Paper Workers of America reports that his Local has just completed negotiations for a 13¢ per hour general increase for the employees of the Bedford Pulp & Paper Company at Big Island, Va.

CIO won an election for the employees at Russell Weill Distributing Company Richmond, Va. CIO 46 votes no union 1 vote.

Local 403 International Woodworkers of America has just completed negotiating new contracts for the employees at R. E. Richardson & Sons, Richmond, Va. and their contract includes 5¢ general increase per hour with maintainence of membership and overtime after 8 hours in any one day. Also Ruffin & Payne of Richmond, Va. which includes a UNION SHOP the first one in the woodworking industry in the South, also 2½¢ per hour general increase, vacation with pay and other standard clauses. The above contracts were negotiated by the writer assisted by Brother R. Wray Alt, International Representative for the Woodworkers and a committee from each plant.

Brother Robert Turner, International Representative for the United Paperworkers of America reports that he has petitioned the N.L.R.B. for elections in Milhiser Bag Company, Richmond, Va. and Chesapeake Corp. West Point, Va.

The writer has petitioned the N.L.R.B. for an election at the Albemarle Paper Mfg. Company, Richmond, Va. for the Foremen.

SEND IN NEWS FROM YOUR LOCAL!

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU!

Brother A. B. Emerson Bus. Agt. for Local 284 United Furniture Workers of America reports that elections will be held at the Johnson Carper Furniture Company, in Roanoke, Va. on March 7th and one at the W. M. Bassett Furniture Company in Martinsville, Va. March 18th.

He also reports that Local 284 United Furniture Workers of America reopened their contract on wages with the Gravely Novelty Furniture Company in Martinsville, Va. and have negotiated a 2½¢ per general increase in wages. He also reports that they also reopened their contract on wages at the Morris Novelty Company in Martinsville, Va. and got a 5¢ per hour general increase for the workers in that plant.

Are your members qualified to vote? Make a check in you Local. Be sure that those that are not qualified do so at once and then be sure that they VOTE. The General Assembly is now ANTI-LABOR and we must be in a position to leave several home next election.

PAY YOUR POLL TAX.

REGISTER.

THEN VOTE.

Richmond Industrial Union Council has set up a P.A.C. and expect to play a very prominent part in the Richmond City elections in April and June of this year. Has your Local set up a P.A.C.? You need one and should set up your committee at once and get every member and their friends qualified to vote.

There will be a meeting of the United Labor Legislative Committee, (AFL. CIO. & Railroad Brotherhoods) Monday in Richmond, Va. to map out a program for Political Action for the next two years.

PAY YOUR POLL TAX, REGISTER, THEN VOTE.

Fraternally yours,

T. D. du Cuennois

T.D. duCuennois
Editor

VIRGINIA STATE COUNCIL NEWS LETTER

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY VA. STATE CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Number 38 March 26, 1946

Brother Bernard Hiatt, Int'l Representative for the United Furniture Workers of America reports a victory for CIO at the Johnson-Carper Furniture Company at Roanoke, Virginia. CIO 210 votes no union 123 votes. This was a hard fought campaign with the Company doing everything within their power to keep the Union out. A large measure of the credit for this victory should go to Brother Silas Switzer, Bus. Agt. for Local 11 Textile Workers Union of America who worked night and day along with Brothers, Hiatt, Jack Clark and A. E. Emerson of the Furniture Workers and Brother Lloyd P. Vaughan, CIO Field Representative.

Brother Lloyd P. Vaughan, CIO Field Representative reports that a consent election has been agreed to at the Moore Milling Company in Salem, Va.

Brother Robert W. Turner, Int'l Representative for United Paperworkers of America, reports that a consent election will be held at the Hopper Paper Company in Richmond, Va. on March 28, 1946.

Brother Lloyd P. Vaughan, CIO Field Representative reports that Gualtney & Company, at Smithfield, Va. will not agree to a consent election and a N. L. R. B. hearing must be held and an election will have to be ordered. He also along with Brother Frank Chevz, National Representative for the United Federal Workers of America have set up a Local amoung the employees of the U. S. Veteran's Hospital in Roanoke, Va. and already have a large membership paying dues.

Brother Rex Kildow, National Representative for State, County and Municipal Workers of America is in Roanoke organizing the City employees there.

Brother Bernard Hiatt, International Representative for the United Furniture Workers of America reports that the election that was to be held at W. M. Bassett Furniture Co. Martinsville, Va. on March 18th was postponed until April 18th at the request of the Union.

Brother Thomas R. Linn, Int'l Representative for United Paperworkers of America reports that he has a majority of the employees of the Double Envelope Company, at Roanoke, Va. signed up in the Union and that he has petitioned for an election.

SEND IN NEWS FROM YOUR LOCAL!

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU!

Brother Robert W. Turner, Int'l Representative for United Paperworkers of America, reports that Local 690 United Paperworkers of America has completed negotiations for renewal of their contract with Albemarle Paper Company at Richmond, Va. The workers will receive 12¢ per hour general increase in one plant and 13¢ per hour general increase in another plant also if the Company cuts the hours back from 48 hours to 40 hours the workers will receive an additional increase of 6¢ per hour, he also reports that negotiations between Local 692 United Paperworkers of America and Wortendyke Mfg. Company on renewal of their contract have been completed and these workers will receive 10% general increase with 6 paid holidays and a more liberal vacation.

Brother D. R. Eanes, Bus. Mgr. for the Pittsylvania County Joint Board, Textile Workers Union of America reports that they have completed negotiations for renewal of their contract with the Riverside-Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va. and that the workers in these mills will receive from 5¢ to 25¢ per hour increase with the minimum wage raised from 55¢ per hour to 65¢ per hour. This will mean $3,500,000.00 added to the purchasing power of the people in this area.

Has your Local set up it's P.A.C. yet? Labor needs votes now more than ever before. All our member, their families and friends must pay their poll tax, register and be sure and vote.

Byrd is out to destroy labor in Virginia if we leave him alone. He must be defeated this fall and can only be defeated if CIO members get out the vote.

Richmond Industrial Union Council, PAC is supporting 16 candidate out of 20 seats on the Common Council and 4 out of 6 seats for the Board of Aldermen in Richmond on April 2nd in the primary. What are you doing in your town to cut the roots out from under the Byrd weed?

Fraternally yours,

T. D. du Cuennois

T.D. du Cuennois
Editor

VIRGINIA STATE COUNCIL NEWS LETTER

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY VA. STATE CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Number 39 April 6, 1946

Brother Thomas R. Linn, Int'l Representative for the United Paperworkers of America-CIO reports a victory for CIO at Old Colony Box Company at Radford, Va.

Brother Robert W. Turner, Int'l Representative for United Paperworkers of America-CIO reports a victory for CIO at Hopper Paper Company, Richmond, Va. CIO 86 votes no union 9 votes. Negotiations have started for a contract. He also reports that United Paperworkers will have an N. L. R. B. election at the Chesapeake Corp. at West Point, Va. on April 9th & 10th. The AFL has had the bargaining rights in this plant for several years and didn't do a thing for the workers until after the CIO started a campaign in there. In the past six months the workers have received wage increases from 15¢ to 46¢ per hour and we will need all the help that we can get in order to win this election. He also reports that a campaign has been started in the Virginia Fibre Company at Petersburg, Va.

The employees of the Russell Weill Distributing Company at Richmond, Va., have received their Charter and will be known as L. I. U. 1536, they have completed negotiations on their new contract all but wages.

The Foremen at Albamarle Paper Mfg. Company at Richmond have been chartered as L. I. U. 1538 United Foremen of America-CIO. The Company would not allow all the foremen that we asked for to be in the Unit so now we will have to have a hearing and the N. L. R. B. will have to set the Unit.

Brother Lloyd P. Vaughan, CIO Field Representative reports that an election will be held at the Moore Milling Company in Salem, Va. Monday April 8th. We also need help on this election.

SEND IN NEWS FROM YOUR LOCAL!

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU!

Brother Rex Kildow, Field Representative for State County & Municipal Workers of America reports that he has a good organization set up amoung the City Employees at Roanoke, Va. and that he has applied for a charter for this group.

WHY WON'T OUR MEMBERS GO TO THE POLLS AND VOTE? DO THEY WANT TO LOSE ALL THE BENEFITS THAT OUR UNION PEOPLE HAVE GAINED OVER THE PAST 100 YEARS. The REPRESENTATIVES THAT WE NOW HAVE IN FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT CAN TAKE THEM ALL AWAY FROM US ANYTIME THAT THEY WANT TO. A SAMPLE OF WHAT THEY CAN DO WAS DONE AT THE LAST SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY WHEN THEY PASSED THE ANTIPICKETTING BILL AND WHAT THE GOVERNOR DID WITH THE VEPCO WORKERS.

WAKE UP! REGISTER & VOTE.

PUT PEOPLE IN OFFICE THAT THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA CAN DEPEND ON NOT TO TAKE ORDERS FROM BYRD OR ANY PRESSURE GROUP, BUT WILL WORK FOR THE GOOD OF EVERYBODY IN THE STATE.

Fraternally yours,

T.D. du Cuennois

T.D. du Cuennois
Editor

VIRGINIA STATE COUNCIL NEWS LETTER

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY VA. STATE CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Number 40 April 26, 1946

Brother Thomas R. Linn, Int'l Representative for United Paperworkers of America reports a victory for CIO at the Double Envelope Company at Roanoke, Va. CIO 33 votes no union 23 votes.

Brother Robert Turner, Int'l Representative for United Paperworkers of America reports that a campaign has been started to organize the employees of the Virginia Fibre Company, in Petersburg, Va. He also reports that negotiations have been completed on a new contract at the Hopper Paper Co., Richmond, Va., where the Paperworkers recently won an election. This Local has not been chartered but will soon be another paper local in Richmond, Va.

Brother Lloyd P. Vaughan CIO Field Representative reports that he has a campaign to organize the employees of the Clover Creamery in Roanoke, Va., and that the cards are comming in fast and he will be ready to petition for an election later this week.

The Va. CIO Regional Office has started a campaign to organize all the garage employees in Richmond, and has a large organizing Committee and expect a Local of around 800 members very soon.

Local 1536 L.I.U. has completed negotiations on their new contract with Russell Weill Distributing Company, Richmond, Va. The CIO won the election in this plant March 1, 1946 by a vote of 46 to 1 and the workers will receive under their contract 6½¢ general increase equal pay for equal work, 5 paid holidays when not worked, time and one half for all over 8 hours in any one day and double time for Sundays and 5 holidays, 1 and two weeks vacation and all the usual clauses in a CIO contract.

The CIO Organizing Drive will start in May. Every CIO member in Virginia will be expected to do every thing possible to assist this drive. Make contacts in all unorganized plants and turn their names and addresses over to their Local organizing committee who in turn will pass this information on to Brother George Craig who has been appointed by Brother Van A. Bittner, Director of the Drive as District Director for the State of Virginia for the CIO Drive. Who will for the present be located at, 410 Law Bldg., Richmond, Virginia.

SEND IN NEWS FROM YOUR LOCAL!

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU!

The Virginia State Industrial Union Council held it's Convention in Roanoke, Virginia on April 11-12-13th and it was a real working convention. The minutes of this convention will be forwarded to all delegates as soon as they are printed. Brother Charles C. Webber, National Representative for the Clothing Workers was elected President of the Council along with Brother Lloyd P. Vaughan, CIO Representative as Secretary Treasurer and the following Vice Presidents: Boyd E. Payton, Textile, W. A. Richards, Textile, John Hunt, F.T.A., Lloyd Kimmons, N.M.U., Frank Chevez, United Federal Workers of America, J.C.Oliver, U.P.A. George M. Sandlin, IFLWU, Robert Boyer, USA, John McMahon, ACWA, Fred Thompson, IWA, and James C. Crist, USWA.

HAVE YOU REGISTERED AND PAID YOUR POLL TAX;

EVERY CIO MEMBER MUST REGISTER AND VOTE THIS FALL.

Fraternally yours,

T. D. du Cuennois

T.D.du Cuennois
Editor

VIRGINIA STATE COUNCIL NEWS LETTER

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY VA. STATE CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Number 41 May 6, 1946

Local 27 Industrial Union Marine Shipbuilder Workers of America wins unfair Labor Practices case against the Norfolk Shipbuilding & Drydock Company of Norfolk, Va. The N.L.R.B. ordered the Company to bargain with the Union and to reinstate 49 workers that they had discharged. The Company must notify the N.L.R.B. within ten days that they have complied with the order.

Mrs. Ethel Barnett, Office Mgr. for Local 675 United Paperworkers of America reports that they won the arbitration case for Roy Philipps and that he will be reinstated by the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company at Covington, Va. with full senority rights. To the officers that handled this case goes the credit for a job,"Well Done".

The employees of the Hopper Paper Company, Richmond, Va. have completed and ratified their first contract with the Company which includes a Union Shop.

It has been just brought to my attention that the Textile Workers Union of America, Hosiery Division, has within the past month won an election in a Hosiery Mill in Pulaski, Va.

SEND IN NEWS ON CIO ACTIVITIES!

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU!

Brother Ernest B. Pugh, Va. CIO Regional Director has just returned from Atlanta, Georgia where he attended a meeting of all the Southern CIO Regional Directors along with Brother Van A. Bittner Director of the CIO Southern Drive and his staff. Plans were laid at this meeting for the Drive which officially opened in Virginia Sunday May 5th at a meeting held in the A.C.W.A. hall in Richmond, Va. of all full time Representatives and Presidents and Delegates from the various Local Unions in the State. We have a big job to do in Virginia but we can do it if every CIO member will do their part by making contacts in unorganized plants and forwarding the names and addresses to the Regional Office, 410 Law Bldg. Richmond, 19, Va.

Brother Raymond Goff, Int'l Representative for the United Shoe Workers of America reports that they won a victory for CIO at Craddock-Terry Shoe Company, Farmville, Va. CIO 94 votes, AFL 69 votes. The AFL is protesting the election. After the election the Shoe Workers gave a Victory Party for the employees of that plant and practically all of the employees attended.

He also reported that the AFL's petition for an election in the Craddock-Terry Shoe Company's Lynchburg plants was denied by the N.L.R.B. and the Company asked the N.L.R.B. to reconsider the dicision and that was denied on April 24th then the AFL asked the Board to reconsider and were denied May 1st. Brother Goff has now written the Company for a date to start negotiations.

Brother Lloyd P. Vaughan, CIO Field Representative reports that he is petitioning for elections in the Clover Creamery Company at Roanoke, Va. and Roanoke City Mills, Roanoke, Va.

THE DRIVE IS ON, SET UP A ORGANIZING COMMITTEE IN YOUR LOCAL TO WORK WITH THE FIELD REPRESENTATIVES TO THE END THAT WE PROTECT OUR JOBS AND HOMES BY ORGANIZING THE UNORGANIZED.

LETS GO CIO

Fraternally yours,

T. D. Duncan Editor

AMERICAN VOCATIONAL JOURNAL

VOLUME 20 • NO. 7 • SEPTEMBER 1945

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Multi-Level Vocational Education

After-School Counseling

Trends in Vocational Education

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The Wisconsin Dells

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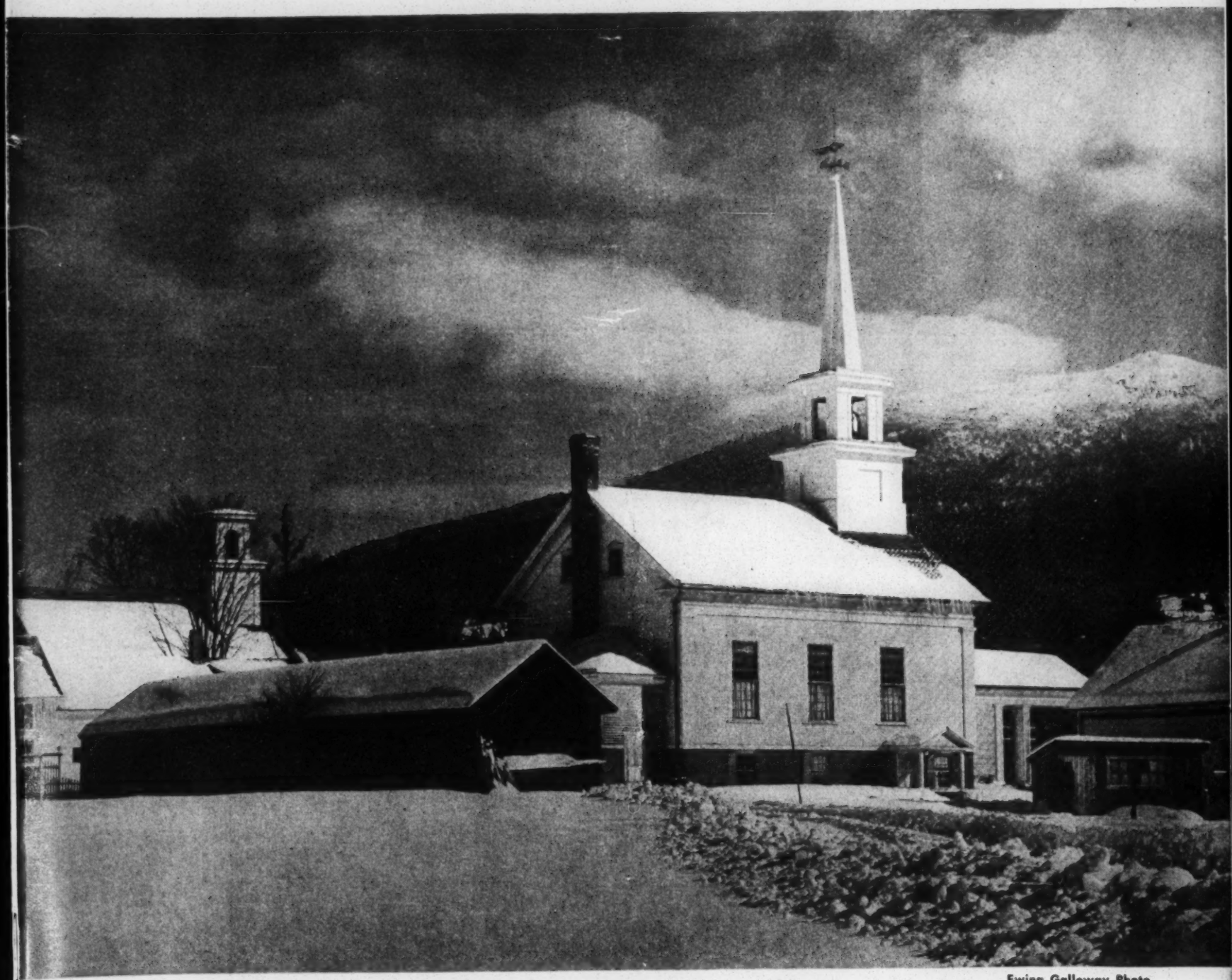

Ewing Galloway Photo

Winter in Vermont

- New Demands Upon Industrial Arts
- Will Industrial Arts Survive?
- 40th Annual Vocational Convention

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EMPLOYERS' DIGEST

OF THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT OF 1938

40-HOUR WEEK EDITION

EXPLANATION. This digest has been prepared as a guide to employers' responsibilities under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. Employers desiring further information concerning specific provisions should consult the Act and the regulations and interpretative bulletins listed on page 6.

PURPOSE

The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (commonly known as the Wage and Hour Law) was enacted by Congress to prevent the use of the channels of interstate commerce to spread and perpetuate labor conditions detrimental to the health, efficiency, and well-being of workers and to wipe out unfair methods of competition based on such labor conditions.

PROVISIONS

Coverage. The wage and hour provisions of the law apply to workers engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce.

Minimum Wages. No worker may be paid at a rate less than 30 cents an hour for the 6 years from October 24, 1939, to October 24, 1945; or less than 40 cents an hour thereafter. The minimum wage for any covered industry may be raised by wage order up to 40 cents an hour before 1945.

Maximum Hours. Each worker must be paid at the rate of at least one and one-half times *his regular rate* of pay for all hours worked over 40 per week after October 24, 1940.

Child Labor. Since October 24, 1938, goods produced in establishments, in or about which "oppressive child labor" has been employed, have been barred from interstate commerce.

RECORDS

Employers Must Keep Records. Clear, accurate, and complete records as required by law are the best protection against employee suits and prolonged inspections.

PENALTIES

The law provides for a fine up to $10,000, or, in the case of a second conviction, imprisonment up to 6 months, or both. It also permits the worker to collect in court double the back wages due him.

Note. The Fair Labor Standards Act *does not cover all employers.* Read paragraphs 1–5 and 35–40 to see whether it applies to you. If doubtful about coverage or compliance, get compliance form AD–85 from the nearest regional office, fill it out and send it back. See list of offices, page 6.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION ★ ★ ★ CHILDREN'S BUREAU

COVERAGE

1 The wage and hour provisions of the Act apply to each employee engaged in—

(*a*) Interstate trade, transportation, communication, or finance.

(*b*) Handling, mining, transporting, in any manner working on, or in any occupation necessary to the production of, goods which move in interstate commerce. [The Act provides certain exemptions. See paragraphs 38–41.]

2 An employee is covered by the Act if even a small percentage of the goods he works on is moved in interstate commerce.

3 Employees within the District of Columbia and the Territories and possessions are dealt with on the same basis as employees working in any of the 48 States.

4 Employees are engaged in the production of goods for interstate commerce where the employer, at the time of production, has reason to believe the goods will be moved in interstate commerce, or will become a part or ingredient of goods (such as buttons on shirts) which will be moved in interstate commerce.

5 The child labor provisions of the Act apply to establishments in the United States, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii whose goods are shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate commerce.

WAGES

6 The minimum wage rate required by the Act is—
30 cents an hour for the 6 years from October 24, 1939, to October 24, 1945.[1]
40 cents an hour thereafter.

7 The Administrator may, by order based upon the recommendation of an industry committee, establish for any industry a minimum wage between 30 and 40 cents an hour or set special rates for Puerto Rico. Industry committees are composed of an equal representation of employers, employees, and the public. Employers should make sure whether or not a wage order has been issued applying to their industries. By August 15, 1940, wage orders had been issued setting minima up to 40 cents an hour for pulp and primary paper, leather, and all major divisions of the textile and garment industries, including shoes, hats, and millinery. For details, see list of wage orders, page 6.

8 The Act does not require that employees be paid on an hourly basis. Any method of payment (such as piece rates) may be used, provided it satisfies the wage requirements of the Act.

9 In computing wages for the purposes of the Act, the employer may include the reasonable cost of furnishing his employees with board, lodging, or other facilities if they are customarily so supplied. "Reasonable cost" does not include a profit to the employer or to any affiliated person. The cost of furnishing facilities which are primarily for the benefit or convenience of the employer (such as tools of the trade) may not be included in computing wages.

HOURS

10 The maximum standard workweek provided by the Act is 40 hours per workweek after October 24, 1940.[1] These are not absolute limitations upon the number of hours an employee may work. The Act merely requires that work above these weekly limits shall be paid for at the rate of at least one and one-half times the *employee's regular hourly rate of pay.* [See paragraphs 19–24.]

11 A workweek is seven consecutive 24-hour days. It may begin at any time of any day of the week, but no changes in the workweek may be made for the purpose of evading the overtime provisions of the Act. There is no limitation on the number of hours that may be worked in any one day.

12 There may be no "averaging" over two or more workweeks. Time lost for any reason (sickness, etc.) during one workweek may not be made up in any succeeding workweek without payment at overtime rates for all hours worked in the succeeding week over the statutory maximum.

13 Compensation for overtime must be paid in cash and at the time when the employee customarily receives his compensation. Under certain conditions overtime may be compensated for by a "time off" or a "prepayment" plan. Write for regulations governing use of this plan.

RECORDS

14 Employers covered by any provisions of the Act must keep records, though no definite form is required. The only requirements are the following:

(*a*) Records must be kept for at least 4 years either at the place of employment or at an established central record-keeping office.

(*b*) All such records must be open for inspection and transcription by representatives of the Wage and Hour Division, and they must be in such condition that an inspector can easily obtain the information listed in paragraphs 15 and 16.

[1] From October 24, 1938, to October 24, 1939, the Act set a minimum wage rate of 25 cents an hour and a standard workweek of 44 hours; from October 24, 1939, to October 24, 1940, the standard workweek was 42 hours.

EMPLOYERS MUST KEEP RECORDS

Records should be sufficiently clear and complete to protect employers from employee suits

SAMPLE PAY-ROLL FORM[2] (NO PARTICULAR FORM IS REQUIRED)

Workweek ending ..... Date of payment (*f*) .....

Name (In full) (a)	Social Security Account No.	Hours Worked								Regular Rate of Pay (g)	Wages					
											Earnings			Deductions		Total wages paid (e)
		S (d)	M (d)	T (d)	W (d)	T (d)	F (d)	S (d)	Total hours (d)		At regular rate of pay for total hours worked (h)	Extra for overtime (i)	Total earnings	Federal old-age insurance taxes	Other (itemized)	
1. George Henry Harper	129-99-4231	----	8	8	8	8	8	8	48	62 cents per hour (60 cents per hour plus bonus).	$29.76	$2.48	$32.24	$0.32	--------	$31.92
2. Martha Jane Wilson	154-99-2176	----	8	8	8	8	8	5	45	50 cents per hour ($20 per week of 40 hours).	22.50	1.25	23.75	.24	--------	23.51
3. Henry Miller Hawkins	356-99-4578	----	8	8	8	8	8	7	47	46 cents per hour ($80 per month on a week of 40 hours).	21.62	1.61	23.23	.23	--------	23.00
4. Neil Connor	369-99-7241	----	8	8	10	8	8	8	50	30 cents per hour ($15 per week).	15.00	1.50	16.50	.17	--------	16.33
5. Janet Barber	270-99-1107	----	8	8	8	8	8	6	46	31 cents per hour (P.W., plus bonus).	14.26	.93	15.19	.15	--------	15.04

15 With regard to each employee, except those listed in paragraph 38 (see also paragraph 27), employers must keep the following information:

(*a*) Name in full; (*b*) home address; (*c*) date of birth if under 19; (*d*) hours worked *each workday and each workweek;* (*e*) total wages paid each workweek; (*f*) date of payment; and, in addition to the above, when hours over the statutory maximum (see paragraphs 10–13) are worked by the employee: (*g*) regular hourly rate of pay and basis upon which wages are paid; (*h*) earnings at regular hourly rate of pay for each workweek; and (*i*) *extra* earnings for overtime. With regard to employees listed in paragraph 39 (*a*), the employer need not keep the information listed in (*h*) and (*i*) above.

16 Where the actual cash wage paid is less than the minimum wage required by the Act and the employer is relying upon the furnishing of board, lodging, and other facilities to bring the wage up to the minimum, the records should show the cash wages actually paid and the amount claimed for board, lodging, and other facilities, which can in no case be greater than the cost to the employer.

17 There can be no substitute for an accurate *daily* record of the number of hours *actually worked* by each employee. The posting of a notice specifying the regular hours of work and forbidding overtime "without express official authority" does not release an employer from the obligation to keep a record of hours actually worked.

18 Waiting time constitutes time worked and must be recorded as such, whenever an employee is required to be on duty, on the employer's premises, or at a prescribed workplace, or when the time is too short for the employee to spend it for his own purposes.

Regular Hourly Rate of Pay

19 Rules for computing the regular hourly rate of pay are contained in paragraphs 20–24. Each rule is illustrated on the sample pay roll above.[2]

Agreed Hourly Rate

20 The regular hourly rate of pay is the agreed hourly rate plus production bonuses earned that week (if any) averaged over the number of hours worked that week. Illustration:

1. *George Henry Harper* (see sample pay roll) is paid 60 cents an hour plus a production bonus of 96 cents for the week. For 48 hours' work he earned $29.76 (60×48+96), exclusive of additional compensation for overtime, which gives him an average hourly rate of 62 cents ($29.76÷48). If he had not been paid a production bonus, his regular rate of pay would have been 60 cents.

Weekly or Monthly Wage for Regular Number of Hours

21 The regular hourly rate of pay is the weekly wage, or the monthly wage reduced to a weekly wage, averaged over the regular number of hours per week.

[2] Amounts used are based on time and a half after 40 hours a week.

Production bonuses earned any week should be included in that week's wage. Illustrations:

2. *Martha Jane Wilson* is paid $20 for a regular week of 40 hours. Therefore, her regular hourly rate of pay is $20 divided by 40, or 50 cents an hour.

3. *Henry Miller Hawkins* is paid $80 per month. His regular workweek is 40 hours. Therefore, his regular hourly rate of pay is 12 times $80 ($960 his annual pay) divided by 52 ($18.46 his weekly wage) divided by 40, or 46 cents an hour.

Weekly or Monthly Wage With No Regular Number of Hours

22 Where there is no regular number of hours per week, the regular hourly rate is the weekly wage, or the monthly wage reduced to a weekly wage, divided by the total number of hours actually worked in the week. Illustration:

4. *Neil Connor's* regular rate of pay is $15 a week, but his weekly number of hours fluctuates from week to week. One week he works 37 hours; the next 46, etc. Therefore, his regular hourly rate of pay changes weekly. In the week under consideration he worked 50 hours. His regular hourly rate in that week was $15 divided by 50, or 30 cents an hour.

Piece Work

23 The regular hourly rate of pay is the piece-work earnings (including production bonuses, if any) divided by the total hours worked each week. Illustration:

5. *Janet Barber* is a piece worker who is paid a piece rate plus a production bonus. In the week under consideration, she worked 46 hours and earned a wage of $14.26, including the production bonus. Therefore, her regular hourly rate of pay was $14.26 divided by 46, or 31 cents an hour.

24 The regular hourly rate of pay need not include any figure for extra overtime compensation.

25 *Earnings at regular hourly rate.* Paragraph 15 (*h*) does not include *extra* compensation for overtime. See column (*h*) of the sample pay-roll form.

26 *Extra earnings for overtime.* The extra pay for overtime illustrated in column (*i*) of the sample pay roll was computed by multiplying one-half the regular rate of pay [column (*g*)] by the number of hours over the statutory maximum worked by each employee.

27 An employer shall also keep records, giving only name in full, home address, and occupation, for each employee exempt from the wage and hour provisions of the Act under the exemptions listed in paragraphs 38 (*a*) and (*b*).

28 Special records must be kept for redcaps, employees engaged in industrial homework, those covered by agreements listed in paragraph 40 (*c*), and those who are paid more than one minimum rate during the same workweek. Copies of these requirements may be obtained from the Wage and Hour Division.

29 The signature of a worker on a time or pay-roll record will not relieve his employer from responsibility if the record is inaccurate.

30 Employers are reminded of the record requirements of the Social Security Act and of such State compensation or labor laws to which they may be subject. In many cases employers keeping records pursuant to these laws will have to make only minor adjustments to satisfy the requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

PENALTIES

31 Employees may bring suits themselves or through an agent in any court of competent jurisdiction to recover unpaid minimum wages or unpaid overtime compensation. Employers violating the wage and hour requirements are liable for double the unpaid sums plus court costs and reasonable attorney's fee.

32 The Federal Government may prosecute criminally for violations of the Act, including the discharge of, or discrimination against, any employee who has filed a complaint. Upon conviction the employer may be fined up to $10,000 and, in the case of a second conviction, imprisoned up to 6 months. The Administrator and the Chief of the Children's Bureau may also ask a Federal district court to restrain violations of the Act by injunction.

33 It is unlawful not only to produce goods for interstate commerce in violation of the Act *but also to ship, deliver, or sell in interstate commerce goods so produced.* This is the "hot goods" provision. Any person found with such "hot goods" in his possession, even though he is not the original producer, may be restrained by injunction from shipping these goods in interstate commerce. He may also be subject to the criminal penalties of the Act if he ships them knowing or having reason to believe that they were produced in violation of the wage and hour provisions of the Act.

34 No provision of the Act shall justify an employer in reducing the wage or increasing the hours of work of any of his employees.

CHILD LABOR

35 The child labor provisions of the Act prohibit the shipment or delivery for shipment in interstate commerce of any goods produced in establishments in or about which "oppressive child labor" has been employed within 30 days prior to removal of the goods. "Oppressive child labor" is defined as—

(*a*) Employment of children under 16, except employment of children between 14 and 16 years of age in such nonmining and nonmanufacturing occupations as the Chief of the Children's Bureau determines not to interfere with their schooling, health, or well-being.

(*b*) Employment of children between 16 and 18 years of age, in occupations found, and by order declared, by the Chief of the Children's Bureau to be particularly hazardous or detrimental to their health or well-being.[3]

36 Employers can protect themselves from unintentionally employing a child under the legal age by having on file a Certificate of Age issued in accordance with regulations of the Children's Bureau showing that the child is above the legal age for employment in the occupation in which he is engaged.

37 The following are exempt from the child labor provisions of the Act: (1) Children employed in agriculture while not legally required to attend school; (2) children employed as actors in motion picture or theatrical productions; (3) children under 16 years of age employed by their parents, or persons standing in place of parents, in occupations other than manufacturing or mining.

EXEMPTIONS

Wages and Hours

38 The following are exempt from both the wage and hour provisions of the Act:

(*a*) Employees engaged in a bona fide executive, administrative, professional, or local retailing capacity, or in the capacity of outside salesman.

(*b*) Employees engaged in any retail or service establishment, the greater part of whose selling or servicing is in intrastate commerce.

(*c*) Seamen or agricultural workers; switchboard operators of small telephone exchanges; certain employees engaged in the sea food and fishing industry; employees of airlines, [street, suburban or interurban electric railways, local trolleys or local motorbus carriers],[4] or weekly or semiweekly newspapers with a circulation of less than 3,000, the major part of which is in the county of printing and publication.

(*d*) Persons employed within the area of production engaged in handling, packing, storing, ginning, compressing, canning, pasteurizing, drying, or preparing in their raw or natural state agricultural commodities for market or making dairy products.

Hours Only

39 The following are exempt from only the hour provisions of the Act:

(*a*) Employees of railway or motor[4] carriers which are regulated by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

(*b*) Employees of employers engaged in the first processing of milk into dairy products, in the ginning and compressing of cotton, in the processing of cottonseed, and in the processing of sugar beets, sugar-beet molasses, sugarcane, or maple sap into sugar or sirup (but not the refining of sugar).

Partial Hour Exemptions

40 The following are partially exempt from the maximum hour provisions of the Act:

(*a*) Employees in industries found by the Administrator to be seasonal. They may work up to 12 hours a day or 56 hours a week without payment of overtime rates, for a period or periods not exceeding a total of 14 workweeks in any 1 year.

(*b*) Employees of employers engaged in the first processing, canning, or packing of fresh fruits and vegetables; in the first processing, within the area of production, of agricultural commodities during seasonal operations; or in handling, slaughtering, or dressing poultry or livestock. Such employees are exempt from the maximum hour provisions of the Act for a total of not more than 14 workweeks in any 1 year.

(*c*) Employees working under an agreement, made as a result of collective bargaining by representatives of employees certified as bona fide by National Labor Relations Board. The agreement must provide for an absolute maximum of 1,000 hours' work in 26 weeks or 2,000 hours' work in 52 weeks. In the latter case, there must be a guarantee of a fixed annual wage or continuous employment for either 52 weeks or for 2,000 hours. In either case work over 12 hours a day or 56 hours a week must be paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

Learners, Apprentices, Messengers, Handicapped Workers

41 No learner, apprentice, messenger, or handicapped worker may be employed at less than the minimum wage except under special certificate issued by the Wage and Hour Division in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Administrator.

[3] As of September 1, 1940, occupations in or about explosives plants, the occupations of motor-vehicle driver or helper, and all coal mine work except a few surface occupations had been declared hazardous.

[4] This exemption does not always apply. For further information consult the Wage and Hour Division.

WAGE ORDERS[1]

(Issued as of September 1, 1940)

If your employees work in any occupation necessary[2] to the production of—	*They should be paid at least per hour*
HATS (including hatters' fur)	40 cents.
Straw and Harvest Hats	35 cents.
HOSIERY: *Full-fashioned*	40 cents.
Seamless	32½ cents.
KNITTED OUTERWEAR	35 cents.
KNITTED UNDERWEAR AND COMMERCIAL KNITTING	33½ cents.
LEATHER	40 cents.
MILLINERY	40 cents.
PULP AND PRIMARY PAPER	40 cents.
SHOES	35 cents.
TEXTILES (cotton, rayon, and silk)	32½ cents.
WEARING APPAREL:	
Men's Wear[3] (see footnotes):	
Clothing	40 cents.
Dress shirts, collars, and sleeping wear	32½ cents.
Leather and sheep-lined garments[4]	40 cents.
Rainwear[4]	40 cents.
Single pants and breeches (other than those of 100 percent cotton fabric)	37½ cents.
Single pants of 100 percent cotton fabric, overalls, coveralls, and work shirts	32½ cents.
Sportswear and other odd outerwear[4]	40 cents.
Underwear of woven fabric	32½ cents.
Women's Wear (see footnotes):	
Blouses, shirtwaists, neckwear, and scarfs	35 cents.
Cloaks, suits, and separate skirts[5]	40 cents.
Corsets and allied garments	35 cents.
Dresses	35 cents.
Infants' and children's outerwear	35 cents.
Robes[4]	35 cents.
Underwear, nightwear, and negligees of woven fabric[5]	35 cents.
Washable service apparel (women's and men's)	35 cents.
Accessories (see footnotes):	
Artificial flowers and feathers	35 cents.
Belts[4]	40 cents.
Caps and cloth hats[6]	40 cents.
Covered buttons, and buckles	35 cents.
Garters, suspenders, and armbands	35 cents.
Gloves and mittens (other than work gloves and mittens)	35 cents.
Work gloves and mittens	32½ cents.
Handkerchiefs[4]	32½ cents.
Ladies' handbags[5]	35 cents.
Men's neckwear and scarfs[3]	35 cents.
WOOLEN TEXTILES	36 cents.

[1] None of these rates applies to Puerto Rico.
[2] Includes clerical and service employees, such as stenographers, cleaners, sweepers, porters, etc.
[3] Includes boys'.
[4] Men's, women's, and children's.
[5] Includes children's.
[6] Men's and boys'.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONSULT—

Wage and Hour Publications

Regulations

Rules Governing Industry Committees—Part 511
Records—Part 516
Student Learners—Part 520
Apprentices—Part 521
Learners—Part 522
Messengers—Part 523
Handicapped Workers—Part 524
Sheltered Workshops—Part 525
Seasonal Industries—Part 526
Board, Lodging, or Other Facilities—Part 531
Area of Production—Part 536
Executive, Professional, Local Retail Employees, and Outside Salesmen—Part 541

Interpretative Bulletins

General Statement as to Coverage of the Act—Nos. 1 and 2
Board, Lodging, and Other Facilities—No. 3
Maximum Hours and Overtime Compensation—No. 4
Further Statement as to Coverage of the Act—No. 5
Retail and Service Establishments—No. 6
Forestry or Lumbering Operations Incident to or in Conjunction With Farming Operations—No. 7
Collective Bargaining Agreements—No. 8
Motor Carrier Employees—No. 9
Farmers' Cooperatives—No. 10
Seamen—No. 11
Sea Food and Fishery Industry—No. 12
Hours Worked—No. 13
Exemption of Agriculture and Exemptions for Processing Agricultural Commodities—No. 14

Children's Bureau Publications

Child Labor Regulations

Certificates of Age—Part 401; also 1-A, as amended
Designation of States for Acceptance of State Certificates of Age—Part 402
Hazardous Occupations, Procedure for Determining—Part 421
Hazardous Occupations, Orders—Part 422
Employment of Minors 14-16 Years of Age—Part 441

Wage and Hour Field Offices

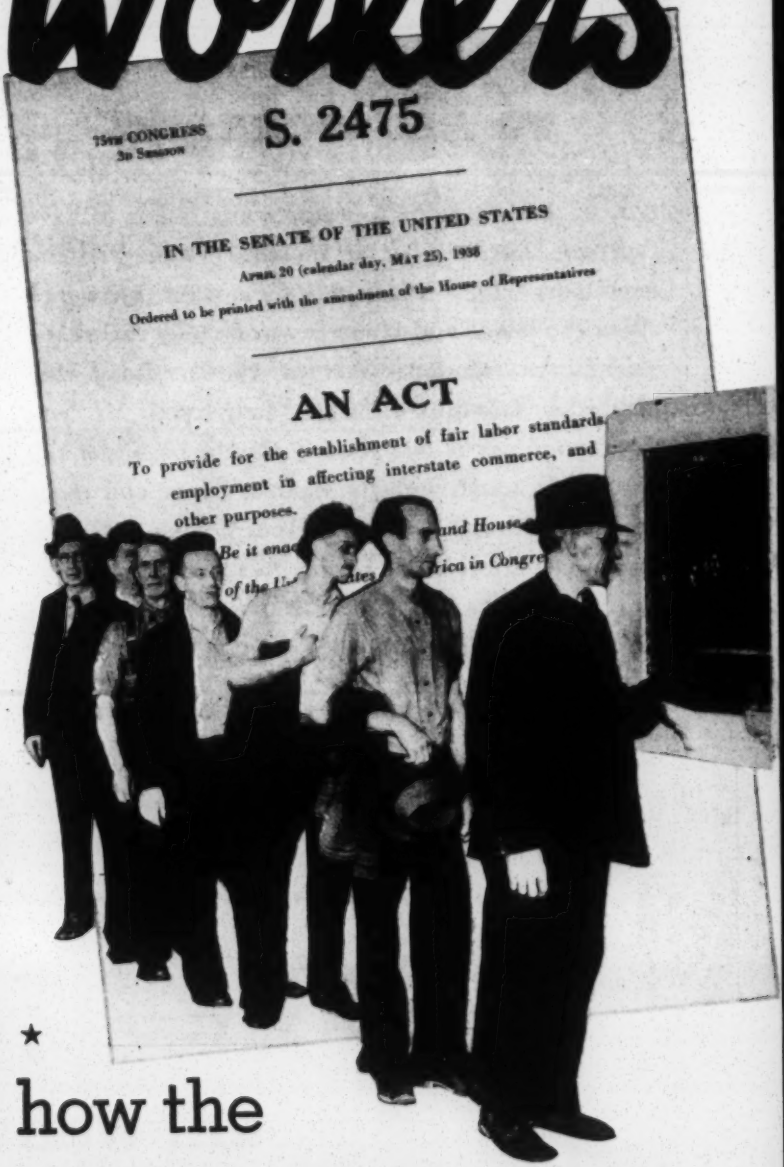
Atlanta, Ga.—314 Witt Bldg., 249 Peachtree St.
Baltimore, Md.—Snow Bldg., Calvert and Lombard Sts.
Birmingham, Ala.—Comer Bldg., 2d Ave. and 21st St.
Boston, Mass.—120 Boylston St.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Dun Bldg., 110 Pearl St.
Charlotte, N. C.—409 Johnston Bldg., 212 S. Tryon St.
Chicago, Ill.—1200 Merchandise Mart
Cincinnati, Ohio—525 Walnut St.
Cleveland, Ohio—Standard Bldg., 1370 Ontario St.
Dallas, Tex.—620 Wilson Bldg., 1621 Main St.
Denver, Colo.—1726 Champa St.
Detroit, Mich.—346 Federal Bldg.
Jacksonville, Fla.—New Post Office Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.—504 Title and Trust Bldg.
Los Angeles, Calif.—354 S. Spring St.
Minneapolis, Minn.—406 Pence Bldg., 730 Hennepin Ave.
Nashville, Tenn.—119 Seventh Ave., N.
Newark, N. J.—1004 Kinney Bldg., 790 Broad St.
New Orleans, La.—Pere Marquette Bldg., 150 Baronne St.
New York, N. Y.—Port Authority Bldg., 111 8th Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa.—1216 Widener Bldg.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—216 Old Post Office Bldg.
Raleigh, N. C.—507 Raleigh Bldg.
Richmond, Va.—Richmond Trust Bldg., 627 E. Main St.
St. Louis, Mo.—100 Old Customhouse, 815 Olive St.
San Francisco, Calif.—785 Market St., Room 500
San Juan, Puerto Rico—Post Office Box 112
Seattle, Wash.—Hartford Bldg., 208 James St.
Washington, D. C.—U. S. Department of Labor

Copies of the Act and the Regulations and Interpretative Bulletins may be obtained from the nearest field office or by writing the Wage and Hour Division, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. The Child Labor Regulations may be obtained from the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

16—16292 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1940

Workers



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how the WAGE-HOUR LAW affects YOU

TO ALL WORKERS

One of the best ways to enforce any law is to have everyone know what it means. These are the questions which most workers want answered about the Wage and Hour Law (officially called the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938). Read this pamphlet carefully—it will help you. If you think your pay is less than it should be under the law, get in touch with the nearest Wage and Hour office or with the Wage and Hour Division, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. A list of these offices is on page 16. A form to help you make inquiries or complaints is on page 15.

1st Edition Oct. 1939
2nd Edition Oct. 1940

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WORKERS' QUESTIONS

Have I a right to the benefits of the Wage and Hour Law?

Yes... if you are working for an employer who manufactures or processes goods later shipped outside the State.

Example: The Act applies, for instance, to employees (including watchmen, stenographers, etc.) of a furniture manufacturer in Grand Rapids, Mich., making chairs that are later shipped to Toledo, Ohio.

Yes... if you are working for a radio, telephone, telegraph, railroad, bus, or trucking company doing business across State lines.

Yes... if you are working for a wholesaler who either receives goods from outside the State or sells them across State lines.

Unless you are an executive, professional, outside salesman, fisherman, seaman, or farm hand.

Unless you work in a local retail or service establishment, such as a restaurant, hotel, grocery store, etc.

Unless you work for an airline, small weekly or semiweekly county newspaper, local street railway or motorbus company, as a switchboard operator of a small telephone exchange, or in a plant near the farm processing certain farm products for market.

How much should I get if the law applies to my work?

The law sets up "straight time" and "overtime." "Straight time" means the first 40 hours of work in a workweek. Time after 40 hours is called "overtime."

For straight time you should get at least—

30 cents an hour *until* October 24, 1945.*
40 cents an hour *after* October 24, 1945.

You must be paid at least the minimum rates whether you are paid on an hourly, piece rate, or any other basis. Waiting time must be counted as hours actually worked if you are *required* to be on duty, or if the time is too short for you to spend it for your own purposes.

Will I get a minimum higher than 30 cents before 1945?

Yes... if you work in an industry for which a higher rate has been set by the Administrator. He sets these higher rates if he approves the recommendation of an industry committee on which labor, industry, and the public are equally represented. By July 15, 1940, minimum rates between 30 and 40 cents an hour had been set for pulp and primary paper, leather, and every major division of the textile and garment industries, including shoes, hats, and millinery.

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*Between October 24, 1938, and October 24, 1939, the minimum rate for "straight time" was 25 cents an hour.

If you work in any occupation necessary to the production of—*	*You should get at least per hour†—*
HATS (including hatters' fur)	40 cents
Straw and harvest hats	35 cents
HOSIERY: *Full-fashioned*	40 cents
Seamless	32½ cents
KNITTED OUTERWEAR	35 cents
KNITTED UNDERWEAR AND COMMERCIAL KNITTING	33½ cents
LEATHER	40 cents
MILLINERY	40 cents
PULP AND PRIMARY PAPER	40 cents
SHOES	35 cents
TEXTILES (cotton, rayon, and silk)	32½ cents
WEARING APPAREL:	
Men's Wear[1] (see footnotes):	
Clothing	40 cents
Dress shirts, collars, and sleeping wear	32½ cents
Leather and sheep-lined garments[2]	40 cents
Rainwear[2]	40 cents
Single pants and breeches (other than those of 100-percent cotton fabric)	37½ cents
Single pants of 100-percent cotton fabric, overalls, coveralls, and work shirts	32½ cents
Sportswear and other odd outerwear[2]	40 cents
Underwear of woven fabric	32½ cents
Women's Wear (see footnotes):	
Blouses, shirtwaists, neckwear, and scarfs	35 cents
Cloaks, suits, and separate skirts[3]	40 cents
Corsets and allied garments	35 cents
Dresses	35 cents
Infants' and children's outerwear	35 cents
Robes[2]	35 cents
Underwear, nightwear, and negligees of woven fabrics[3]	35 cents
Washable service apparel (women's and men's)	35 cents
Accessories (see footnotes):	
Artificial flowers and feathers	35 cents
Belts[2]	40 cents
Caps and cloth hats[4]	40 cents
Covered buttons and buckles	35 cents
Garters, suspenders, and armbands	35 cents
Gloves and mittens (other than work gloves and mittens)	35 cents
Work gloves and mittens	32½ cents
Handkerchiefs[2]	32½ cents
Ladies' handbags[3]	35 cents
Men's neckwear and scarfs[1]	35 cents
WOOLEN TEXTILES	36 cents

* Includes clerical and service employees, such as stenographers, cleaners, sweepers, porters, etc.

† These minimum rates do not apply to Puerto Rico—Special rates may be set for Puerto Rico.

[1] Includes boys'.

[2] Men's, women's and children's.

[3] Includes children's.

[4] Men's and boys'.

For overtime you should get at least—

Time and a half your regular hourly rate for all hours over 40 in any week.*

Unless you belong to a union which has an agreement with your employer that he will not work you more than 1,000 hours in 26 weeks; or 2,000 hours a year, guaranteeing you a year's wage. That union must be certified by the National Labor Relations Board. Under these circumstances, your employer has to pay you time and a half only when you work over 12 hours a day or 56 hours a week. Ask your union for further details.

Unless you work in an industry that *the Administrator has found to be seasonal under the law.* Then for a period not longer than *14 weeks a year,* your employer has to pay you time and one-half only if you work over 12 hours a day or 56 hours a week.

Unless you are engaged in first processing, packing, or canning fresh fruits or vegetables, or handling, slaughtering, or dressing livestock or poultry, or closely related work. Then for *14 weeks a year,* you have to be paid only straight time for time worked.

Unless you are engaged in first processing of farm products or in closely related work in a plant that is located near the farm. Then *for 14 weeks* of the year you have to be paid only straight time for time worked.

Unless you are engaged in first processing of milk, ginning or compressing cotton, processing cottonseed, or making raw or beet sugar. Then you have to be paid only straight time for all time worked.

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*Between October 24, 1939, and October 24, 1940, overtime rates had to be paid after 42 hours. Between October 24, 1938, and October 24, 1939, overtime rates had to be paid after 44 hours.

Unless you are an employee of a railroad or *unless* you are a truck or bus driver whose hours are regulated by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Then the Commission's regulations as to hours are binding rather than the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

What happens if my employer violates the law?

If your employer is violating the law, the Wage and Hour Division can get a court order preventing him from doing so in the future, or it can prosecute him criminally. He may be fined up to $10,000, and, for a second offense, sent to jail for as long as 6 months.

Can I collect back wages?

You are entitled to sue your employer in court. If violation of the law is proved, *your employer may be compelled to pay you twice the amount due, plus court costs, and a reasonable attorney's fee.* The Wage and Hour Division will explain to you how to do this, if it is necessary. In many cases, however, the Wage and Hour Division has persuaded the employer to pay the back wages due and the workers have not had to go to court to get the money. Talk with the Wage and Hour Division first, and this may be done for you.

What shall I do if I think my pay is less than the law provides?

If you think you are not being paid at least the legal minimum wage or the overtime rates, get in touch with the nearest Wage and Hour Division office (see list on page 16).

Your name will be kept confidential.

If you can, talk personally with someone in a Wage and Hour office; if not, write without delay. Explain exactly how you are paid. The offices are glad to make appointments to see you out of working hours.

Your employer will be violating the law if he discriminates against you or fires you for making a complaint.

What is the Wage and Hour Division doing to enforce the law?

Inspectors of the Division visit plants to enforce the law. They look at time books, time-clock cards, pay rolls, pay checks, and other records of wages and hours. They figure the wages due under the law, to see that they have been paid. These inspectors may ask you questions at any time about the wages you receive and the hours you work. They need all the help you can give them to find out whether or not your employer is obeying the law.

How is overtime figured?

To find out what you should be paid for overtime, you must first calculate your *regular hourly rate of pay.* Then multiply that by one and a half for each hour of overtime (each hour over 40 hours a week). For instance, suppose your *regular hourly rate of pay* is 50 cents an hour and you worked 47 hours last week. One and one-half times your *regular hourly rate of pay* is 75 cents. You worked 7 hours over the limit of 40 hours a week. Therefore, you should be paid at least 7 times 75 cents, or $5.25, for your 7 hours of overtime in addition to "straight time" for the first 40 hours.

How do I figure my regular hourly rate of pay?

Piece rates. If you are paid on a piece-rate basis, you can find your *regular hourly rate of pay* by dividing your week's earnings (including any production bonus) by the number of hours worked that week.

Hourly rate. If you are paid an hourly rate, that hourly rate is your *regular hourly rate of pay.* If you are paid a production bonus in addition to your hourly rate, then you can find your *regular hourly rate of pay* by dividing your week's earnings (including that bonus) by the number of hours you worked that week.

Weekly, semimonthly, or monthly salary. If you are paid a weekly, semimonthly, or monthly salary, you can find your *regular hourly rate of pay* by dividing your weekly wage by the number of hours you worked.

To find your weekly wage, if you are paid a monthly salary, multiply the monthly wage by 12 and divide by 52. For a semimonthly salary, multiply by 24 and divide by 52.

If you work a regular number of hours each week, then you should divide your weekly wage by that regular number of hours in order to find your *regular hourly rate of pay.* This should be done even for weeks when you do not work your regular number of hours.

Can hours be averaged over more than one week?

No. You should be paid one and one-half times your *regular hourly rate of pay* for all hours worked over the limit in *any one* week.

Can my employer avoid paying for overtime actually worked?

No, he cannot, either by posting a notice forbidding overtime "without express official authority" or by making you sign a false or inaccurate time record or by any other means.

Suppose the employer does not keep records?

Sometimes a firm does not keep a record of hours worked and the wages paid. Sometimes its records are not true records. Both are violations of the law. You can, in such cases, help by keeping a record yourself of the hours you work each day, your rate of pay, the dates of your pay days and the amount you receive each pay day. Keep all pay or time slips given you by your employer. This will help the Wage and Hour Division find out whether you have been paid all the law requires. It will help you in case you have to sue your employer. The following is a sample of the record you should keep:

SAMPLE WEEKLY RECORD

Date week began ..... Total week's pay .....

Regular hourly rate of pay ..... How much of this for overtime? .....

Day of the week	Time start work	Time quit for lunch	Time start after lunch	Time quit for day
Sunday				
Monday				
Tuesday				
Wednesday				
Thursday				
Friday				
Saturday				

Are my rights under union agreements and under other wage and hour laws protected?

Union agreements or State or local wage and hour laws are not affected unless they set up lower standards than those in the Act. If a union agreement provides longer hours or less pay, the standards of the Act automatically take the place of these lower standards. The rest of the agreement is not affected. No provision of the Act can justify an employer in reducing your wage or increasing your hours of work.

Can lower rates be paid to learners, apprentices, messengers, and handicapped workers?

No learner, apprentice, messenger, or handicapped worker may be employed at less than the minimum wage except under *special certificate issued by the Wage and Hour Division.*

CHILD LABOR

How does the law apply to young workers?

The law abolishes "oppressive child labor,"* which is defined as employment of a minor—(1) Under 16. However, if he is *between 14 and 16* he may work in certain occupations if the hours and conditions of work are in

*The law prohibits shipments of goods across State lines if they were produced in an establishment in which oppressive child labor was employed.

accordance with regulations issued by the Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. If interested, write to the Children's Bureau and ask for these regulations. Occupations in which it would be "oppressive child labor" if a minor between 14 and 16 is employed are—

(*a*) Manufacturing, mining, processing occupations (including processing by hand or by machine); (*b*) operation or tending of power-driven machinery (except office machines); elevator or other hoisting apparatus; (*c*) public messenger service; (*d*) occupations declared to be hazardous by the Chief of the Children's Bureau (see below).

(2) Under 18 in occupations declared to be hazardous by the Chief of the Children's Bureau. Up to September 1, 1940, these are. All occupations in or about explosive manufacturing establishments; the occupations of motor vehicle driver or helper and all coal mine work except a few surface occupations.

The child-labor provisions of the law *do not* apply to a young worker—

(1) If he is under 16 and is employed by his parent or person standing in place of the parent, in occupations other than manufacturing or mining; or

(2) If he is employed in agriculture while not legally required to attend school; or

(3) If he is employed as an actor in motion picture or theatrical productions.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

If you are in any way doubtful as to whether you are getting the wages or overtime pay due you under the law, answer the questions in the information blank on page 15, and bring or mail it to the nearest field office (see list on p. 16) or to the Wage and Hour Division, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. If you have any questions regarding the child labor provisions of the law, address them to the Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

SAMPLE COMPLAINT FORM

What business is your employer engaged in? Manufacturing shirts
(Such as manufacturing, mining, transportation, wholesaling, etc.)

Does his product move out of the State? yes
(Yes or no)

What is your job? Sewing machine operator
(Such as, stitcher of shoes, truck driver, etc.)

How many hours a week were you hired to work? 40

State the wages you received:

Week Ending	*Hours Worked*	*Total Cash Received*	*How Much Was for Overtime*
Nov. 11, 1940	46	$11.50	none
Nov. 18, 1940	48	$12.00	none

Did you receive—Board ☐ Lodging ☐ Other Compensation ☐ in addition to above? no

Your name? Mary Doe Address? 532 Main St, Blanktown, Pa.

John Smith Co. 620 Broadway, Blanktown, Pa.
(Name of employer or firm) (Employer's business address)

WAGE AND HOUR FIELD OFFICES

Atlanta, Ga., 314 Witt Bldg., 249 Peachtree St.

Baltimore, Md., Snow Bldg., Calvert and Lombard Sts.

Birmingham, Ala., Comer Bldg., 2d Ave. and 21st St.

Boston, Mass., 120 Boylston St.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dun Bldg., 110 Pearl St.

Charlotte, N. C., 409 Johnston Bldg., 212 S. Tryon St.

Chicago, Ill., 1200 Merchandise Mart.

Cincinnati, Ohio, 525 Walnut St.

Cleveland, Ohio, Standard Bldg., 1370 Ontario St.

Dallas, Tex., 824 Santa Fe Building.

Denver, Colo., 1726 Champa St.

Detroit, Mich., 346 Federal Bldg.

Jacksonville, Fla., New Post Office Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo., 504 Title and Trust Bldg.

Los Angeles, Calif., 354 S. Spring St.

Minneapolis, Minn., 406 Pence Bldg., 730 Hennepin Ave.

Nashville, Tenn., 119 Seventh Ave. N.

Newark, N. J., 1004 Kinney Bldg., 790 Broad St.

New Orleans, La., 150 Baronne St.

New York, N. Y., Parcel Post Bldg., 30th St. and 9th Ave.

Philadelphia, Pa., 1216 Widener Bldg.

Pittsburgh, Pa., 216 Old Post Office Bldg.

Raleigh, N. C., 507 Raleigh Bldg.

Richmond, Va., Richmond Trust Bldg., 627 E. Main St.

St. Louis, Mo., 100 Old Customhouse, 815 Olive St.

San Francisco, Calif., 785 Market St., Room 500.

San Juan, P. R., Post Office Box 112.

Seattle, Wash., Hartford Bldg., 208 James St.

Washington, D. C., U. S. Department of Labor.

GPO 16—18004

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 9250 (As amended by E. O. 9381 of Sept. 25, 1943)

PROVIDING FOR THE STABILIZING OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes, and particularly by the Act of October 2, 1942, entitled "An Act to Amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, to Aid in Preventing Inflation, and for Other Purposes", as amended by the Public Debt Act of 1943 (Public Law 34--78th Congress) as President of the United States and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, and in order to control so far as possible the inflationary tendencies and the vast dislocations attendant thereon which threaten our military effort and our domestic economic structure, and for the more effective prosecution of the war, it is hereby ordered as follows:

TITLE I

Establishment of an Office of Economic Stabilization

1. There is established in the Office for Emergency Management of the Executive Office of the President an Office of Economic Stabilization at the head of which shall be an Economic Stabilization Director (hereinafter referred to as the Director).

2. There is established in the Office of Economic Stabilization an Economic Stabilization Board with which the Director shall advise and consult. The Board shall consist of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Labor, the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, the Price Administrator, the Chairman of the National War Labor Board, and two representatives each of labor, management, and farmers to be appointed by the President. The Director may invite for consultation the head of any other department or agency. The Director shall serve as Chairman of the Board.

3. The Director, with the approval of the President, shall formulate and develop a comprehensive national economic policy relating to the control of civilian purchasing power, prices, rents, wages, salaries, profits, rationing, subsidies, and all related matters -- all for the purpose of preventing avoidable increases in the cost of living, cooperating in minimizing the unnecessary migration of labor from one business, industry, or region to another, and facilitating the prosecution of the war. To give effect to this comprehensive national economic policy the Director shall have power to issue directives on policy to the Federal departments and agencies concerned.

4. The guiding policy of the Director and of all departments and agencies of the Government shall be to stabilize the cost of living in accordance with the Act of October 2, 1942, as amended by the Public Debt Act of 1943; and it shall be the duty and responsibility of the Director and of all departments and agencies of the Government to cooperate in the execution of such administrative programs and in the development of such legislative programs as may be necessary to that

end. The administration of activities related to the National economic policy shall remain with the departments and agencies now responsible for such activities, but such administration shall conform to the directives on policy issued by the director.

TITLE II

Wage and Salary Stabilization Policy

1. No increase in wage rates, granted as a result of voluntary agreement, collective bargaining, conciliation, arbitration, or otherwise, and no decreases in wage rates, shall be authorized unless notice of such increases or decreases shall have been filed with the National War Labor Board and unless the National War Labor Board has approved such increases or decreases.

2. The National War Labor Board shall not approve any increases in the wage rates prevailing on September 15, 1942, unless such increase is necessary to correct maladjustments or inequalities, to eliminate substandards of living, to correct gross inequities, or to aid in the effective prosecution of the war.

Provided, however, that where the National War Labor Board or the Price Administrator shall have reason to believe that a proposed wage increase will require a change in the price ceiling of the commodity or service involved, such proposed increase, if approved by the National War Labor Board, shall become effective only if also approved by the Director.

3. The National War Labor Board shall not approve a decrease in the wages for any particular work below the highest wages paid therefor between January 1, 1942, and September 15, 1942, unless to correct gross inequities and to aid in the effective prosecution of the war.

4. The National War Labor Board shall, by general regulation, make such exemptions from the provisions of this title in the case of small total wage increases as it deems necessary for the effective administration of this Order.

5. No increases in salaries now in excess of $5,000 per year (except in instances in which an individual has been assigned to more difficult or responsible work), shall be granted until otherwise determined by the Director.

6. Except as provided in regulations issued by the Director, no decrease shall be made by any employer in the salary for any particular work below the highest salary paid therefor between January 1, 1942, and September 15, 1942, if the effect of the decrease is to reduce the salary below $5,000 per annum.

7. (Deleted)

8. The policy of the Federal Government, as established in Executive Order No. 017 of January 12, 1942, to encourage free collective bargaining between employers and employees is reaffirmed and continued.

9. Insofar as the provisions of Clause (1) of section 302(c) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 are inconsistent with this order, they are hereby suspended.

TITLE III

Administration of Wage and Salary Policy

1. Except as modified by this Order, the National War Labor Board shall continue to perform the powers, functions, and duties conferred upon it by Executive Order No. 9017, and the functions of said Board are hereby extended to cover all industries and all employees. The National War Labor Board shall continue to follow the procedures specified in said Executive Order.

2. The National War Labor Board shall constitute the agency of the Federal Government authorized to carry out the wage policies stated in this Order, or the directives on policy issued by the Director under this Order. The National War Labor Board is further authorized to issue such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the speedy determination of the propriety of any wage increases or decreases in accordance with this Order, and to avail itself of the services and facilities of such State and Federal departments and agencies as, in the discretion of the National War Labor Board, may be of assistance to the Board.

3. No provision with respect to wages contained in any labor agreement between employers and employees (including the Shipbuilding Stabilization Agreements as amended on May 16, 1942, and the Wage Stabilization Agreement of the Building Construction Industry arrived at May 22, 1942) which is inconsistent with the Policy herein enunciated or hereafter formulated by the Director shall be enforced except with the approval of the National War Labor Board within the provisions of this Order. The National War Labor Board shall permit the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee and the Wage Adjustment Board for the Building Construction Industry, both of which are provided for in the foregoing agreements, to continue to perform their functions therein set forth, except insofar as any of them is inconsistent with the terms of this Order.

4. In order to effectuate the purposes and provisions of this Order and the Act of October 2, 1942, any wage or salary payment made in contravention thereof shall be disregarded by the Executive Departments and other governmental agencies in determining the costs or expenses of any employer for the purpose of any law or regulation, including the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 or any maximum price regulation thereof, or for the purpose of calculating deductions under the Revenue Laws of the United States, or for the purpose of determining costs or expenses under any contract made by or on behalf of the Government of the United States.

TITLE IV

Prices of Agricultural Commodities

1. The prices of agricultural commodities and of commodities manufactured or processed in whole or substantial part from any agricultural

commodity shall be stabilized, so far as practicable, on the basis of levels which existed on September 15, 1942 and in compliance with the act of October 2, 1942.

2. In establishing, maintaining or adjusting maximum prices for agricultural commodities or for commodities processed or manufactured in whole or in substantial part from any agricultural commodity, appropriate deductions shall be made from parity price or comparable price for payments made under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, parity payments made under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended and governmental subsidies.

3. Subject to the directives on policy of the Director, the price of agricultrual commodities shall be established or maintained or adjusted jointly by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Price Administrator; and any disagreement between them shall be resolved by the Director. The price of any commodity manufactured or processed in whole or in substantial part from an agricultural commodity shall be established or maintained or adjusted by the Price Administrator, in the same administrative manner provided for under the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942.

4. The provisions of sections 3(a) and 3(c) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 are hereby suspended to the extent that such provisions are inconsistent with any or all prices established under this Order for agricultural commodities, or commodities manufactured or processed in whole or in substantial part from an agricultural commodity.

TITLE V

Profits and Subsidies

1. The Price Administrator in fixing, reducing, or increasing prices, shall determine price ceilings in such a manner that profits are prevented which in his judgment are unreasonable or exorbitant.

2. The Director may direct any Federal Department or agency including, but not limited to, the Department of Agriculture (including the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Surplus Marketing Administration), the Department of Commerce, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and other corporations organized pursuant to Section 5d of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, to use its authority to subsidize and to purchase for resale, if such measures are necessary to insure the maximum necessary production and distribution of any commodity, or to maintain ceiling prices, or to prevent a price rise inconsistent with the purposes of this Order.

TITLE VI

General Provisions

1. Nothing in this Order shall be construed as affecting the present operation of the Fair Labor Standards Act, the National Labor Relations Act, the Walsh-Healey Act, the Davis-Bacon Act, or the adjustment procedure of the Railway Labor Act.

2. Salaries and wages under this Order shall include all forms of direct or indirect remuneration to an employer or officer for work or personal services performed for an employer or corporation, including but not limited to, bonuses, additional compensation, gifts, commissions, fees, and any other remuneration in any form or medium whatsoever, (excluding insurance and pension benefits in a reasonable amount as determined by the Director); but for the purpose of determining wages or salaries for any period prior to September 16, 1942, such additional compensation shall be taken into account only in cases where it has been customarily paid by employers to their employees. "Salaries" as used in this Order means remuneration for personal services regularly paid on a weekly, monthly, or annual basis.

3. The Director shall, so far as possible, utilize the information, data, and staff services of other Federal departments and agencies which have activities or functions related to national economic policy. All such Federal departments and agencies shall supply available information, data, and services required by the Director in discharging his responsibilities.

4. The Director shall be the agency to receive notice of any increase in the rates or charges of common carriers or other public utilities as provided in the aforesaid Act of October 2, 1942.

5. The Director may perform the functions and duties and exercise the powers, authority, and discretion conferred upon him by this Order through such officials or agencies, and in such manner, as he may determine. The decision of the Director as to such delegation and the manner of exercise thereof shall be final.

6. The Director, if he deems it necessary, may direct that any policy formulated under this Order shall be enforced by any other department or agency under any other power or authority which may be provided by any of the laws of the United States.

7. The Director, who shall be appointed by the President, shall receive such compensation as the President shall provide, and within the limits of funds which may be made available, may employ necessary personnel and make provision for supplies, facilities and services necessary to discharge his responsibilities.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE

October 3, 1942

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 9017

Establishment of the National War Labor Board

WHEREAS by reason of the state of war declared to exist by joint resolutions of the Congress, approved December 8, 1941 and December 11, 1941, respectively, (Public Laws Nos. 328, 331, 332, 77th Congress), the national interest demands that there shall be no interruption of any work which contributes to the effective prosecution of the war; and

WHEREAS as a result of a conference of representatives of labor and industry which met at the call of the President on December 17, 1941, it has been agreed that for the duration of the war there shall be no strikes or lockouts, and that all labor disputes shall be settled by peaceful means, and that a National War Labor Board be established for the peaceful adjustment of such disputes;

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes of the United States, it is hereby ordered:

1. There is hereby created in the Office for Emergency Management a National War Labor Board, hereinafter referred to as the Board. The Board shall be composed of twelve special Commissioners to be appointed by the President. Four of the members shall be representative of the public; four shall be representative of employees; and four shall be representative of employers. The President shall designate the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Board from the members representing the public. The President shall appoint four alternate members representative of employees and four representatives of employers, to serve as Board members in the absence of regular members representative of their respective groups. Six members or alternate members of the Board, including not less than two members from each of the groups represented on the Board, shall constitute a quorum. A vacancy in the Board shall not impair the right of the remaining members to exercise all the powers of the Board.

2. This Order does not apply to labor disputes for which procedures for adjustment or settlement are otherwise provided until those procedures have been exhausted.

3. The procedures for adjusting and settling labor disputes which might interrupt work which contributes to the effective prosecution of the war shall be as follows: (a) The parties shall first resort to direct negotiations or to the procedures provided in a collective bargaining agreement. (b) If not settled in this manner, the Commissioners of Conciliation of the Department of Labor shall be notified if they have not already intervened in the dispute. (c) If not promptly settled by conciliation, the Secretary of Labor shall certify the dispute to the Board; provided, however, that the Board in its discretion after consultation with the Secretary may take jurisdiction of the dispute on its own motion. After it takes jurisdiction, the Board shall finally determine the dispute, and for this purpose may use mediation, voluntary

arbitration, or arbitration under rules established by the Board.

4. The Board shall have power to promulgate rules and regulations appropriate for the performance of its duties.

5. The members of the Board (including alternates) shall receive necessary traveling expenses, and, unless their compensation is otherwise prescribed by the President, shall receive in addition to traveling expenses $25.00 per diem for subsistence expense on such days as they are actually engaged in the performance of duties pursuant to this Order. The Board is authorized to appoint and fix the compensation of its officers, examiners, mediators, umpires, and arbitrators; and the Chairman is authorized to appoint and fix the compensation of other necessary employees of the Board. The Board shall avail itself, insofar as practicable, of the services and facilities of the Office for Emergency Management and of other departments and agencies of the Government.

6. Upon the appointment of the Board and the designation of its Chairman, the National Defense Mediation Board established by Executive Order No. 8716 of March 19, 1941, shall cease to exist. All employees of the National Defense Mediation Board shall be transferred to the Board without acquiring by such transfer any change in grade or civil service status. All records, papers, and property, and all unexpended funds and appropriations for the use and maintenance of the National Defense Mediation Board shall be transferred to the Board. All duties with respect to cases certified to the National Defense Mediation Board shall be assumed by the Board for discharge under the provisions of this Order.

7. Nothing herein shall be construed as superseding or in conflict with the provisions of the Railway Labor Act (Act of May 20, 1926, as amended, 44 Stat. 577; 48 Stat. 926, 1185; 49 Stat. 1169; 45 U. S. Code 151), the National Labor Relations Act (Act of July 5, 1935, 49 Stat. 457; 29 U. S. Code 151 et seq.), the Fair Labor Standards Act (Act of June 25, 1938; 52 Stat. 1060; 29 U. S. Code 201 et seq.), and the Act to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies, etc., approved June 30, 1936 (49 Stat. 2036; 41 U. S. Code, sections 35-45), or the Act amending the Act of March 3, 1931 relating to the rate of wages for laborers and mechanics, approved August 30, 1935 (49 Stat. 1011; 40 U. S. Code, Section 276 et seq.)

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE

January 12, 1942

GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED BY THE NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD*
(Revised 10/20/43)

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1

(Relates to Directive Orders issued by the War Labor Board prior to October 3, 1942.)

GENERAL ORDER NO. 2

(Procedures established by the War Labor Board dated January 12, 1942 relating to the adjustment of labor disputes under Executive Order 9017 remain in ful force.)

GENERAL ORDER NO. 3

(a) The National War Labor Board hereby approves all increases in wage rates which were put into effect on or before October 3, 1942. Such approval includes increases first reflected in a payroll subsequent to October 3, 1942, if app cable to work done, and provided for by written agreement, or formally determined a communicated to the employees, on or before that date. An adjustment taking effect after October 3, 1942, or, regardless of its effective date, resulting from the award or decision of an arbitrator or referee made after October 3, 1942, is howeve subject to the approval of the Board, although the agreement providing therefor, or the order or agreement for arbitration or reference, may have been made prior to th date.

(b) All such increases shall be subject to the right of the Board to review and to order the discontinuance of further payment of all or part thereof.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 4

(a) Wage adjustments made by employers who, at the time the adjustment i agreed to, or if not made by agreement, at the time it is placed into effect, emplo a total of not more than eight individuals in all their plants or units, are exempt from the provisions of Executive Order 9250 October 3, 1942, and Executive Order No 9328 of April 8, 1943.

(b) Unless expressly extended, the exemption granted by this Order shall not apply to employers whose employees' wages, hours, or working conditions have been established or negotiated on an industry, association, area, or other similar basis, by a master contract, or similar or identical contracts.

(c) The exemption granted by this Order shall not apply to an employer w during any given year following October 3, 1942, in the case of wages, or October 2 1942, in the case of salaries, has made adjustments affecting eight specific employ

*Due to their limited applicability the complete texts of the following General Orders are not included in this release: 1, 2, 8, 11, 12-B, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25-A, 27, 28, 29. Brief notations regarding their contents are included in each case. Complete texts of any of these General Orders will be supplied upon request by offices of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division.

(d) The Regional War Labor Boards may recommend to the National War Labor Board such exceptions to the Provisions of this Order as are necessary to effectuate the wage stabilization policies of the National War Labor Board, which exceptions, approved by the National War Labor Board, shall, unless otherwise specified, apply only within the territorial jurisdiction of the Regional Board recommending them.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 5

Subject to the requirements of General Order No. 31, wage adjustments may be made in wage rates of individual employees, without approval of the National War Labor Board, if they are incident to the application of the terms of a wage agreement which existed previous to or has been approved since October 3, 1942, or incident to an established or approved wage rate schedule covering the work assignments of employees and are made as a result of:

(a) individual promotions or reclassifications

(b) individual merit increases within established rate ranges

(c) operation of an established plan of wage increases based upon length of service within established rate ranges

(d) increased productivity under piece-work or incentive plans

(e) operation of an apprentice or trainee system

Wage adjustments made under this Order shall not result in any appreciable increase of the level of production costs and shall not furnish a basis either to increase prices or to resist otherwise justifiable reductions in prices.

Interpretation No. 1 to General Order No. 5

The fixing of a piece rate which was theretofore set only tentatively for trial purposes, and the re-setting of a piece-rate which was found to have been set in the first instance so as to yield less than the regularly established or normal amount prevailing in the plant for that type of job, are each "wage adjustments ... incident to the application of the terms of an established wage agreement or to established wage rate schedules" within the meaning of General Order No. 5, and may therefore be made without approval of the National War Labor Board.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 6

(a) The hiring of an individual at a wage rate in excess of the rate previously established in the plant for employees of similar skill and productive ability within the classification in which the individual is employed is a "wage increase" within the meaning of Executive Order No. 9250.

(b) If a wage rate or range of rates for a job classification has not theretofore been established by the employer for the plant involved, the rate or rate range should bear the same relation to rates or ranges of rates for similar classifications in the area as the existing rates or rate ranges in the plant bear to comparable rates or rate ranges in the area; provided, however, that schedules covering new establishments must be submitted for approval as provided in General Order No. 31.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 6-A

General Order No. 6, issued by the National War Labor Board on October 20, 1942, shall apply also to salaries subject to the jurisdiction of the Board. (For definition of such salaries, see General Order No. 9.)

Interpretation No. 1 to General Order No. 6

1) The creation of a new job classification in an existing plant.

a) Major considerations to be borne in mind in making rulings in these cases are that the rates for the new jobs should bear a direct relation to and be in balance with the existing rate structure in the plant. If comparison with other rates in the plant is not appropriate, then the new rates should bear the same relation to rates for similar classifications in the area as the existing rates in the plant bear to comparable rates in the area.

b) In these cases of creating new job classifications in existing plants the local Wage and Hour offices, guided by the above considerations and with the approval of the appropriate Wage and Hour Regional Director, may make final rulings except in unusual circumstances, for example where it is proposed to set up in an existing plant a new department of substantial size. In such exceptional cases, the application for a ruling should be transmitted by the local Wage and Hour office to the War Labor Board Regional Director and there be processed as set out below.

2) The establishment of a new plant.

a) Whether in a given case it would unstabilize wages in the area to permit a particular employer to fix the rates for a new plant at any level up to the maximum being paid in the area, or whether he should be permitted to pay only the average, or less than the average, will depend on his traditional wage history in relation to the wages of the industry generally, or of the area if he has theretofore operated in the area, the nature of the work in which he is engaged, the rates being paid for comparable work in comparable establishments, and other pertinent factors.

b) Applications in these cases should be transmitted, without a ruling by the local Wage and Hour office but with such information as said office may deem helpful, to the War Labor Board Regional Director. In his discretion the Regional Director may rule on the case or refer it for a ruling to a tri-partite panel. If the new plant is of substantial size and will employ a large proportion of skilled labor, the Regional Director should refer the case to a panel.

c) It will be proper and sometimes necessary for the Regional Director or the panel to hold hearings relative to the proper level at which the applicant's rates for the new plant should be fixed. To such a hearing should be invited interested representatives of industry and labor.

3) In all cases the applicant should show the data on the basis of which the proposed rates were determined.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 7

Since Title VI, Section 1 of Executive Order No. 9250, dated October 3, 1942, states that "nothing in this Order shall be construed as affecting the presen operation of the Fair Labor Standards Act," and since statutes and orders of the duly constituted authorities of the several states fixing minimum rates for certain types of workers carry out the true purposes and intent of the Fair Labor Standards Act, and are designed and intended to eliminate substandards of living within the meaning of Section 2 of Title II of Executive Order No. 9250, the National War Labo Board hereby approves increases in wages and salary rates made in compliance with such statutes and orders, provided, however, that if any changes in such statutes or orders are made or promulgated after April 8, 1943, increases directed thereby which would result in a wage or salary rate in excess of 50¢ per hour, may not be made without the approval of the Board.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 8

(This General Order relates to adjustments of wages or salaries paid in territories and possessions of the United States, except Alaska.)

GENERAL ORDER NO. 9

Adjustments in Salaries Totalling Not in Excess of $5,000 Per Annum

I. Jurisdiction of the National War Labor Board

Section 4001.2 of Part 4001 "Regulations Relating to Wages and Salaries," issue on October 27, 1942 by the Economic Stabilization Director and approved by the Pres dent provides in part that the National War Labor Board "shall have authority to determine whether any ... salary payments to an employee totalling in amount not in excess of $5,000 per annum where such employee

(a) in his relations with his employer is represented by a duly recognized or certified labor organization, or

(b) is not employed in a bona fide executive, administrative or professional capacity,

are made in contravention of the Act of Congress of October 2, 1942, or any ruling, orders or regulations promulgated thereunder."

In other words the Board has jurisdiction over the adjustment of salaries up to $5,000 a year, except for those employees employed in a bona fide executive, admini trative or professional capacity who are not represented by duly recognized or certified unions.

Section 4010.7 of said Regulations provides that "in the case of a salary rate of $5,000 or less per annum existing on the date of the approval of these regulati by the President" (namely, October 27, 1942) no increase shall be made without the prior approval of the Board.

The Board hereby defines what is meant by "employed in a bona fide executive, administrative or professional capacity"*.

Executive

The term "employed in a bona fide executive capacity" shall mean any employee --

(A) whose primary duty consists of the management of the establishment in which he is employed or of a customarily recognized department or subdivision thereof, and

(B) who customarily and regularly directs the work of other employees therein, and

(C) who has the authority to hire or fire other employees or whose suggestions and recommendations as to the hiring or firing and as to the advancement and promotion or any other change of status of other employees will be given particular weight, and

(D) who customarily and regularly exercises discretionary powers, and

(E) who is compensated for his services on a salary basis at not less than $30 per week (exclusive of board, lodging, or other facilities), and

(F) whose hours of work of the same nature as that performed by employees not employed in an executive, administrative or professional capacity do not exceed 20 per cent of the number of hours worked in the workweek by the employees under his direction; provided that this subsection (F) shall not apply in the case of an employee who is in sole charge of an independent establishment or a physically separated branch establishment.

Administrative

The term "employed in a bona fide administrative capacity" shall mean any employee-

(A) who is compensated for his services on a salary or fee basis at a rate of not less than $200 per month (exclusive of board, lodging or other facilities), and

(B) (1) who regularly and directly assists an employee employed in a bona fide executive or administrative capacity (as such terms are defined in these regulations), where such assistance is nonmanual in nature and requires the exercise of discretion and independent judgment: or

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*For the convenience of employers and employees who have been accustomed to the practices prevailing under the Fair Labor Standards Act, these definitions have been taken from the regulations promulgated by the Wage & Hour Administrator, pursuant to Section 13(a)(1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 1060), but no provisions of that Act or of any regulations issued thereunder are in any way applicable to the regulations and orders of the National War Labor Board.

(2) who performs under only general supervision, responsible nonmanual office or field work, directly related to management policies or general business operation, along specialized or technical lines requiring special training, experience, or knowledge, and which requires the exercise of discretion and independent judgment: or

(3) whose work involves the execution under only general supervision of special nonmanual assignments and tasks directly related to management policies or general business operations involving the exercise of discretion and independent judgment: or

(4) who is engaged in transporting goods or passengers for hire and who performs, under only general supervision, responsible outside work of a specialized or technical nature requiring special training, experience, or knowledge, and whose duties require the exercise of discretion and independent judgment.

Professional

The term "employed in a bona fide professional capacity" shall mean any employee who is--

(A) engaged in work--

(1) predominantly intellectual and varied in character as opposed to routine mental, manual, mechanical, or physical work, and

(2) requiring the consistent exercise of discretion and judgment in its performance, and

(3) of such a character that the output produced or the result accomplished cannot be standardized in relation to a given period of time, and

(4) whose hours of work of the same nature as that performed by employees not employed in an executive, administrative or professional capacity do not exceed 20 per cent of the hours worked in the workweek by such employees; provided that where such non-professional work is an essential part of and necessarily incident to work of a professional nature, this subsection (4) shall not apply, and

(5) (a) requiring knowledge of an advanced type in a field of science or learning customarily acquired by a prolonged course of specialized intellectual instruction and study, as distinguished from a general academic education and from an apprenticeship, and from training in the performance of routine mental, manual, or physical processes; or

(b) predominantly original and creative in character in a recognized field of artistic endeavor as opposed to work which can be produced by a person endowed with general manual or intellectual ability and training, and the result of which depends primarily on the invention, imagination, or talent of the employee, and

(B) Compensated for his services on a salary or fee basis at a rate of not less than $200 per month (exclusive of board, lodging, or other facilities); provided that this subsection (B) shall not apply in the case of an employee who is the holder of a valid license or certificate permitting the practice of law or medicine or any of their branches and who is actually engaged in the practice thereof.

II. Effective Date of the Board's Jurisdiction

Pursuant to Section 4001.6 of the said Regulations, increases in salaries which by written agreement executed on or before October 27, 1942, or by formal action communicated to the employees, on or before October 27, 1942, were made applicable to work done prior to October 27, 1942, do not come within the jurisdiction of the Board, notwithstanding such increases are first reflected in a payroll subsequent to October 27, 1942.

III. Salary Increases Which Do Not Require Board Approval

Subject to the requirements of General Order No. 31, salary adjustments may be made in salary rates of individual employees over which the Board has jurisdiction without the approval of the Board, if they are incident to the application of the terms of a salary agreement which existed previous to or has been approved since October 27, 1942, or incident to an established or approved salary rate schedule and are made as a result of:

(a) individual promotions or reclassifications

(b) individual merit increases within established rate ranges

(c) operation of an established plan of salary increases based on length of service within established rate ranges

(d) increased productivity under incentive plans

(e) operation of an apprentice or trainee system, or

(f) such other reasons, or circumstances as may be prescribed in orders, rulings, or regulations, promulgated under the authority of these regulations.

Salary adjustments made under this order shall not result in any appreciable increase of the level of production costs and shall not furnish a basis either to increase prices or to resist otherwise justifiable reductions in prices.

IV. Exempt Employers

Pursuant to Section 4001.11 of the said Regulations salary adjustments made by employers who employ not more than eight individuals are exempted from the provisions of Sections 4001.6, 4001.7 and 4001.8 of the said Regulations and may therefore be made without the approval of the National War Labor Board.

V. Statutory Salaries and Wages

The said Regulations, pursuant to Section 4001.13 thereof, are not applicable to any salary or wages paid by the United States, any state or political subdivision thereof, the District of Columbia, or any agency or instrumentality of any one or more of the foregoing where the amount of such salary or wages is fixed by statute. Adjustment in such salaries or wages may therefore be made without the approval of the National War Labor Board.

VI. Decreases in salaries of Less than $5,000 Over Which the National War Labor Board has Jurisdiction as Defined in Section I of This Order.

Pursuant to Section 4001.7 of the said Regulations, no decrease in a salary rate paid to an employee for any particular work, and over which the National War Labor Board has jurisdiction as defined in Section I of this Order, may be made by the employer below the highest salary rate paid for such work between January 1, 1942 and September 15, 1942, without the prior approval of the Board.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 10

The payment to employees, whose wage or salary increases are subject to the jurisdiction of the National War Labor Board, of a bonus, fee, gift, commission or other form of compensation customarily paid to such employees in the past may be continued without the approval of the National War Labor Board provided that,

(a) if in a fixed amount, the total amount so paid to an employee during the current bonus year does not exceed the total so paid to an employee for like work during the preceding bonus year, or

(b) if computed on a percentage, incentive or other similar basis, the rate and the method of computation are not changed in the current bonus year so as to yield a greater amount than that in the preceding bonus year, but a greater amount when resulting from the same rate and method of computation may be paid.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 10-A

A bonus payment made by an employer to an employee severing his employment for the immediate purpose of entering the armed forces of the United States does not require the approval of the National War Labor Board.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 11

(Permits employers who in good faith gave unauthorized increases on or before November 7, 1942 to file application with the War Labor Board on or before December 1, 1942, for retroactive approval.)

GENERAL ORDER NO. 12-B

(Supersedes General Orders No. 12 and No, 12-A)

(This General Order relates to wage and salary adjustments by states, their political subdivisions, or any agency or instrumentality thereof.)

GENERAL ORDER NO. 13

A. Title III, Section 3 of Executive Order No. 9250 of October 3, 1942, provides: "The National War Labor Board shall permit ... the Wage Adjustment Board for the Building Construction Industry ... to continue to perform its functions ... except insofar as any of them is inconsistent with the terms of this order." Pursuant thereto, the Wage Adjustment Board, constituted as hereinafter described, shall continue to perform the duty ascribed to it by Administrative Order No. 101, as amended, of the Secretary of Labor, and by the Wage Stabilization Agreement of May 22, 1942, between the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and Several Government Agencies, all in accordance with the further provisions of this order.

B. The Wage Adjustment Board for the Building Construction Industry shall consist of nine members, of whom three shall represent labor, three shall represent industry, and three, including the Chairman, shall represent the public.

C. Applications for approval of revision of rates subject to the Wage Stabilization Agreement of May 22, 1942, which revision would otherwise require the approval of the National War Labor Board, shall be submitted for approval to the Wage Adjustment Board. In acting upon such applications, the Wage Adjustment Board shall be subject both to the provisions of the Wage Stabilization Agreement of May 22, 1942, and to the requirements of the national wage stabilization program, as set forth in paragraph F hereof.

D. The Wage Adjustment Board for the Building Construction Industry shall, in addition to the powers set forth in paragraphs A and C hereof, have jurisdiction over labor disputes and voluntary wage or salary adjustments involving persons employed in the building construction industry (as hereinafter defined) who are not subject to the Wage Stabilization Agreement of May 22, 1942. The Wage Adjustment Board shall have power, subject to review by the National War Labor Board as provided in paragraph K, hereof, (1) to hear and issue directive orders, in labor dispute cases, and (2) to make final rulings on voluntary wage and salary adjustments requiring the approval of the National War Labor Board.

E. The jurisdiction of the Wage Adjustment Board hereunder shall, as heretofore, be limited to mechanics and laborers in the building and construction industry employed directly upon the site of the work.

F. In the performance of its duties hereunder, the Wage Adjustment Board, in addition to all pertinent policies of the National War Labor Board and the Director of Economic Stabilization, heretofore or hereafter announced, shall conform to the following principles and to any modification thereof hereafter promulgated by the National War Labor Board:

1. General considerations. In acting upon revision of wage rates, in dispute or voluntary cases, the Wage Adjustment Board is subject both to the provisions of the Wage Stabilization agreement of May 22, 1942, and to the requirements of the national wage stabilization policy. Approvable adjustments in such rates must meet both sets of requirements.

2. Sound and tested rates. The provisions of the May 12 supplement to Executive Order No. 9328 with respect to "brackets of sound and tested going rates" are inapplicable to the Building Construction Industry.

3. Little Steel. The Little Steel formula, as heretofore defined by the National War Labor Board, shall be applied by the Wage Adjustment Board in the following manner:

(a) No employee or group of employees is entitled automatically to a Little Steel adjustment.

(b) Generally, employees enjoying relatively high rates of pay should receive a smaller percentage adjustment than those receiving lower rates of pay.

(c) In applying the Little Steel formula to the wage rates for a particular craft, some or all of the full 15% otherwise allowable should be withheld where allowance of the full amount would have an unstabilizing effect on wages in the industry or area. This limitation should be invoked when the wage rates of the employees involved are relatively high compared to the wage rates of other employees in related work, and when the formula is applied to individual occupational groups in the highest wage brackets.

(d) No adjustment may be made which is in excess of the amount allowable under the Little Steel formula notwithstanding that the final rate resulting is below an appropriate Davis-Bacon rate.

4. Substandards. The Wage Adjustment Board may approve adjustments which are "clearly necessary to correct substandards of living," in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order No. 9328 and the May 12 Supplement.

5. Critical Needs of War Production. In rare and unusual cases adjustments not permissible within the above principles, which are, in the opinion of the Wage Adjustment Board, necessary to the critical needs of war production, shall be submitted through the National War Labor Board for the approval of the Economic Stabilization Director.

G. In the handling of dispute cases, the Wage Adjustment Board shall comply with all appropriate provisions of the "Jurisdiction and Procedure of Regional War Labor Boards," of April 15, 1943, as amended, and with the "Rules for Conduct of Hearings Under the War Labor Disputes Act," and all other pertinent rules of procedure of the National War Labor Board that may be hereafter announced.

H. In accordance with the requirements of Executive Orders No. 9250 and 9328 and the Supplement thereto of May 12, 1943, issued by the Director of Economic Stabilization, any wage or salary adjustment approved or order

by the Wage Adjustment Board "which may furnish the basis either to increase price ceilings or to resist otherwise justifiable reductions in price ceilings," or, if no price ceilings are involved, which may increase the costs to the government of a product or service being furnished under a procurement contract, shall become effective only if also approved by the Director of Economic Stabilization. Notice to this effect shall be contained in all rulings and orders requiring this approval which are issued by the Wage Adjustment Board.

I. All applications for the revision or adjustment of wage rates within the jurisdiction of the Wage Adjustment Board shall be filed directly with the Wage Adjustment Board, Washington, D. C., Requests for the revision of wage rates subject to the Wage Stabilization Agreement of May 22, 1942, which are presented by local labor organizations affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, shall be filed only with the approval of the international or national labor organization, and shall be submitted through and approved by the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

J. (1) All applications for the voluntary adjustment or revision of wage rates shall contain, or the Wage Adjustment Board shall, before acting on the application, procure, a statement by the employer as to whether the adjustment or revision if approved (a) may furnish the basis to increase price ceilings or (b) may furnish the basis for an application by the employer for an increase to the government in the price of any product or service. If the statement is in the affirmative as to (a), the Wage Adjustment Board shall send to the Office of Price Administration a copy of the application and a copy of its ruling at the time of issuance thereof. If the statement is in the affirmative as to (b) and an adjustment of the type that requires the approval of the Economic Stabilization Director is approved by the Wage Adjustment Board, the Wage Adjustment Board shall send to the appropriate procurement agency of the government a copy of its ruling at the time of issuance thereof.

(2) In any wage dispute case where it appears that the wage adjustment recommended or ordered may furnish the basis to increase price ceilings, the Wage Adjustment Board shall send to the Office of Price Administration a copy of the recommendation of its panel or hearing officer at the time of its transmittal to the parties and of its directive order when issued. In any wage dispute case where it appears that the wage adjustment ordered may furnish the basis for an application by the employer for an increase to the government in the price of any product or service and the adjustment is of the type that requires the approval of the Economic Stabilization Director, the Wage Adjustment Board shall send to the appropriate procurement agency of the government a copy of its directive order when issued.

(3) In all cases where the approval of the Director of Economic Stabilization is required, the Wage Adjustment Board shall, after its ruling or order is issued, send the case to the National War Labor Board for transmittal to the Director of Economic Stabilization. The Wage Adjustment Board shall, upon being notified, advise the parties of the action taken by the Office of Price Administration or by the Director of Economic Stabilization.

K. All rulings of the Wage Adjustment Board on wage and salary adjustments, and all directive orders of the Wage Adjustment Board in dispute cases, shall have the same effect, and be subject to the same provisions for stay and review by the National War Labor Board, as rulings and orders of the Regional War Labor Boards, as set forth in Section VII of the "Jurisdiction and Procedure of Regional War Labor Boards," as amended.

L. The Wage Adjustment Board shall transmit regularly to the National War Labor Board copies of its decisions and rulings hereunder, which, when issued, shall be made available to the public, and such additional data and report as the National War Labor Board may from time to time require.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 14

(This General Order relates to wage and salary adjustments for civilian employees of the War Department, the Army Exchange Service, and government-owned, privately operated facilities of the War Department.)

GENERAL ORDER NO. 15

Where under the provisions of a bona fide collective agreement there has been established an impartial chairman, umpire or arbitrator whose duties include the fixing of rates for new jobs, his decisions so rendered need not be submitted for approval to the National War Labor Board, provided that:

(1) The rate for each new job shall be fixed in an amount which is directly related to and in balance with the established rates of the other jobs covered by the agreement, and shall be consistent with the Board's Wage Stabilization Policy of November 6, 1942.

(2) A bi-weekly report of rates so fixed shall be transmitted to the Division of Review, Analysis and Research of the National War Labor Board together with sufficient information to establish the aforesaid relationship and balance.

(3) Such decisions shall be subject to the Board's ultimate power of review but any modification or reversal thereof will not be retroactive.

(4) The establishment of such rates should not result in any substantial increase of the level of costs and shall not furnish a basis either to increase price ceilings of the commodity or service involved or to resist otherwise justifiable reductions in such price ceilings.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 16

Adjustments which equalize the wage or salary rates paid to females with the rates paid to males for comparable quality and quantity of work on the same or similar operations, and adjustments in accordance with this policy which recognize or are based on differences in quality or quantity of work performed, may be made without approval of the National War Labor Board, provided that:

(1) Such adjustments are reported, when made, to the Division of Review, Analysis and Research of the National War Labor Board together with sufficient information to show that they are in accordance with the policy referred to above;

(2) Such adjustments shall be subject to the Board's ultimate power of review, but any modification or reversal thereof will not be retroactive

(3) Such adjustments shall not furnish a basis either to increase price ceilings of the commodity or service involved or to resist otherwise justified reductions in such price ceilings.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 17

(Authorizes the Office of Price Administration to establish area pay scales for certain of its employees.)

GENERAL ORDER NO. 18

(Authorizes the Navy Department to pass on wage and salary adjustments of its civilian employees.)

GENERAL ORDER NO. 19

(Procedure relative to the approval of adjustments in the rates of pay of employees of the Federal Reserve System.)

GENERAL ORDER NO. 20

(Procedure relative to the approval of adjustments in the rates of pay of employees of the U. S. Employment Service.)

GENERAL ORDER NO. 21

(Authorizes the Department of Interior to pass on wage and salary adjustments for certain of its employees.)

GENERAL ORDER NO. 22

(A) No clause contained in any labor agreement, commonly known as an "escalator clause", relating to wages or salaries subject to the jurisdiction of the National War Labor Board regardless of when the agreement was made, which provides for an adjustment in wage rates after October 3, 1942, or an adjustment in salary rates after October 27, 1942, because of changes in the cost of living, shall be enforced, where such adjustment would result in rates in excess of fifteen per cent above the average straight time hourly rates or equivalent salary rates prevailing on January 1, 1941.

(B) Adjustments within the fifteen percent limit must be submitted for approval by the Board in the usual manner.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 23

(Relates to wage and salary adjustments in the Territory of Alaska.)

GENERAL ORDER NO. 24

(Authorizes the Department of Agriculture to pass on wage and salary adjustments of its employees and employees of its instrumentalities.)

GENERAL ORDER NO. 25-A

(Authorizes the Tennessee Valley Authority to pass on wage and salary adjustments of its employees, and of employees of contractors engaged by the Authority in certain instances.)

GENERAL ORDER NO. 26

(a) Adjustments in the wages or salaries of employees engaged in rendering hospital services and employed by a non-profit organization which maintains and operates a hospital will be deemed approved without submission to the Board, providing that such adjustments do not raise the wages or salaries beyond the minimum non-inflationary going rates for similar occupational groups in the labor market area.

(b) Monthly reports of such adjustments shall be submitted by each such organization to the National War Labor Board's Division of Review and Analysis, together with such information and data as the said Division or the Board may from time to time require.

(c) Such adjustments shall be subject to the National War Labor Board's ultimate right of review on its own initiative, but any modification or reversal thereof will not be retroactive.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 27

(Authorizes the National Housing Agency to pass on wage and salary adjustments of employees of the Federal Public Housing Authority, the Defense Homes Corporation, and those employed by property managers of Defense Homes Corporation projects.)

GENERAL ORDER NO. 28

(Authorizes the Joint Committee on Printing to pass on adjustments of wages and salaries of employees of the Government Printing Office.)

GENERAL ORDER NO. 29

(Delegates to the Director General of the Pan American Union the power to make wage and salary adjustments affecting employees of the Pan American Union.)

GENERAL ORDER NO. 30

In accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of Title II of Executive Order 9250, increases in wage or salary rates which do not bring such rates above 40¢ per hour may be made without the approval of the National War Labor Board.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 31

The following regulations supplementary to General Orders 5, 6, and 9 relating to wage and salary schedules and to plans for making individual wage and salary adjustments under such schedules are hereby adopted:

1. Employers of 30 or Fewer Employees

Without regard to the requirements of General Orders 5, 9, or 31 an employer of 30 or fewer employees may, without approval of the National War Labor Board, make individual increases in the wage or salary rates of his employees for particular jobs as a reward for improved quantity and/or quality of work or service, provided that

A. The total of such increases to any individual employee (subject to National War Labor Board jurisdiction) shall not exceed 10 cents per straight-time hour during any year (beginning July 1, 1943), and the total amount expended on such increases during any such year shall not exceed an average of 5 cents per straight-time hour for all the employees in the establishment 1/ whose wage or salary rates are subject to the jurisdiction of the National War Labor Board.

B. Such increases shall not be made the basis of an application to the National War Labor Board for approval of increases to eliminate intra-plant inequities.

C. Such increases shall not result in the payment to any employee of a rate in excess of the highest rate paid by the employer between July 1, 1942 and June 30, 1943, for jobs of similar skill, duties, and responsibility.

D. Such increases shall not result in any appreciable increase in the level of production costs and shall not furnish a basis either to increase prices or to resist otherwise justifiable reductions in prices.

E. Such increases shall not be made contrary to the terms of any collective bargaining agreement covering any or all of the employees of such employer.

Such employer is not precluded from applying to the National War Labor Board for approval of a schedule of making individual wage or salary adjustments, as provided below for employers of 31 or more employees.

1/ The term "establishment" as used throughout this General Order normally means a place of business of an employer. Such place of business may be a physically separate unit or a unit which is customarily distinguished for administrative purposes. An example of a physically separate establishment is a plant or a retail store. An example of an administratively separate establishment is a research laboratory or a general office.

II. Employers of 31 or More Employees

An employer of 31 or more employees may make individual increases in the wage or salary rates of his employees under General Orders 5 and 9 without National War Labor Board approval only under a schedule which conforms to the following standards.

In order to have a "schedule" within the meaning of General Orders 5 and 9, an employer must satisfy the following two requirements: He must have (a) job classification wage or salary rates or rate ranges and (b) a plan for making individual adjustments within and between such wage or salary rates or rate ranges.

A. Job-classification rates or rate ranges properly in existence do not require approval of the National War Labor Board.

1. A job classification is a category of jobs or positions which are similar in nature and content and in required amount of knowledge, skill, experience, and responsibility. A job classification involves more than a mere descriptive title; the classification must be clearly defined and described. Where jobs differ as to knowledge, skill, experience, and responsibility, there should be different job classifications. (For example, typists, stenographers, and secretaries should each be considered separate job classifications because the respective work differs as to skill, content, and responsibility. These three categories may not be grouped together in one job classification.)

2. A job classification rate exists where an employer pays a single rate rather than a range of rates for a given job classification. Jobs remunerated on a piece-rate basis are normally considered to be in single-rate job classifications.

3. A job classification rate range exists where an employer pays, for a given job classification, a number of rates varying from a clearly designated minimum rate to a clearly designated maximum rate.

   a. A mere descriptive job title and a poorly defined or extremely wide rate range is not a job classification rate range.

   b. The minimum and maximum rates are not necessarily the lowest and highest rates being paid at a given time for a particular job classification. For special reasons (e.g., lack of experience or superior ability) particular employees may be receiving less than the minimum or more than the maximum rate. Moreover, it may happen at a given time that no employee is receiving the actual minimum or maximum rate for a particular job classification.

4. Job classification rates or rate ranges properly in existence are those (as defined above) which were (a) in existence prior to October 3, 1942; or (b) those resulting from permitted or approved adjustments subsequent to that date; or (c) rates set for new jobs under either the former or the revised General Order No. 6.

Improper adjustments of rates for job classifications or for individual employees are not a basis for determining a job classification rate or rate range.

B. A plan properly in existence does not require approval of the National War Labor Board.

1. A plan is an orderly, definite procedure or a group of procedures for making adjustments, within specified limits, in the wage or salary rates of individual employees (a) within particular job classifications and (b) when they move from one job classification to another.

   Such a plan ordinarily includes (a) tests and procedures for determining whether employees are to be given individual rate adjustments; and (b) limits on the number of adjustments, the timing of adjustments, and the average or total amount of money to be granted in the adjustments over a given period of time. (It is not essential that a given plan include all the foregoing items.)

2. A plan properly in existence is one (as defined above) under which individual rate adjustments are made in conformity with the provisions of (a) a collective bargaining or other bona fide, established agreement which was in effect on June 30, 1943; or (b) written statements, minutes, or memoranda of the employer which were in existence and effect on or before June 30, 1943; or (c) a plan approved by the National War Labor Board or by any of its authorized agents or agencies; or (d) the plan outlined below.

C. Employers who have no plan properly in existence (as defined under (a), (b), or (c) of the paragraph immediately above) may adopt the following plan without obtaining approval from the National War Labor Board. Employers who wish to replace properly existent plans with the following plan may also do so without Board approval (but see Section III-A-5 below):

1. Merit increases or automatic length-of-service increases

   (a) Merit increases are individual wage or salary rate adjustments made as a reward for improved quantity and/or quality of work or service. Automatic length-of-service increases are individual adjustments usually made automatically at the end of specified periods of satisfactory service.

   (b) Both such increases must be made only within job classification rate ranges (as defined above).

   (c) The total of such increases to any individual employee (subject to National War Labor Board jurisdiction) shall not exceed, during any year (beginning July 1, 1943), 10 cents per straight-time hour or more than two-thirds of the difference between the appropriate minimum and maximum rates, whichever increase is greater; and the total amount expended on such increases during any such year shall not exceed an

average of 5 cents per straight-time hour for all the employees in the establishment who are covered by the plan and whose wage or salary rates are subject to National War Labor Board jurisdiction.

2. Promotions or reclassifications involve individual adjustments which result from moving an employee into a different job classification. Promotions and reclassifications may be made between jobs which bear single rates as well as between jobs which bear rate ranges. When promoted or reclassified to a higher-rated job, an employee (subject to National War Labor Board jurisdiction) may receive a rate not in excess of 15 percent above his rate on his former job or the minimum rate for the new job, whichever is higher; provided, however, that where an employee has special ability and experience, he may be paid a rate within the appropriate range corresponding to such ability and experience.

3. Apprentice or trainee programs involve individual rate adjustments resulting from improvement, over specified periods of time, in the productive abilities of apprentices or trainees who are employed under a bona-fide apprentice or trainee program as defined below. Under these programs, adjustments may be made with respect to jobs which bear single rates as well as with respect to jobs which bear rate ranges. Apprenticeship or trainee programs for a given job classification -- with respect to length of apprenticeship or learner period; proportion of number of apprentices or learners to number of experienced workmen; and relation of apprentice or learner wage rate at various periods to the rate paid to experienced workmen -- should conform to the standards set forth in a collective bargaining agreement or in the applicable regulations of federal or state agencies. The re-examination or modification of existing apprentice or trainee programs in the interests of greater production for the war effort is not precluded. Any change in existing apprentice or trainee programs however, requires Board approval unless made in conformity with changes in the applicable regulations of federal or state agencies.

D. With respect to all schedules, (1) each job classification must be clearly distinguished and described; and (2) no appreciable increases in the level of production costs may result from individual rate adjustments, nor shall such adjustments furnish a basis either to increase prices or to resist otherwise justifiable reductions in prices; and (3) individual rate adjustments may not be made the basis for an application to the National War Labor Board for approval of wage or salary rate increases to eliminate intra-establishment inequities.

E. Records

Any employer who makes individual wage or salary rate adjustments pursuant to a schedule must hereafter keep available for a period of two years, records showing (1) for each job classification, (a) the rate or range of rates and (b) the description; (2) a statement of the plan of making adjustments within the rate ranges and between the rates or rate ranges; (3) the date when the schedule was established; (4) for each employee who received an adjustment, his name, the date hired, the date of and the reason for adjustment, the job classification, and the rate of pay before and after the adjustment.

No particular order or form is prescribed for these records, provided that the information required is readily obtainable.

III. Guides for obtaining Board approval where required.

A. All wage or salary rate schedules (as defined) which are not exempt from the requirement of Board approval (as stated above) must be submitted for approval to the appropriate Regional War Labor Board. In order that the making and the examination of such applications for approval may be facilitated, certain requirements are outlined below.

1. Proposed rate ranges (where it is desired to make individual merit or automatic length-of-service increases as well as promotions and reclassifications) should be set forth for each job classification involved.

2. Proposed single rates (where it is desired to make promotions or reclassifications but not to make merit increases or automatic length-of-service increases) should be set forth for each job classification involved.

3. Each job classification involved should be clearly distinguished and described.

4. So far as plans for making individual adjustments between rates or within and between rate ranges (either for existing establishments or for new establishments and departments) are concerned, a proposed plan should contain the following information with respect to one or more of the methods outlined below. The plan so submitted need not necessarily conform to the criteria of the plan set forth above which does not require Board approval.

(a) Merit increases: The average amount of increase to be given during any year for all employees covered by the plan; and the maximum amount (in cents per hour or in terms of the percentage of the difference between the minimum and maximum rates of the range) of the increase to be given during a given year to any employee.

(b) Automatic length-of-service increases: The average amount of increase to be given during any year for all employees covered by the plan; and the maximum amount (in cents per hour or in terms of the percentage of the difference between the minimum and maximum rates of the range) of the increase to be given during a given year to any employee.

(c) Promotions or reclassifications: The rate to be paid upon promotion or reclassification to a higher-rated job, whether the minimum rate called for by the new job or a rate in excess of such minimum; and if a rate in excess of

(d) Apprentice or trainee systems: The conformity of the plan with the standards set forth in appropriate collective bargaining agreements or in appropriate regulations of federal or state agencies with respect to the following items: length of apprenticeship or learner periods; proportion of number of apprentices or learners to number of experienced workmen in a given job classification; and relation of apprentice or learner rate at various periods to the rate paid experienced workmen.

The plan should also indicate the approximate percentage increase in payroll costs and in production (total) costs.

5. If there is a duly recognized or certified labor organization which is entitled to bargain on wage matters for any or all of the employees included in a proposed schedule or in a proposed change in an existing schedule, approval must be jointly requested, by the employer and such labor organization, of that part of the schedule which directly involves employees represented by such labor organization. Similarly, agreement with such labor organization must be obtained by the employer before he can adopt or change to the plan which does not require Board approval. If an agreement on any point cannot be reached, the parties may jointly submit the issues to the appropriate Regional War Labor Board for determination or may ask the Regional Board to refer the matter to the National War Labor Board for determination. Failing joint submissions, the matter will be treated as a dispute case.

6. Where an application includes more than one establishment, it shall set forth separately a schedule for each establishment or for each group of similar establishments.

7. Companies having establishments in more than one Region may apply for approval of schedule, where approval is necessary, in each of the Regions where the establishments are located or in the Region in which is located the company office at which the schedules are determined. In the latter case, the Regional Board may, if it considers that the application warrants national consideration, refer it to the National War Labor Board.

B. Any employer who wishes to make a change in one or more provisions of his properly existent wage or salary rate schedule (except changes in conformity with the plan which may be adopted without Board approval) may obtain consideration of such proposed change from the appropriate Regional War Labor Board without the necessity of having his entire schedule approved or reapproved.

W&P

COPY OF LETTER SENT BY PRESIDENT PHILIP MURRAY ON APRIL 13, 1944 TO WILLIAM H. DAVIS, WAR LABOR BOARD; MARVIN JONES, WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION; CHESTER BOWLES, OPA; and FRED M. VINSON, OFFICE OF ECONOMIC STABILIZATION:

Gentlemen:

On April 7th you submitted a report to the President of the United States in which you stated:

> "The stronger controls provided by the congressional legislation of October, 1942 have been put into effect. As a result the cost of living, which before the 'Hold-the-line' Order was rising three-fourths percent a month, has for a solid year been held without change of any consequence.
>
> "It is true, as everyone knows, that there have been increases in some items, clothing, for example. But these increases have been fully offset by decreases in the prices of other items, notably foods. The general levels of the cost of living have not been permitted to rise. Indeed, the cost of living as a whole is slightly lower than it was a year ago today."

Within recent months, you have made public statements indicating just the contrary conclusion.

To every family in the nation which is confronted daily with the stubborn fact of rising living costs, your last report will, of course, come as a complete shock. Expressions from public officials which fly in the face of the living experience of the people do not inspire confidence or improve national morale.

We take this opportunity of bringing to your attention your previous announcements and the acts of your agencies which reveal a totally different story from that which you reported to the President of the United States.

1) To Mr. William H. Davis, Chairman of the National War Labor Board.

On November 5, 1943, Mr. Davis, in a letter to the Vice President of the United States transmitting a report of the National War Labor Board's activities for the preceding year, stated the following:

> "As the months fly by and the Board continues to hold wages at the general level of September 15, 1943, we become increasingly conscious of the fact that we are asking one segment of our society to do its part to protect all Americans from the ravages of inflation while at the same time a similar obligation has not been placed as heavily upon the shoulders of some of the other segments of this society."

We would appreciate any information which Mr. Davis can offer as to why that statement was valid on November 5, 1943 and yet on April 7, 1944 it can be said that the mandate of the law of October 2, 1942, to effectuate overall economic stabilization, has been accomplished.

Further, in November, 1943 the President requested Mr. Davis to set up a committee to investigate the facts pertaining to cost of living. The labor representatives of this committee have submitted their report. To date no other report has been prepared or submitted by any of the other members of the Cost of Living Committee. No official statement has therefore yet been issued by that Committee. Yet Mr. Davis, the Chairman of the Committee, undertakes to state very emphatically that "the general level of the cost of living has not been permitted to rise." Is the work of the Cost of Living Committee just a farce? Or if Mr. Davis had facts upon which to base a statement, why have they not been made available to the other members of the committee?

2) To Marvin Jones, Administrator, War Food Administration.

One of the economic factors encompassed in overall stabilization is farm and food prices. Under the law farmers are entitled to receive parity. The farm parity principle, most simply expressed, provided that prices of farm products principle is related to current prices paid by the farmer taking into account all wartime increases.

The Department of Agriculture therefore has an official index reporting the cost of living of farmers. This official index shows an increase from January, 1941 to December, 1943 of 42.6%. It is interesting to note that this index shows almost exactly the same rise in living costs as the report of the labor representatives of the Cost of Living Committee which is a striking contrast to the unrealistic conclusion of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Furthermore, since the cost of living to farmers has thus risen, under the parity formula, the prices of farm commodities must also rise. The official publication of the United States Department of Agriculture reports that the overall increase in farm prices between September 15, 1942 and January 15, 1944 was 21%.

Could you please explain how, in the face of this record, you can report to the President of the United States that "the general level of the cost of living has not been permitted to rise."

3) To Chester Bowles, Administrator, Office of Price Administration.

Executive Order 9250, issued by the President under the October, 1942 law, authorizes you in fixing, reducing or increasing prices, to determine price ceilings in such a manner that profits are prevented which in your judgment are unreasonable or exorbitant.

An exhaustive report prepared by your agency discloses that the profits of food corporations during the war period both before and after taxes have soared to a point that they represent the sorriest chapter of the war program. Wholesale food grocers realized twice as much on every dollar of sales in 1942 as in 1939. Sales were up 43%, but profits before income taxes rose over 200%. Profits before income taxes of fruit and vegetable canners were five times as great in 1942 as in the years 1936-1939, on less than twice the pre-war volume of sales. Profits before income taxes for the meat packers were over four times the pre-war level on only 83% higher sales.

It is these very companies that are involved in the production and distribution of the very items that go into the worker's breadbasket. Obviously these profits could not have been reaped unless food prices have soared.

On February 29th you delivered an address at the New York Times Hall. At that time you stated that:

> "It has been estimated that between 3 and 4 percent of the average cost of all food is due to black market operations. That means that housewives today are paying $1,200,000,000 as tribute to the black market in food alone.
>
> "In addition, there are millions of dollars in overcharges on the sale of clothing, and tires, and gasoline, and furniture, on second-hand refrigerators, and other home equipment."
>
> "Then, there is up-grading. For a time even some reputable butter merchants sold all their butter as the top-grade product. In a period of scarcity we find all eggs going at the top-graded prices. Similarly the cheaper cuts of steak are up-graded to become T-bones and tenderloins.
>
> "In the whole field of clothing the black market techniques are much the same....There is a deliberate cutting down in quality. There is up-grading in both basic fabrics and in finished articles."

In the face of these facts, how can you report to the President of the United States that "the general level of the cost of living has not been permitted to rise."

4) To Fred M. Vinson, Director, Office of Economic Stabilization.

Pursuant to the law of October 2, 1942, the President issued an Executive Order 9250 which established an Office of Economic Stabilization. The Director was given the authority to formulate and develop a comprehensive economic policy relating to the control of civilian purchasing power, prices, rents, wages, salaries, profits, rationing, subsidies, and all related matters - all for the purpose of preventing avoidable increases in the cost of living.

Since the issuance of that Executive Order, we have been confronted with the following facts: Congress repealed a regulation prohibiting salaries in excess of $25,000 after payment of taxes and other allowances.

Second, Congress enacted, over the President's veto, a tax law which served to relieve the greedy rather than the needy. This was one of the 7 points of the President's original economic stabilization program and therefore not effectuated.

Third, the mandate of the October 2, 1942 law that prices and wages be maintained as of their relationship which prevailed on September 15, 1942, has not been enforced. To meet this deficiency it was announced that there would be a general rollback of prices to the September 15, 1942 level through the general use of subsidies. But this commitment has not been carried out and instead the subsidy program has been severely limited and curtailed. Thus another item in the President's original economic stabilization program has not been effectuated.

Fourth, extortionate and unreasonable profits have not been eliminated. The United States Treasury reports that on the basis of the peacetime era, 1936-1939, inclusive, the estimated net profits of corporations before taxes in 1944 will be 449% of the peacetime annual average.

In the face of these facts, how can you report to the President of the United States that the mandate of the October, 1942 law has been put into effect?

Very truly yours,

s/ Philip Murray
President, CIO

BULLETIN OF
National Consumers League
FOR FAIR LABOR STANDARDS

DR. ALICE HAMILTON, *President*
EVERETT MOORE BAKER, *Chairman, Board of Directors*
HYMAN SCHROEDER, *Treasurer*
ELIZABETH S. MAGEE, *General Secretary*

Volume X FALL, 1945 No. 4

Make the Minimum Wage Realistic

"Obsolete" is what President Truman terms the 40 cent minimum wage stipulated in the Fair Labor Standards Act.

"A 65 cent rate should be the minimum," said the public in a Gallup poll.

General recognition of the disparity between living costs and a pre-war minimum makes essential early consideration of the amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Pepper for himself and nine other Senators. The ten sponsors are Senators Dennis Chavez, New Mexico; Joseph Guffey, Pennsylvania; Harley M. Kilgore, West Virginia; Warren Magnuson, Washington; James Mead, New York; James Murray, Montana; Francis J. Myers, Pennsylvania; Claude Pepper, Florida; Elbert Thomas, Utah, and Robert F. Wagner, New York.

Summarized, the four amendments are these:

1. *Increase of the basic minimum:* the 40-cent minimum now in effect would be raised to 65 cents with an "escalator" clause which would raise the minimum to 70 cents after one year and to 75 cents after two years.

2. *Industry Committees:* these tri-partite groups would operate as under the present law but with additional powers to define job classifications and to set minimum rates for those classifications.

3. *Coverage:* the exemption of workers in the canning and processing of agricultural products "in the area of production" would be taken out of the law. This has caused constant difficulty in enforcement and has relieved many canners from paying minimum wages. Also, fish canneries, at present exempted completely, would be brought under the law.

4. *Child Labor* provisions are strengthened by the addition of a section carrying an outright prohibition of oppressive child labor by an employer engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods in interstate commerce. The present law prohibits the shipment in interstate commerce of goods manufactured by oppressive child labor but does not actually prohibit such labor. This would clarify the matter of employment of children by telegraph companies, a practice first declared illegal in a Federal district court but reversed by the Supreme Court.

Despite much-publicized high war-time wages, millions of American workers and their families are forced to live on definitely substandard levels because their earnings are not enough to provide even the barest requirements consistent with health and decency. This was proved beyond doubt in the hearings before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. Textile and clothing mill workers, tobacco plant workers, and cannery employees told this committee of their inability to buy milk for their children, struggles to pay the doctor for emergency operations, no money for proper clothing.

More than one-third of all workers in America receive less than 65 cents an hour. While these substandard wages are more characteristic of the service trades, outside the scope of the Federal law, nearly one-fourth of workers in the manufacturing industries (3,000,000 out of 13,000,000) were paid less than 65 cents an hour in April, 1944. These included workers in such war-essential industries as lumber, textiles, apparel, and in the electrical equipment and rubber industries./1.

Rising living costs always fall heaviest upon the underpaid. This is because a much larger part of the low-paid worker's earnings goes for food and clothing, the items which have risen most in price during the war. The Bureau of Labor Statistics cost of living index for January, 1944, showed a general price increase of 23.2 per cent above the 1941 level, but it showed a rise of 40 per cent in the cost of food and clothing.

Responsible public and private research agencies attest to the impossibility of working out a decent budget for a family of four on a 40 cents an hour basis. Most minimum wage budgets call for double that figure. The committee found these researches conclusive in deciding that the 65 cent minimum standard wage is an extremely conservative, if not inadequate, figure.

It is well to remind ourselves that families who live on substandard pay do not live to themselves alone. Not only do they lower the American level of health, education and well-being but they reduce the effective demand for the products of a growing industry. A significant relationship between income and physical fitness has evidenced itself in Selective Service records. In general the States with the lowest per capita incomes are those with the highest rejection rates.

William H. Davis, former director of economic stabilization, said, in testifying on the Pepper Bill, "The minimum wage law has been one of the most stabilizing factors in the country's economy" . . . and further, "It seems

1./ "Substandard Wages," Report from a subcommittee to the Committee on Education and Labor, United States Senate.

perfectly clear that where you have capable workers and an inexhaustible market, you have the making of economic prosperity. There are two essential steps. One is production, production, production. The other is a fair distribution of the proceeds of production."

On the State Fronts— The Leagues at Work

Massachusetts has become the sixth state to enact a law prohibiting discrimination in the payment of wages between the sexes for work of comparable character. *The Consumers League of Massachusetts* was the sponsor of the measure. The law applies to industrial and commercial employment, exempting domestic and agricultural employees and employees of charitable and educational institutions . . .

The Consumers League of the District of Columbia has made itself heard in hearings on the public housekeeping minimum wage proposals in which the spread of hours is a moot point. League members hope to keep the ten-hour spread limitation in effect. From an eye-witness account by Mrs. David Saxe of the steering committee: "It was interesting to hear the employer association men tell how their employees loved to eat all their meals at the restaurant and loved to work long hours with a four-hour break, and then to hear the unanimous protest from all the workers present. The employees whom the association men have in mind never show up." . . . *The Consumers League of Michigan* took the lead in calling together other organizations for a conference whose object was consideration of the full employment bill in the Congress. They report: "The Inter-Organization Committee for Full Employment legislation which was organized during the summer to work for the passage of the Murray-Patman Bills, did not drop any atomic bombs, but it did mail more than a thousand digests of S-380 to organization presidents and community leaders and got letters to all the Michigan Congressmen. The Detroit Committee will continue to serve as the local branch of the National Committee which is working in Washington for the passage of S-380." . . .

The Consumers League of New York has been giving vigorous support to the recommendations of the Retail Minimum Wage Board just approved by State Industrial Commissioner Corsi. The spear-head of the opposition came from the chain stores. The new order, effective November 12, provides that the basic minimum weekly wage in retail trade be set at 52½ cents per hour ($21.00 a week) for full-time employment up to 40 hours a week, and 57½ cents per hour for 30 hours or less in any week. It also provides that overtime pay be at the rate of 79 cents per hour for more than a 40 hour week in communities over 10,000. The new minimum will raise wages for about one-third of those now employed in retail stores up to the rate paid voluntarily by the other two-thirds of the industry and is in line with the wage rates established by previous minimum wage boards for other industrial groups. The approval of these recommendations might be regarded as a big dividend accruing to the Consumers League after its legislative and constitutional battle a decade ago which put minimum wage laws on the statute books of New York state.

Msgr. Ryan: Courageous Crusader

Msgr. John A. Ryan, widely influential leader of the liberal Catholics of America, who died in St. Paul on September 16, was a pioneer who lived to see many of the so-called "radical" proposals he fought for accepted as articles of faith even by many conservatives. Among these were the principles of a living wage, embodied in minimum wage legislation; laws against the employment of children in industry; collective bargaining; social insurance, and control of monopolies and speculation.

His active association with the Consumers League went back to the days when the first battles were being fought to establish the legality of the minimum wage laws and continued throughout his life. He served as president of the District of Columbia League and was one of the honorary vice presidents of the National League at the time of his death.

He expresses his feeling about this association in an article in *Commonweal* (May 26, 1934), reprinted in his autobiography "Social Doctrine in Action":

"I knew Florence Kelley for almost a quarter of a century. As one of the vice-presidents of the National Consumers League, of which she was general secretary, I worked with her on behalf of minimum-wage legislation and other laws for the protection of the weaker economic classes. I have never known any other person, man or woman, who labored with quite so much self-denial and effectiveness on behalf of 'the least of these.'"

On the Washington Front

Washington is a battleground where the policies of postwar America are being determined. Citizen awareness and participation were never more needed than now. Let your representatives in Washington know what you think about the issues of full employment, more adequate minimum wages, widening and improving social security.

Action is needed on many pending economic issues:

The Full Employment Bill

On September 28th the bill passed the Senate by a vote of 71 to 10. This constitutes a notable victory for the idea of government responsibility for planning for full employment. The battleground shifts to the House, where 115 members have lined up as co-sponsors of the bill.

As we go to press, the best way to help the bill is to get your congressman to be a co-sponsor. If 104 more congressmen sponsor the bill, then it can be passed even though there should be unfavorable committee action.

The Pepper Minimum Wage Bill

Letters should go to Senator James E. Murray, chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, and Representative Mary T. Norton, chairman of the House Labor Committee, endorsing the bill. Resolutions of organizations as well as individual letters will be helpful.

Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill

No plans for hearings as yet have been announced. *Write* your congressmen asking when hearings will begin. *Write* Senators Wagner and Murray, and Representative Dingell expressing your interest.

The digest of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill, which

(Continued on Page 4)

A 15-Point Program For the Rights of Migrants

Four to five mbillion Americans wandering the country in search of jobs each year.

Seven hundred thousand to 1,500,000 rootless, homeless, farm migrants trudging along the highways of the nation.

These are the estimates made by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the War Food Administration regarding America's own displaced persons in the reconversion period. Who will make up this non-resident horde? Many will be discharged war workers; others, discharged service men. Still others will be the technologically unemployed farm workers who have been "tractored out" and who will be "pickered out" when the mechanical cotton picker becomes generally adopted. Others are the folk in decrepit vehicles who were driven from their marginal-producing land during the drought and the depression and have become the traditional Joads, unwanted except at picking time; no one's responsibility; no one's concern until it became apparent that industrial labor is not secure while labor in agriculture is unstable and unprotected.

The most comprehensive and constructive suggestions for an attack upon this whole problem which have appeared so far were made by Paul S. Taylor, professor of economics in the University of California, at an Institute on Migratory Labor Problems held in Princeton, N. J., in June. Taylor's proposals, briefly summarized, were:

(1) Recruiting of labor should be upon a unified national basis, not on a State and separate industry basis.

(2) Existing abuses in private employment agencies recruiting workers for interstate movement should be made subject to license and regulation by the Department of Labor.

(3) Public Law 45 should be completely overhauled. That law split the agricultural labor market into about 3,000 separate parts by giving each county agent power to deny Federal transportation assistance (gasoline and tire rations) to agricultural workers. By thus freezing farm labor, it increased at public expense the volume of importations of foreign workers for both agricultural and railroads, because it reduced efficiency in the use of domestic labor. In the proportion that the domestic labor market can be better organized, importation of foreign workers for railroads and agriculture should decline.

(4) Camps now operated for foreign seasonal workers and migrant agricultural workers by the War Food Administration (now Department of Agriculture) should be preserved and made the responsibility of the Department of Labor. The law which requires the Farm Security Administration to dismantle the camps should be changed to keep them operating when the need is increasing.

(5) The U. S. Department of Labor should reserve surplus war housing, including trailer housing, that is suitable for farm laborers. State labor departments could set up community housing arrangements, providing for purchase by workers who wish to settle. "Care will be necessary, especially in agriculture, to avoid reviving through careless property disposal, the discredited system of company housing."

(6) Agricultural laborers on industrialized farms, many of them migratory, should have the same benefits, under State and Federal laws, as those accorded other industrial workers, namely: social security, fair labor standards, and labor relations legislation. Jamaican and other foreign laborers imported to work in wartime agriculture and transportation were given, by international agreement, special guarantees of wages, hours, employment, medical care, housing and organization. These standards threw into high relief our failure to establish comparable standards for our own people.

(7) Care must be taken that industrial migrants across state lines are not disadvantaged under existing unemployment compensation and other protective legislation.

(8) Agricultural extension services, including home economics and similar programs should be extended to workers including the migrants, as well as farm owners.

(9) The Interstate Commerce Commission should be given legal power to supervise trucks and other vehicles used to haul laborers across State lines.

(10) States which have not already done so, should enact legislation to assure collection of wages, to regulate the labor of women and children wage earners, and to provide workmen's compensation and State inspection of private labor camps, particularly among agricultural migrants.

(11) Health and medical care should be brought by State and Federal legislation to migrants.

(12) "Long ago this nation decided that education was not a matter to be left to the economic ability of each child's parents to provide it." Laws are necessary in many States and school districts to make this principle effective among the children of migratory workers.

(13) Settlement laws, which require varying periods of residence as a condition of receiving public assistance, strike migrants with full force. First, as well as costly last, the Federal government should adopt a program of making its financial assistance conditional upon abolition of State settlement laws.

(14) Steps should be taken to avoid disenfranchisement of a class because its members move in search of work. Many States have already recognized this by provision for absentee voting by mail.

(15) Migration is affected by wise planning concerning the location of industry, the tenure, stability and size of the agricultural population, and fullness of employment. Citizens should begin now to study their own communities in order to ascertain and support policies which will ameliorate the situation both at home and throughout the country.

Taylor's concluding paragraph is trenchant;

"If migratory workers are not to become second-class citizens, to the detriment of all of us, we must generate a public opinion which will not tolerate that. We must make opinion effective by insistence that migrants shall be assured positively the full measure of public protections, benefits and rights which are due them as American citizens.'

On the Washington Front

(Continued from Page 2)

was carried as a supplement to the National Bulletin for May, 1945, is available in quantity at $2.00 per 100.

Equal Pay for Equal Work Bill (S-1178)

Hearings on this bill to eliminate discriminatory wage practice based on sex are scheduled to begin Oct. 12 before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. Introduced by Senators Pepper (D., Florida) and Senator Morse (R., Oregon) the bill seeks to eliminate the "double standard" in wages for men and women doing the same work.

A resolution supporting the major principle of the bill has been approved by the 41 member organizations of the National Committee to Defeat the Un-Equal Rights Amendment and to Promote Equal Opportunities. The supporting organizations include many labor unions with a large percentage of women members, as well as such organizations as the National Consumers League, the League of Women Voters, and the National Board of the YWCA.

The danger of low-paid woman labor being used to under-cut the jobs and pay of returning service men is being stressed by the Senators and the organizations supporting the bill. Differential wage rates based on sex constitute a weak link in the wage structure that must be removed without delay. The bill, in principle, is in conformity with the decisions of the War Labor Board which established the rule of equal pay for equal work, irrespective of sex or race.

The bill provides that it would be an unfair wage practice for an employer engaged in, or affected by, interstate commerce to discriminate between the sexes by (1) paying a different wage to a female employee on the same job, and (2) laying off a female worker and replacing her with a male employee, unless it is for a good cause, or based on a non-discriminatory seniority system, or an Act of Congress which requires veterans' preference.

Administration of the Act would be in the hands of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor. The director would be empowered to investigate complaints, hold hearings, issue rulings and interpretations, and cease and desist orders. Enforcement or petitions for relief could be carried to the U. S. District Courts. The bill also provides for the setting up of industry committees, as under the Fair Labor Standards Act, for those industries where discriminatory wage practices are prevalent. These committees would make recommendations on job content and evaluation and on standards of training and employment.

Developments in the Senate committee hearings should be carefully followed. Communications to the sponsoring Senators will prove to them that the public would prefer this method of attacking discrimination rather than the proposed Equal Rights Amendment.

Equal Rights Amendment. A hearing on this proposal was held on September 28 before a Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. Marvin C. Harrison, member of the Board of Directors of the National Consumers League and president of the Consumers League of Ohio, presented legal arguments in opposition to the bill. If you don't want to see the protective laws for women in your State thrown into constitutional jeopardy send letters *now* to all Senators reiterating your opposition.

Special Note: Reprints of Dr. Alice Hamilton's article, "Why I am Against the Equal Rights Amendment," which appeared in the July, 1945, issue of the Ladies Home Journal, are now available at five cents each. This reprint also carries the list of organizations allied in opposition. Secure copies from the National Consumers League, 348 Engineers Building, Cleveland 14, Ohio.

National Consumers League
BULLETIN

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NATIONAL CONSUMERS LEAGUE
For Fair Labor Standards
348 Engineers' Building—Cleveland 14, Ohio

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Full Employment—Wages and Democracy

By PHILIP CORTNEY
Vice-Chairman of the Board and Treasurer, Coty Inc.

Writer Asserts That We Are Confronted With the Dangers Inherent in the Full Employment Dogma Since World War I. At the Root of Unemployment in a Free Society He Finds the Wage Problem and Credit Mischief. He Is Convinced That We Cannot Avoid Going Into Experimentations and Therefore Advocates the Provision of Safeguards for the Private Enterprise System, Democratic Processes and Our Liberties. He Makes Some Tentative Suggestions of a Method of Approach to the Provision of Safeguards.

This article means to be an exhortation to foresight, wisdom and intelligent thinking. It means to be an appeal to both labor and free enterprise for the preservation of democracy and our cherished liberties. I wish everyone would understand that the full employment issue could be called more aptly "democracy or some form of totalitarianism."

I had better state at the outset what I wish to prove. It is my contention that, full employment bill or no full employment bill, we are already confronted with the dangers which the defenders of the free enterprise system ascribe to the adoption of the bill. Therefore, in this article, I am advocating safeguards against the dangers already potentially existent, and against the ill-effects of the full employment dogma.

Something good may come out of the discussions around the full employment bill. It may force us to think through thoroughly the problem of unemployment within the framework of a free enterprise system. I have repeatedly stated that a correct diagnosis of the 1929 depression and of the developments in the 1920's is of paramount importance for the direction of our minds and actions in the future. I was glad to find the same statement made recently in Beveridge's book, "Full Employment in a Free Society", in Torborgh's book, "The Bogey of Economic Maturity", and in the last edition of Charles Rist's book, "History of Economic Doctrines".

In my essay on the consequences of Lord Keynes' theories, I have stated that "the great depression has engulfed the gold standard". I was gratified to discover in an article published in the Aug 11 issue of the "Economist" bearing the title, "US Employment Prospects", the statement: "The great depression broke the gold standard." Thus, I believe it becomes more and more to be admitted that the gold standards is to be exonerated for responsibility among the causes of the great depression. Mr. George Torborgh, in the above mentioned book, has exploded the theory

that economic maturity was the cause of the great depression.

What then happened in the 1920's and why was the 1929 depression so profound and prolonged? The answer is, as I have endeavored to show elsewhere, that in the 1920's, a misdirected policy of credit expansion delayed readjustments which had become necessary because of the end of the war and the end of issuing paper money. This expansion of credit sustained a high level of prices and certain wages, which we had inherited from the war. When the credit expansion had to be stopped (in 1929), American economy remained permeated with the disequilibrium (lack of balance between various sections of the country), which has not been corrected and has only been concealed from us by the credit inflation made necessary by World War II. At the root of this disequilibrium, is a wrong wage policy, or a lack of wage policy.

It is within our power to muster money and credit. But have we a wage policy? Do we know what kind of wage policy we ought to have? Is it possible within the democratic framework to have a wage policy conducive to a high level of employment? The importance of these questions and the difficulty of solving the problems related thereto become clear when we discover that one of the outstanding defenders of economic liberalism, Mr. Ludwig von Mises, and one of the apostles of the full employment dogma, Sir William Beveridge, agree that the functioning of the system which has their personal preference, depends, in both systems, on the enlightened behavior of labor. In view of the importance of the wage policy, I wish to give a few short quotations from the writings of the representative protagonists of the two opposed schools of thought.

Mr. Ludwig von Mises stated in an address before the American Academy of Political and Social Science at Philadelphia: "One must convince the workers that the traditional union policies do not serve the interests of all, but only those of one group. . . . What is needed is not to throw dust into the eyes of the workers, but to convince them. They themselves must realize that the traditional union methods do not serve their interests. They themselves must abandon, of their own accord, the policies that harm both them and all other people." Mr. Mises' address attempted to make clear that unless the unions adopt a flexible and intelligent wage rate policy, unemployment can be avoided only through tremendous credit expansion.

Listen now to Sir William Beveridge (quoted from his book, "Full Employment in a Free Society"): "There is a real danger that sectional wage bargaining, pursued without regard to its effects upon prices, may lead to a vicious spiral of inflation with money wages chasing prices, and without any gain in real wages for the working classes as a whole. . . . To deal with this problem . . . a central organization of labor should devote their attention to the problem of achieving a unified wage policy which insures that the demands of individual unions will be judged with reference to the economic situation as a whole."

These two statements throw a vivid light on the nature of the problem with which we are confronted.

* * *

It is my firm belief that the Murray bill, or some modified form of it, will be adopted by Congress. As mentioned before, it is my contention that the dangers inherent in the bill are already potentially operative, and in point of fact, have been ever since the end of World War I. The full employment bill will add some additional dangers to the free enterprise system, arising from the mechanism of the bill, and from

the feeling that the Government is omnipotent in curing unemployment in a free enterprise system.

If my assumption that a full employment bill will be adopted is correct, then I think our efforts should be directed towards providing safeguards against its ill-effects, rather than fighting the bill. By so doing, the full employment bill may prove, in the long run, a blessing in disguise, because, to repeat again, we are already confronted with most of the dangers inherent in the bill.

Those who still doubt that we are moving into further social and economic experimentations, and that, willy-nilly, we shall have to give a test to the full employment theory, are asked to reflect upon their own answer to the following simple questions: "If we were again to have 10 to 15 million unemployed, what would be the attitude of the people and of the Government?" Unless I am grossly mistaken, the answer is obvious. The pressure on the politicians would be so great that they would move very far and very fast . . . and probably in the wrong direction. It is wiser to be ready for such an emergency and forestall the taking of hasty measures under the impulse of events and public clamor.

Besides, this issue has an international aspect which has been brought forth by Secretary Byrnes. The British hold the view that the impediment to international economic cooperation is the policy or impolicy of the United States. More specifically, the British ask how they can tie their money and economy to an economy (that of the United States) whose prospects of stability are uncertain. More bluntly stated, the British are afraid that the lack of equilibrium of the American economy will bring about another great depression. This explains the whole-hearted endorsement of Secretary Byrnes to the full employment bill, which is purported to be able to remedy the violent fluctuations in business in the United States.

There is little doubt, however, that the full employment dogma (as presently formulated by its protagonists) embodies serious perils to democracy and our liberties. I shall discuss further on the source and nature of these dangers, and some tentative remedies. It is admitted by the very friends of the full employment dogma that it carries with it dangers of inflation and threats to our freedom. What then should be our attitude towards this vital question? Everyone is in favor of a high level of employment. The disagreement arises only on account of the means. And on the answer to this question depends whether or not we shall save democracy.

The consequences of what we do or what we fail to do are incalculable. I suggest that the wisdom of the fathers of this republic be called to our help in tackling this problem. They, too, were confronted with issues which seemed insurmountable, and yet, by dint of thinking and effort, they found adequate solutions. I, therefore, am of the opinion that we should take a leaf out of the "Federalist", Letter 10, written by Publicus (Madison), wherein he discusses one of the greatest dangers to democracy, namely, the danger of factions. He states that liberty nourishes factions, but that the suppression of liberty would certainly not be the cure for the mischief of faction. After some other cogent arguments, he reaches the conclusion that the **causes** of factions cannot be removed, and that relief can only be sought in the means of controlling its **effects.**

Likewise it is my firm belief that the only politically practicable and sound approach to the full employment issue is to provide safeguards against its ill-effects. When we stop to think, the defense of our political and civil liberties rests mainly on the Bill of Rights.

In brief, my attitude in the full employment issue is based on the following three convictions:

(a) A full employment bill will be adopted.

(b) Even if it were not adopted, we are confronted with the causes of unemployment due to a wrong wage policy, and monetary and credit mischief.

(c) Full employment bill or no full employment bill, mass unemployment will not be tolerated.

* * *

To those who adopt towards the full employment issue an attitude of "black or white", and are inclined to reason that because it entails dangers, the only proper thing to do is not to adopt such legislation, I submit that their position disregards practical politics and social trends, and besides, is dangerous.

Difficult as it may be, we can contrive safeguards against the ill-effects of the full employment doctrine, and I offer hereafter some tentative ideas on the subject. Furthermore, I ask the defenders of free enterprise to reflect upon the political and intellectual obstacles in the defense of their ideas, sound as they may be. I shall point out some of these impediments.

(1) The Editor of the New York "Times," in an editorial published on August 5th regarding the Murray bill, states: "Such plans [to preserve private enterprise], experience shows, are usually drawn by people who have only the vaguest conception of how the private enterprise system really works. The way to preserve the private enterprise system, in fact, is not by a new plan, or a hundred new plans, but simply by permitting it to function." It is my contention that the Editor of the New York "Times" is absolutely right, but that he did not recognize all the consequences of his statement. It is a fact that very few people have a correct conception of how the private enterprise system really works. It is a further fact, I am afraid, that the very growth of democracy makes difficult the proper functioning of the economic-liberal machinery. Economic liberalism cannot function properly, except if the logic of its mechanism is properly understood and left free to work—and provided also there is a proper psychological climate. But who enjoys enough authority to teach the necessary conditions of a free enterprise system and to have his teachings accepted by everyone—or at least by the majority of the people?

Anyone who has attended a public forum between capable representative defenders of economic liberalism and of the new school (which for the sake of brevity, I shall call the "purchasing power school") has certainly been struck by the manifest handicap of the defenders of economic liberalism. Why? The answer seems to me obvious. What the defenders of the economic liberal school actually oppose to the "purchasing power school" is the doctrine of "equilibrium". Now, it is a fact that this doctrine is not understood. I have in my files a letter from a prominent professor of economics in one of the greatest American colleges, wherein he states: "I must confess that I have no comprehension whatever of exactly what the equilibrium theory is, or what it purports to illustrate or explain."

The defenders of the "purchasing power school" have simply to say: "to buy, you need money". This is a proposition which, because of its oversimplicity, and notwithstanding its speciousness, is easily understood by the "common man", as well as by theorists. The common man understands this kind of argument all the more easily as it appeals to his apparent superficial interests.

A fuller defense of the full em-

ployment issue usually runs as follows: "Unemployment and depressions are due to under-consumption and excessive savings. The amount of employment available depends on the volume of production. This, in turn, depends on the demand for goods and services. If we don't have high consumption; if we don't have a high standard of living on the part of the people, all of the tremendous productive resources of the United States will not be utilized. Therefore, high wages are essential to a full employment economy. The chief threat to full employment is the instability of private capital expenditure. When private enterprise cannot provide people with jobs, then it is up to the government to provide them through valuable useful public works."

I contend that such an argument is not easily refutable. When the defender of economic liberalism has to state his side of the argument, the poor devil is in a predicament. There is no simple explanation of the equilibrium theory. It requires much personal and serious thinking to be able to grasp it and draw the logical consequences therefrom. Moreover, these consequences are often not palatable to the common man because they may imply sacrificing immediate advantages for the sake of benefits in the future.

Even with the American intellectual, the credit of economic liberalism is low. Why? First of all, because he does not trust "capitalism" any more on account of what happened to American economy between the two world wars. (He is, in my belief, wrong on that score, because the doctrines of economic liberalism are not responsible for what happened to American economy; it would be truer to say that the unsatisfactory behavior of American and international economy is due to the disregard and the violation of the rules of economic liberalism.) Furthermore, the intellectual is not convinced that economic liberalism is the most essential safeguard against the emergence of an authoritarian state. And why should he be? Discussions among economists on the causes of depressions and unemployment serve only to confuse him and befuddle his mind to a point where he is unable to say what is right and what is wrong.

When discussing the causes of depressions and unemployment, we find some economists imputing their cause to under-consumption; others, on the contrary, impute it to inflationary spending. Some economists think that the cause of depressions is over-saving; some plead that it is under-saving. Some economists say that at the peak of a boom, we should increase discount rates; others say we should decrease them. Some economists think that the answer to the unemployment problem is low wages; others say it is high wages. Some economists attribute depressions to over-investment; some attribute it to liquid savings not being invested. If economists are unable to agree among themselves on the causes of depressions and unemployment, how can the ordinary individual or the legislator be expected to make up his mind about the proper thing to do?

It is often said that the capitalistic system needs a myth. This may be true, but what is even more important is that the necessary conditions for its proper functioning should be understood. It is obvious, however, that they are not. People are willing to defend a cause if they are able to understand it, or at least, if they think they do. It is a fact that most people have only the vaguest conception of how the free enterprise system really works.

(2) It is generally admitted that democracy cannot exist without economic liberalism, and there is much to be said in favor of the proposition that the distribution of political power produced by capitalism has made its proper

functioning extremely difficult. Though I would not go so far as to say, like some, that capitalism can no longer live under democracy, it is certain that the very growth of democracy and distribution of political power make its functioning difficult.

(3) I do not profess to know what the future holds in store for us, or what the answers are to a great many problems which are confronting the world after the war. I share, however, with many others, the conviction that widespread unemployment will not be tolerated by the masses. It will be too easy for any demagogue or for anyone who does not understand the implications of the full employment issue to howl: "Must we have war to have jobs?" I am also doubtful that the common man will have any sympathy for those who advocate "sanity" in the name of sound fiscal policies —or for the sake of our liberties. There again, the masses will be inclined to accept the reasoning that if we found money to build tanks, guns, and airplanes, we ought to find money to provide post-war jobs.

* * *

Unless I am grossly mistaken, a "full employment bill" in one form or another will be adopted by practically all countries. We must therefore make sure that the provisions of these bills will not destroy the private enterprise system. To accomplish this objective, I think that both psychological and legislative means will have to be used.

If the Government is to accept new responsibilities (of a kind of which the fathers of the Constitution never dreamed), then we should also provide for whatever safeguards are politically practicable in order to make sure that we do not break beyond repair our private enterprise system, losing, at the same time, our liberties. It is furthermore obvious to me that whatever safeguards we contrive must be democratic in their essence and understandable to the general public.

The question is whether there are such safeguards which would prove effective. I think that the means to protect the private enterprise system together with our liberties can be devised. Their effectiveness will depend on our vigilance, just as this is the condition for the preservation of the liberties guaranteed by the Bill of Rights.

To provide the proper protection for our private enterprise system and our liberties, we must have clearly in mind the nature of the dangers deriving from the assumption by the Government of its new responsibility to bring about conditions favorable to the maintenance of a high level of employment.

Taking into account the means which have been so far proposed for the Government's fulfillment of this new responsibility, I think that the sources of danger to private enterprise and our liberties can be summarized as follows:

(1) The national debt, or rather the interest on this debt (and therefore, the level of taxation) may become unbearable for the functioning of an individual enterprise system.

(2) The adjustments and readjustments of costs to prices (in particular, wages) may become not only inflexible, but practically impossible.

(3) The free market may be destroyed. (It seems to me that as long as we manage to keep a free market regulated by prices, we can be reasonably sure that the private enterprise system is functioning.)

With the above considerations in mind, I think the protection of the private enterprise system and our liberties may be secured by the following means, if the Government is to assume the responsibility of helping to create conditions favorable to a high level of employment:

Legislative Means

1. The Government should (on the advice of a body of experts) fix the maximum ratio of all taxes (whether Federal, State or municipal) to the national income. Taxes should be stable and so devised as to foster taking risks and individual enterprise.

2. The Government should relinguish its right to impose a control of exchange except in times of national emergency.

3. The Government should adopt a sound money policy and limit the liberty of credit expansion of the commercial banks.

4. The constant increment in production, technological progress, and the effect of saving concur to bring about lower costs of production. It should become a declared policy of business that the increase of efficiency be translated into lower prices because the diffusion of well-being and the increase of the standard of living of the country as a whole, is conditioned by a trend to lower and lower prices. (I ignore the aberrations in the level of prices due to purely monetary and credit conditions.) It should therefore also become a declared policy of the government that arbitration in labor disputes regarding wages should be governed by the objective of a lower trend in prices. The matter of agricultural prices may have to receive special consideration and adequate treatment.

5. In order to obtain the willing cooperation of labor in the wage policy advocated, I propose that a dividend should be distributed to the workers each time a dividend is distributed to the stockholders. The basis on which the proportion of the dividend to the workers is to be calculated is left open for discussion. The advisability of distributing a dividend to the stockholders should be left to the discretion of the management alone.

Psychological Means

1. As often as possible, the Government should through its most authoritative mouthpiece, the President, assert and reassert its conviction that democracy and liberty are not possible without private enterprise and competition. Such action (plus Number 5 of my Legislative Means above) may engender a faith in favor of economic liberalism which may become "the moral equivalent of socialism and communism".

2. The Government must declare that it is its responsibility to watch that the sovereignty of the consumer is at all times secure.

3. The Government will have to define clearly what is meant by "full employment." It is, of course, essential for the proper functioning of the competitive system that a certain reservoir of manpower be kept available. There must be competition in a private enterprise system, the motivating power of which is profit. There must be competition in labor as well as there is in capital, and in the goods produced.

4. The Government should make it clear that employment depends on profits and risk-taking by individuals and corporations. Profits, in their turn, depend a great deal on wage rates and taxes.

The implementation of the safeguards may, of course, require the creation of some new institutions.

It would be ridiculous to pretend that the above suggestions have any merit other than to indicate a possible method of a practical approach to the provision of safeguards to private enterprise and our liberties, if a full employment bill is adopted (and even if it is not adopted).

My insistence on psychological as well as legislative means may seem unusual, but the problems with which we are confronted are baffling ones. Personally, I am inclined to put as much weight on the psychological means as on the legal safeguards.

Take for instance the proposition that the preservation of our liberties is impossible without democracy, and that democracy is impossible without private enterprise and competition. Many people (paradoxically enough, mainly those who call themselves liberals) deny the proposition. The only authoritative voice I heard in this country asserting this credo with force is Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.

The late Franklin Delano Roosevelt, in his message to Congress in 1940, I believe, stated that democracy has its roots in religion. This is another way of expressing one's faith in individualism and the dignity of the human person, but too philosophical for the general public to grasp the implication.

Take another instance. One of the great problems we shall certainly be confronted with is the rigidity of wages. By what criteria, and by whose decision is the right policy for wages to be determined in our badly functioning industrial society? The assertion of a goal of lower and lower prices may perhaps provide a guiding rule. Certain economists maintain that the private enterprise system requires for its proper functioning a slow, rising trend of prices. Personally I contest this view and I hold that the spreading of well-being and the increase of the standard of living of the whole nation can be brought about only if prices slowly but persistently show a trend to decrease.

There is perhaps no better and more appropriate conclusion to this article than Gladstone's peroration to his final appeal on the Irish Home Rule Bill in 1886:

"Think, I beseech you; think well, think wisely, think not for the moment but for the years that are to come."

PHILIP CORTNEY
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YOUR WAGES and the WAR

by

Philip Murray

Why Wage Raises?

How About Taxes?

"Little Steel" and Big Steal

WAGES FOR VICTORY

WAGES AND LIVING COSTS

International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, UAW-CIO

GUARANTEED WAGES
The Year Round
LAYOFF
HELP WANTED
HELP WANTED
HELP WANTED WORK
LAYOFF
Department of Research and Education
FIGHTS FOR ACTION
CIO

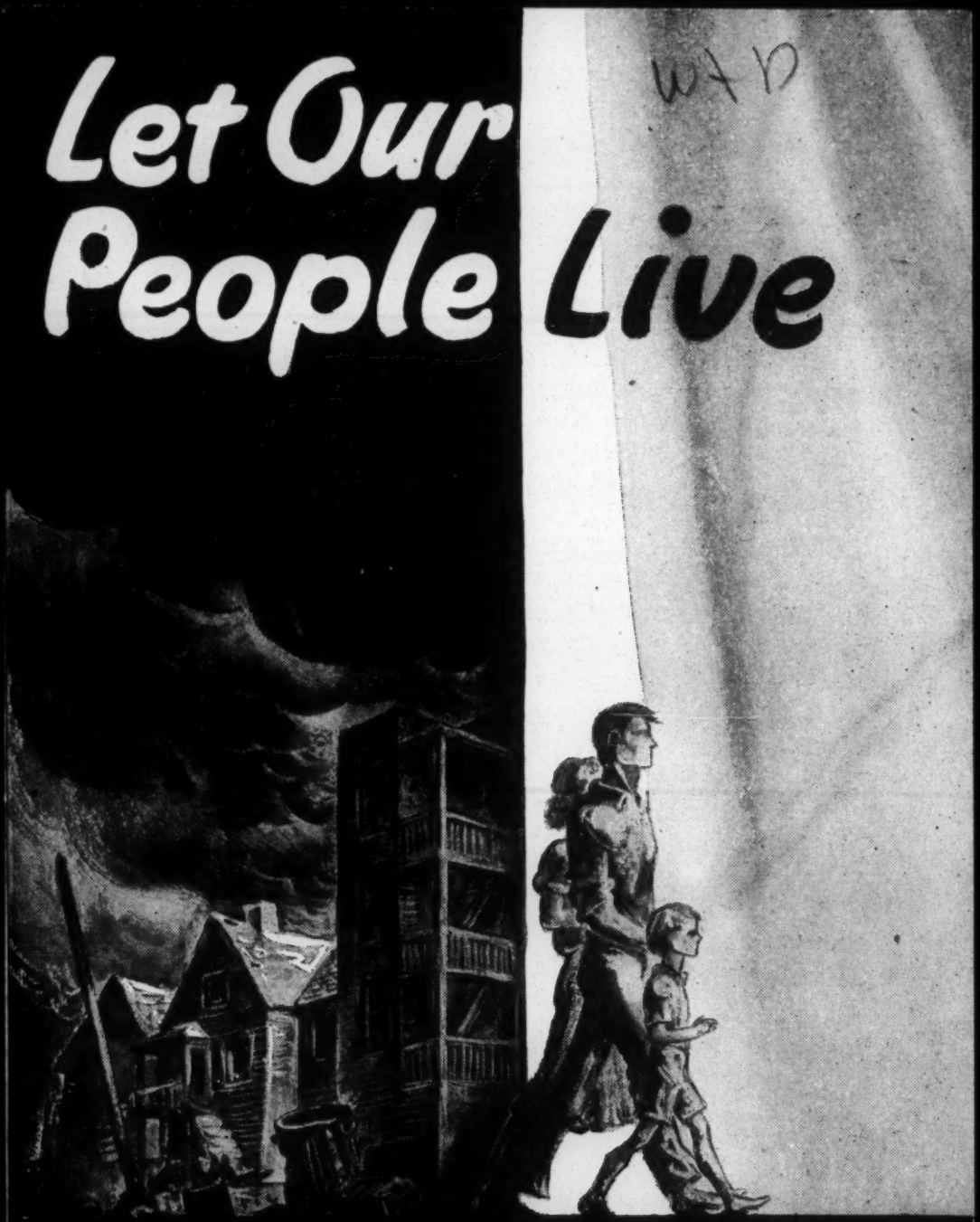
HOW
To Raise Wages

WITHOUT
Increasing Prices

By

WALTER P. REUTHER
VICE PRESIDENT
International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America—CIO

Let Our People Live



A PLEA FOR A LIVING WAGE

by Joseph Gaer

CIO POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE—Pamphlet-of-the-Month No. 3

W & P

YOU

can have

Decent Wages

and

Working Conditions

if you

Go After Them

here's how

Better Pay and a Steady Job!

These two things are uppermost in the mind of every worker.

BETTER PAY means a better living for you and your family.

A STEADY JOB brings security to your home and removes the fear of constant lay-offs and firings.

Every worker knows that a good home and a good living for his family depend upon good pay and a steady job. If you are not getting enough pay, your entire family suffers. If you do not have a steady job, your family is often denied health and happiness. If you have to work too hard under bad conditions, you may become ill and lose your job—and again, your family suffers.

Every worker knows these things are true, but so far not every worker has learned how to do something about it. You are one of many millions of workers in America's great industries.

All of these workers have thought about better pay and a steady job just as you have. Millions of them have done more than think—they have acted. They have chosen the modern way to improve their conditions—ORGANIZE!

Get the Best Price

As a worker, you have only one thing to sell—your labor. And you are entitled to get the best price for it that you can. There is only one way to get a decent man's price for your work—get together with your fellow workers and sell your labor together. ORGANIZE! That's cooperation! That's collective bargaining! The United States Government protects your right to organize into unions and bargain for better conditions.

Your employer cannot deal with the problems of each worker separately. There are too many of you. So, he usually doesn't deal with you at all. Through a union, you can bargain with him on nearly equal terms. Without unions, you have no bargaining power. With unions, you have strength which the employer will recognize and respect.

"Take It or Leave It"

Try alone to get better conditions and you have to take what is given you. This is because you—one worker—cannot bargain; you can only ask. If you don't like what you get, you are plainly told, "Take it or leave it." You have to have a job, so you have to take it.

It is foolish to try to buck the tide alone. It is wise to band together with your fellow workers. It is modern Americanism to form a union that will give you and your entire group a voice in your working conditions.

Millions of workers have banded together in unions and today are receiving better pay and more benefits than unorganized workers can ever hope to get.

Like others you and your fellow workers want these benefits. Many of you are forced to work under bad conditions and at wages which won't permit a decent living. You can do something about this if you will go about it in the right way.

If you are ready to make the try, we will help you make a good job of it.

Problems All Alike

Your problems and needs are about the same as those of the man working next to you. The union gives you a chance to get together with him, to talk over your problems, and to find the best way of dealing with them. In your union, you can bargain with your employer for better pay, for getting work loads adjusted, for receiving equal pay for equal work done, with an even break for all. Your union can also help you to do something about safety and health on your job, about seniority and promotions, and many other problems which you and the others face.

In other mills and plants throughout the nation, workers have set up union organizations. They are now able to help you form your union and get union benefits. They realize that each new union makes the whole organization stronger. That is why they offer you their help and experience.

To get this help, you must show your interest and do your part of the work, but experienced union men can help you do a quicker and better job of it.

Labor unions have organizers to help workers start their unions. They will assist in calling and holding your first meetings, and in other ways to build your union. Your members will elect your own officers. These officers will be bonded and will handle your dues and other funds. Only you and other union members will vote how and when to spend union money. All business of your union will be in hands of your members, and your elected delegates will vote on officers for your own national organization.

To form a good sound union takes a little time. You can't hope to join a union today and have a contract tomorrow. But with the help we offer and the right cooperation on your part, you can soon have things going along smoothly and begin to realize the advantages of organization in a short while.

Even after your union is well established, you will continue to get help from your national organization. You will then belong to a great national movement of strength and influence. It has the

support of millions of other workers in your state and nation to offer you in return for your support.

This movement is not new. It has a long history of steady growth and progress. Its program is based on Unity, Fairness and Cooperation.

CIO Organizes All

We can't tell you here all about unions nor can we list all their advantages.

You will want to know this much, though: The CIO stands for Congress of Industrial Organizations. The CIO is a group of the nation's largest and most progressive labor unions.

Just like the workers themselves, these large unions found they could do more by working together. The CIO was formed for this purpose. The workers, members of unions, elect the men who head the CIO. About four million workers are brought together in this great American movement.

Automobile workers, furniture workers, textile and hosiery workers, workers in mines and steel mills, in newspaper plants and in private and government offices, chemists and tobacco workers, plasterers and electricians, clerks and sailors—in fact, workers in every industry or trade can belong to the unions that make up the CIO. Get into one of these unions now! That's the best way to a steady job and better pay.

What you read here makes good sense, doesn't it? Before you forget, why don't you find out more about this idea? There is much that we didn't have room to put here, but you can find out what you want by coming to the address stamped below, or you could just mail us a letter or phone us. We'll be glad to talk with you. There's nothing to lose, and you'll stand to gain with the millions of other union workers—if you'll stand with them.

**"No matter what you do,
There's a CIO union for you."**

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Publication No. 49B

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W+P

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 9328

("Hold the Line" Order)

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes, and particularly by the First War Powers Act, 1941, and the act of October 2, 1942, entitled "An Act to Amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, to Aid in Preventing Inflation and for Other Purposes," as President of the United States and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, and in order to safeguard the stabilization of prices, wages and salaries, affecting the cost of living on the basis of levels existing on September 15, 1942, as authorized and directed by said act of Congress of October 2, 1942, and Executive Order No. 9250 of October 3, 1942, and to prevent increases in wages, salaries, prices and profits, which, however justifiable if viewed apart from their effect upon the economy, tend to undermine the basis of stabilization, and to provide such regulations with respect to the control of price, wage and salary increases as are necessary to maintain stabilization, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. In the case of agricultural commodities the Price Administrator and the Administrator of Food Production and Distribution (hereinafter referred to as the Food Administrator) are directed and in the case of other commodities the Price Administrator is directed to take immediate steps to place ceiling prices on all commodities affecting the cost of living. Each of them is directed to authorize no further increases in ceiling prices except to the minimum extent required by law. Each of them is further directed immediately to use all discretionary powers vested in them by law to prevent further price increases direct or indirect. to prevent profiteering and to reduce prices which are excessively high, unfair or inequitable. Nothing herein, however, shall be construed to prevent the Food Administrator and the Price Administrator, subject to the general policy directives of the Economic Stabilization Director, from making such readjustments in price relationships appropriate for various commodities, or classes, qualities or grades thereof or for seasonal variations or for various marketing areas, or from authorizing such support prices, subsidies or other inducements as may be authorized by law and deemed necessary to maintain or increase production, provided that such action does not increase the cost of living. The power, functions and duties conferred on the Secretary of Agriculture under Section 3 of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 (Public Law 421, Seventy-seventh Congress) and under Section 3 of the Act of October 2, 1942 (Public Law 729, Seventy-seventh Congress) are hereby transferred to, and shall be exercised by the Food Administrator.

2. The National War Labor Board, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and other agencies exercising authority conferred by Executive Order No. 9250 or Executive Order 9299 and the regulations issued pursuant thereto over wage or salary increases are directed to authorize no further increase in wages or salaries except such as are clearly necessary to correct substandards of living, provided that nothing herein shall be construed to prevent such agencies from making such wage or salary readjustments as may be deemed appropriate and may not have heretofore been made to compensate, in accordance with the Little Steel Formula as heretofore defined by the National War Labor Board for the rise in the

cost of living between January 1, 1941 and May 1, 1942. Nor shall anything herein be construed to prevent such agencies, subject to the general policies and directives of the economic stabilization director, from authorizing reasonable adjustments of wages and salaries in case of promotions, reclassifications, merit increases, incentive wages or the like, provided that such adjustments do not increase the level of production costs appreciably or furnish the basis either to increase prices or to resist otherwise justifiable reductions in prices.

3. The Chairman of the War Manpower Commission is authorized to forbid the employment by any employer of any new employee or the acceptance of employment by a new employee except as authorized in accordance with regulations which may be issued by the chairman of the War Manpower Commission, with the approval of the economic stabilization director, for the purpose of preventing such employment at a wage or salary higher than that received by such new employee in his last employment unless the change of employment would aid in the effective prosecution of the war.

4. The attention of all agencies of the Federal Government, and of all State and municipal authorities, concerned with the rates of common carriers or other public utilities, is directed to the stabilization program of which this order is a part so that rate increases will be disapproved and rate reductions effected, consistently with the act of October 2, 1942, and other applicable Federal, State or municipal law, in order to keep down the cost of living and effectuate the purpose of the stabilization program.

5. To provide for the consistent administration of this order and Executive Order No. 9250, and other orders and regulations of similar import and for the effectuation of the purposes of the Act of October 2, 1942, the economic stabilization director is authorized to exercise all powers and duties conferred upon the President by that act, and the economic stabilization director is authorized and directed to take such action and to issue such directives under the authority of that act as he deems necessary to stabilize the national economy, to maintain and increase production and to aid in the effective prosecution of the war. Except insofar as they are inconsistent with this order or except insofar as the director shall otherwise direct, powers and duties conferred upon the President by the said act and heretofore devolved upon agencies or persons other than the director shall continue to be exercised and performed by such agencies and persons.

6. Except insofar as they are consistent with this order, Executive Order No. 9250, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto shall remain in full force and effect.

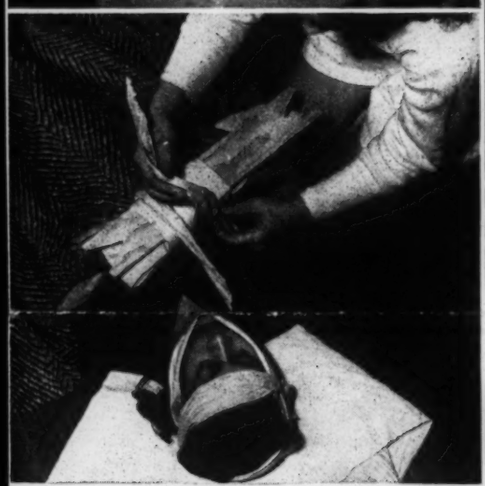
April 8, 1943

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

(12,631)

39- World War II, Negroes etc

Negro Youth
FIGHTING *for* AMERICA



In Industry

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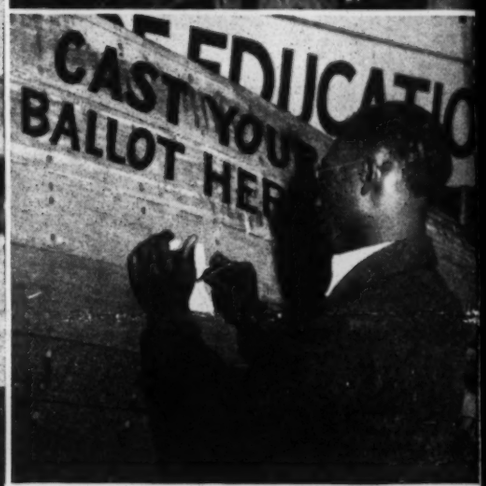
In Civilian Defense

In the Armed Forces



In Agriculture

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In the Exercise of Citizenship Rights

5th ALL-SOUTHERN NEGRO YOUTH CONFERENCE

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama **April 17, 18, 19, 1942**

As this CALL for the Fifth All-Southern Negro Youth Conference is issued, our country is at war. On all the ramparts of our far-flung battle lines, America's youth offer their lives that our nation may live. They die that we may preserve, in the face of the brutish attack of German, Italian and Japanese fascism, the heritage of social progress and human advancement bequeathed by the Declaration of Independence, the Emancipation Proclamation, and the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the United States Constitution.

★

In such a war, no American can be relieved of the duty of sacrificial service. The tasks of war are hard tasks. The fruits of victory are dearly bought. The Fifth All-Southern Negro Youth Conference will convene to determine how Negro youth can more fully share in these tasks, how they can in larger measures contribute to the winning of the war.

★

Our discussion will center around concrete problems which the war has thrust to the forefront in American life.

1. How can Negro youth win greater opportunities to serve with dignity in the armed forces?

2. What can Negro youth do to increase their facilities for training and their placement in all phases of the expanding defense industries? How can Negro youth on the farms contribute more to the nation's war production effort?

3. How can Negro youth most speedily be integrated in the civilian defense program in the South?

4. How can we strengthen the foundations of democracy by improving the status of Negro youth in the fields of: health and housing; education and recreation; race relations; citizenship?

★

Negro youth are fighting for America. The Fifth All-Southern Negro Youth Conference will be dedicated to strengthening their fighting fitness and furthering their contribution. For this purpose we invite you to be present at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, April 17th, 18th, and 19th, 1942.

Program*

FRIDAY, APRIL 17th

8:00 P. M. ..... CULTURAL EVENING

SATURDAY, APRIL 18th

8:00 A. M.-12:00 NOON ... OPENING BUSINESS SESSION
1. "Negro Youth Fighting for America" (Annual Report)
2. "Southern Youth Organizing for Victory" (Annual Report)
3. Discussion of Reports
4. Election of Conference Committee

12:00 NOON-1:00 P. M. ..... RECESS FOR LUNCH

1:00 P. M.-4:00 P. M. NEGRO YOUTH IN THE BATTLE FOR PRODUCTION
1. Ten Minutes Presentations:
   (a) Training
   (b) Industry
   (c) Agriculture
   (d) Labor Unions
2. General Discussion

4:00 P. M.-5:00 P. M. ..... RECESS FOR DINNER

5:00 P. M.-8:00 P. M. ..... NEGRO YOUTH IN CIVILIAN DEFENSE
1. Ten Minute Presentations
   (a) The Civilian Defense Councils—Their Programs
   (b) The Youth Auxiliaries in Civilian Defense
2. General Discussion

9:00 P. M.-12:00 MIDNIGHT ... "GRIND THE AXIS" BALL

SUNDAY, APRIL 19th

8:30 A. M.-11:00 A. M. ..... NEGRO YOUTH IN THE ARMED FORCES
1. Ten Mnute Presentations
   (a) The Army
   (b) The Navy
   (c) The Air Corps
   (d) Officers Training
   (e) Recreation and Welfare
2. General Discussion

11:00 A. M.-12:00 NOON ..... CHAPEL HOUR

12:00 NOON-1:00 P. M. ..... RECESS FOR LUNCH

1:00 P. M.-3:00 P. M. ..... STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY'S FOUNDATIONS IN THE SOUTH
1. Ten Minute Presentations
   (a) Health
   (b) Housing
   (c) Interracial Cooperation
   (d) Freedom from Police and Mob Violence
   (e) Freedom to Vote
   (f) Freedom of Religion
2. General Discussion

3:00 P. M.-5:00 P. M. ..... BUSINESS SESSION
1. Introduction and Adoption of Resolutions
2. Election of Officers
3. Summary

5:00 P. M.-6:00 P. M. ..... RECESS FOR DINNER

6:00 P. M.-8:00 P. M. ... CLOSING SESSION—SPIRIT OF VICTORY RALLY

*This Program is Subject to Change.

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Information for Delegates

All organizations and agencies dealing with or interested in the problems of Negro youth, and national defense activities, are urged to send official delegates. All Councils of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, student clubs and councils, church bodies, trade unions, civic and social clubs, lodges and fraternal orders, and community and national welfare agencies, are urged to send delegates. Unattached, non-delegated individuals will also be accorded full rights of participation in the Conference.

Representation will be granted upon the following basis:

OFFICIAL DELEGATES

1. National and regional organizations may send five delegates representing the parent body.

2. State and local organizations, including branches of national bodies, may send two delegates for a membership of 50 or less. Where the membership exceeds 50, the state and local organizations may send one delegate for each additional 50 members or major fraction thereof.

3. No more than 15 voting delegates from any one organization will be seated.

4. Unattached individuals may register as delegates and may vote on Conference policy but not on organizational questions.

OBSERVERS

Organizations may send any number of observers to the Conference. Unattached individuals may also attend as observers. Observers may have voice on all questions but vote on none. No limitations are placed on attendance because of race, color, religious or political beliefs.

FEES

1. Registration fee for delegates is one dollar ($1.00)

2. Registration fee for observers is one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50)

3. Delegates are urged to make application for registration by mail in advance of Conference date.

4. Dormitory housing for seven hundred (700) delegates will be provided at fifty cents ($.50) a night on the campus. Special housing arrangements may be made upon request. All applications for housing must be made in advance through the Birmingham office.

5. Meals will be provided on the Tuskegee campus, and will average thirty-five cents each.

PICTURE CREDITS

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PRELIMINARY REGISTRATION
Mail Promptly To

Southern Negro Youth Congress
514 Masonic Temple Building
Birmingham, Alabama

Name of Delegate.....

Address.....

Name of Organization..... No. of Members.....

Secretary's Signature..... Fee Enclosed $.....

39 - World War II + The Negro

FORTUNE

VOLUME XXV NUMBER 6

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IN THE PUBLIC MIND

WE COMPARE NOTES WITH CANADA

. . . and check the results against the opinions of America's business and intellectual leaders. The topic: postwar relations between the U. S. and the British Empire. The consensus: for partnership without union.

CANADIANS see eye to eye with us on most points that concern Anglo-American relationships in times to come. They are even more favorably disposed than we are toward economic and political collaboration between the U.S. and the Dominion, and they are just as lukewarm as we to the idea of a political union, although, with a few plausible reservations, they like us very well.

These observations are based upon a comparison of results from polling a cross section of the U.S. public, as published in the FORTUNE Survey for last April, and a similar survey by interview in Canada. The close agreement found between the two countries is more than merely interesting. It has an important bearing upon the future of the English-speaking world.

During its seven years of existence, however, the FORTUNE Survey has shown that the mere measuring of public opinion at any given time, as though it were a static thing, has no final validity. It has demonstrated that people in a democracy are extremely responsive to changing circumstances and leadership. So this article affords not only a comparison of Canadian and U.S. opinion now, but also an investigation of what effective leadership thinks on the same topic, as a clue to the direction that opinion may take in the future.

In the tabulations that follow are included the answers given by two selected groups to mailed questions paralleling those asked of the U.S. and Canadian publics. One of the groups, "Business Leaders," comprises several thousand outstanding managers of U.S. business—the men in whose hands rests the economic destiny of our country (in so far as that destiny can rest with any body of men controlling private enterprise). The other category "intellectual leaders," is a hand-picked roster of about a thousand people who may have the direction of our nation's ideological destiny. They were chosen because they are men so placed—in teaching and the learned professions, in government and private enterprise, in opinion-forming and policy-making functions, and elsewhere in cogent positions—that what they believe has the best chance of being widely heard and of winning popular acceptance.

Is this a time for thinking ahead?

There is apt to be a great deal of well-taken exception to the notion that we now can think of the postwar settlement while the strategy and the timing of victory remain so obscure.

Which of these seems better to you—for us to win the war first and then think about the peace, or to start now thinking about the kind of peace we want after the war?

	U.S. public	Canadian public	Business leaders	Intellectual leaders
Win war first	58.8%	57.8%	49.9%	16.6%
Plan the peace now	33.1	39.0	46.5	79.1
Don't know	8.1	3.2	3.6	4.3

So the people on either side of our northern border are agreed, in almost equal majorities, that the thing to do is to act first and think afterward. Breakdowns show that this is more than a coincidence. It is a curious kind of kinship that crosses the boundaries of sex and geography. For example, U.S. and Canadian women are substantially less opposed than their men to planning the peace now; so are the people who live in the central wheat states, north and south of the border. (In times past our part of this region has been the stronghold of the dwindling wish for isolation.)

The businessmen agree with the American-Canadian public at large, but only by a small plurality. Many of them took the trouble to write letters to the effect that the pattern of victory is now so uncertain that the pattern of peace cannot be foreplanned. But the size of the dissenting minority may be a straw in the wind. The really striking variation comes from the U.S. intellectual leaders, who, by more than four to one, propose to keep their sights on the shape of things to come. This, coming from people who are mainly concerned with thinking and planning, is not surprising, but it is important. Eventually these idea men may persuade others that we should fight the war with an eye to the things toward which we believe we are striving.

Isolation? Cooperation? Union?

There would be little point in proceeding with this investigation if the majorities that do not believe in thinking now about the postwar world firmly declined to express an opinion as to what that world should be. But less than a tenth of all the people questioned had no definite answer to this question:

Which one of these six policies comes closest to what you would like to see your country do when the war is over?

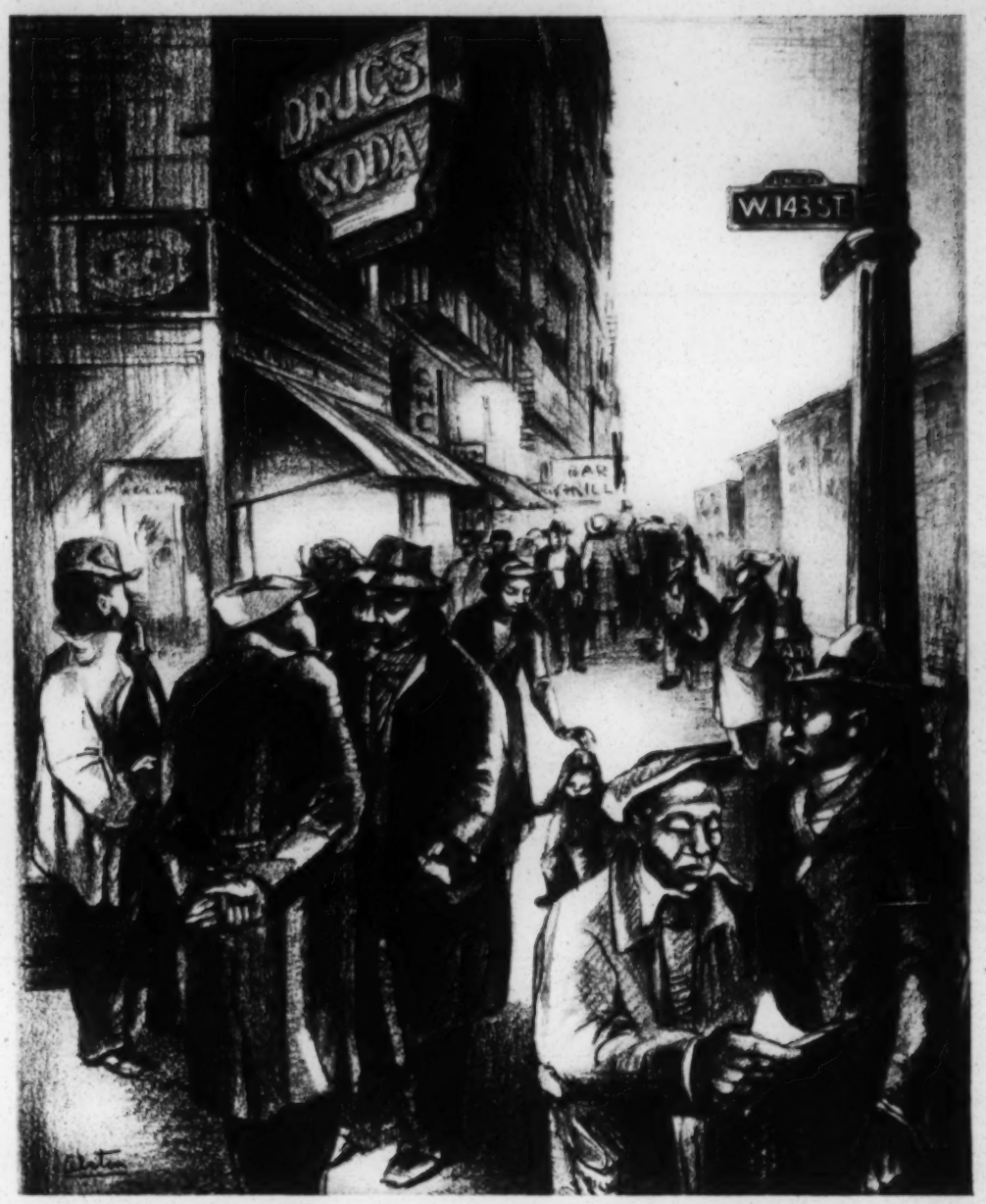
	U.S. public	Canadian public	Business leaders	Intellectual leaders
Stay at home and have just as little as possible to do with any other country	11.1%	7.9%	3.5%	1.0%
Have as little as possible to do with any countries in Europe and Asia, but form a new union to include in one government all North and South American countries	6.9	5.8	4.4	1.1
Use our influence to try to organize the world for peace, but form no actual ties with any other country	26.2	9.4	22.4	9.2
Try to form a new league or association with all the different nations of the world and take an active part in making it work	34.3	33.8	43.6	61.2

THE NEGRO'S WAR

note

One-tenth of the U.S. population still has not a full share in America's greatest undertaking. Nine-tenths may have to pay the costs of wasteful discrimination.

Long acknowledged in the fields of music and dancing, the Negro's gift for creative expression now finds recognition in art. This season three important Manhattan galleries held exhibitions of contemporary Negro painting and sculpture. Among the most distinguished contributors to the shows were Romare Bearden and Charles Alston, whom FORTUNE *invited to illustrate this article. Bearden, who painted the frontispiece, is a graduate of New York University. He worked daytime as an employee of New York City's Welfare Department, painted at night in a Harlem studio, which he shared with Alston. Lately he enlisted in the army. Alston, who made the sketches on this and the following pages, is an M.A. from Columbia. He was a teacher of Bearden, as well as of Jacob Lawrence, whose pictorial history of the migration of his people appeared in* FORTUNE *last November.*



IN HARLEM they are still waiting for the employment boom. While war increases job chances elsewhere, there is little defense industry in New York.

FOR many months Japanese radio propaganda aimed at the Americas has capitalized the Negro and the tough deal he gets in the U.S. Take this English-language broadcast from Manchukuo (March 15, 1942) as recorded by American listening posts: "Democracy, as preached by the Anglo-Americans, may be an ideal and noble system of life, but democracy as practiced by Anglo-Americans is stained with the bloody guilt of racial persecution and exploitation." Last February the Detroit riot against Negro families who wanted to move into their lawful homes was a boon to the Japanese and, incidentally, also the German shortwave propagandists.

A specifically conditioned anti-Semitism has made certain inroads into Harlem; but so far the Nazis seem to realize how little chance the author of *Mein Kampf* has to be accepted as savior of Negroes and they do not address them openly. The Japanese, however, work hard. The clumsiness of their propaganda indicates the Japanese certainty of the Negro's readiness to turn against white America. They are making a mistake. As they are bound to find out, it makes no sense to apply Japan's strategy in Asia to the U.S. Negro—her gamble on the primitive thesis that peoples will choose sides in this world convulsion simply according to the color of their skins.

Although the American Negroes are undeniably in a critical state of mind, foreign agents still have pretty slim chances among them. America is all the American Negro knows. In fact, he is the isolationist par excellence; no other category of American has so few ties with the outside world. If nativity were really the measure of citizenship, the Negroes would excel any other national or racial stock in this country. Indeed, out of 12,865,500 Negroes (1940 census), 99.4 per cent are American-born and about 97 per cent are of purely native parentage. But of the U.S. white population nearly 10 per cent were born abroad and less than 70 per cent are of native parentage on both sides. Every attempt to revive for the American Negro alleged African allegiances has failed. Negro intellectuals, in a morose gesture of protest, may seek escape from frustration in an artificial nostalgia for an African civilization of their own; but as a whole, the American Negro community is at home here in the U.S., beyond any temptation from abroad, inextricably rooted into this country's soil.

An American who thinks with his skin

The Negro has grown with America, though his was a different pace. He has seen members of his race achieve high academic and civic honors in contest with white people. In the North he has learned to use all the gadgets of American civilization and feels himself equal, if trained, to any job. He is molded by American patterns of life. He has shared everything with his American contemporaries, particularly their disillusionment. But his is a specific skepticism: the fierce violent skepticism of a very young race. He lives in America, but then again he does not. Reminded every day of his color, sometimes he can't help thinking with his skin; worse even, sometimes his skin thinks for him. This is the irrational toll on his, and America's, rational way of life—an ever-present irritation, the steady denial of a normal American existence. The more hurdles he takes, the taller looms the last decisive one. His growing unrest is caused not by the lack but by the momentum of his progress. Being an offspring of America, he

FORMING AN INGOT, and a team, these white and colored war workers have learned to depend on each other. Lukens Steel at Coatesville, Pennsylvania, where this painting was done, has successfully used mixed labor for years.

JUNIOR WELDERS are learning the trade in an integrated NYA school in Astoria, Long Island. Nationally, 11 per cent of the agency's graduates are young Negroes. At present their job chances look better than ever before.

reacts as would any American in his position: he wants more.

The Negro wants more—but of America. He may occasionally find a gloomy sort of satisfaction when "the arrogant white folks" are taught a lesson about the efficiency of a colored people, any colored people; but even the most defiant and least astute American Negro senses that his fate is tied up with America's, and he realizes with a minority's instinct for self-preservation his selfish stake in an American victory. Defeated nations are neither generous nor rational. And no power on earth could save the Negro from the whiplash of a national catastrophe: it would scourge the least resourceful, most conspicuous minority with prompt and unabashed fury; it would destroy in one blow whatever the Negro has achieved or hopes for—and he knows it. That's why the Japanese gamble is a mistaken one.

Those colored people in Burma and Malaya who aided the Japanese invaders thought the white man to be the real intruder. But the American Negro certainly does not see himself as the native of a conquered colony. He is not disturbed by the principles of American government but by the fact that, as he feels, these principles are not fully applied to him. Sometimes these feelings explode violently in his press. Three months before the U.S. was attacked, *The Crisis*, a responsible and rather calmly edited Negro journal, stated: "We shall see what we shall see. Negro Americans might as well discover at the beginning whether they are to fight and die for democracy for the Lithuanians, the Greeks and the Brazilians, or whether they had better fight and die for a little democracy for themselves." This vehement statement expresses a widespread attitude: The American Negro is agitated not because he is asked to fight for America but because full participation in the fight is denied him. He is humiliated as a Negro because he is not fully accepted as an American.

Northbound journey into WPA

No serious review of the nation's status could ever overlook the contradiction between America's dream and the Negro reality. He has always been intimately involved in America's crises—sometimes retarding, sometimes accelerating the nation's march. This time America's battles for a fuller life have to be fought all over again, only on a higher and broader scale; and unavoidably the Negro takes the stage.

He is not the southern white man's burden any more. True, in 1940 three-quarters of our Negro population were still living south of the Mason and Dixon Line. But the South-North migration continues steadily. In Detroit the Negro community had grown from 5,700 in 1910 to about 150,000 by 1940; in New York City from 91,000 in 1910 to 152,000 in 1920 and 478,000 in 1940. The overwhelming majority found employment as unskilled laborers and in domestic or other service positions, only to lose it again in the depression of the thirties. Being Negroes as well as the most recently arrived labor group, they were marked for industrial decimation. During the thirties, up to 70 per cent of the Negro communities in Philadelphia, Chicago, and New York were on relief or WPA. In 1937, when Negroes were 6 per cent of New York's population, they constituted no less than 22 per cent of the city's relief load.

When after the lean years (and there were more than seven of them) prosperity came back, it pointedly avoided the colored unemployed. To illustrate: the Negro category on WPA rolls actually *rose* from 14.2 per cent in February, 1939, to 17.6 per cent in February, 1942. This was due not to any real growth of Negro unemployment, but to the fact that white workers enjoyed

THE FBI INVESTIGATED the leaders of the mob that prevented Negro war workers from moving into the Sojourner Truth Housing Project in Detroit last February and found behind the U.S. flag a coalition of fascist-minded groups. In April, Negro families began to move in, protected by state troops.

priority in reemployment by defense industries. Thus to be without a job during the defense boom was no longer an American fate, as it had been during the depression; it began to be a Negro fate.

Last September the U.S. Bureau of Employment Security inquired from selected defense industries the number of job openings the management expected to occur during the following six months; and for how many of them Negroes, if available, would be considered. The survey, concentrated on regions with considerable Negro labor, uncovered this fact: out of 282,245 prospective openings, 144,583 (51 per cent) were barred to Negroes, as a matter of policy. The answers were given at a time when labor shortage was beginning to make itself felt in many an industry, and to a federal agency—two months after the President had called for the abolition of discrimination in war industries.

The survey revealed little difference between employment trends in the South and in the North. Out of Texas' announced 17,435 defense jobs, 9,117 were barred to Negroes—but in Michigan the figure was 22,042 out of 26,904; in Indiana, 9,331 out of 9,979; in Ohio, 29,242 out of 34,861. Moreover, the inquiry failed to support the assumption that the job-seeking Negro's frustration starts only when he seeks skilled work. No less than 35,000 out of 83,000 unskilled jobs were declared closed to colored applicants. There are even regions where a Negro would be hired for skilled rather than for unskilled work. Illinois, for instance, reported 72 per cent of the prospective skilled jobs open to Negroes but only 7 per cent of the unskilled jobs. Obviously, where demand for labor heavily outweighs the supply, the skin color miraculously lightens.

Not even the most essential defense industries have sufficiently lifted race barriers. Aircraft industries reported 37,659 out of 64,859 prospective jobs closed to Negroes; electrical machinery 10,346 out of 20,792; chemicals 5,561 out of 8,033; iron and steel 20,397 out of 33,230. In general, the critical industries reported color restrictions rather above the average of 51 per cent. Shipbuilding is the one outstanding exception: out of 64,000 anticipated openings less than 28 per cent have been declared beyond the Negro's reach.

Management's actual experience with Negro labor has little to do with the habit of employment discrimination. Last December the National Industrial Conference Board presented in its management record the results of an extensive study of such experiences. One hundred and two selected managements of industries employing Negroes had been requested to rank colored and white employees on comparable skilled and semiskilled work. As to ability and skill, seventy managements graded Negro workers equal to their white colleagues, thirty-one poorer, one better than whites. As to production, eighty-five managements found Negroes equal to,

twelve poorer, five better than white workers. As to regularity in attendance, sixty-four managements reported Negroes to be equal to, thirty-two poorer, five better than white labor. The Conference Board closed its report with a suggestion "that all firms having suitable work of any nature should make an honest effort to hire colored persons in proportion to the total population of the area."

The President had anticipated this advice on June 25, 1941, with Executive Order No. 8802, warning government, employers, and labor that discrimination in defense industries is contrary to the country's fundamental interests and must not be tolerated. In the history of the U.S., this was the second presidential executive order with a direct bearing on Negroes; the first one was the Emancipation Proclamation. Seventy-eight years after they had been freed, the American Negroes got another American President's pledge—on the brink of another war.

The story of an executive order

The President's proclamation would have caused more enthusiasm among the Negroes, and probably a quicker response throughout the country, had it not been so clearly the result of pressure. America's Negroes, headed by A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, had announced a general protest march on Washington for July 1. A few weeks before the critical day, Fiorello La Guardia, then still in charge of the Office for Civilian Defense, requested them to call it off. When this was refused, the White House took the matter up officially. At a meeting with the President and ranking members of the Cabinet and the Office of Production Management, the suggestion of an executive order came from the Negro side of the conference table, and was coolly received on the other side. When only a few days were left for preventing an international embarrassment, the Negro leaders were shown a first draft, which committed defense industries but not government itself. The Negroes stood pat. Finally the President agreed to include an order to his own administration. And the march was canceled. But what could have been an inspiring demonstration of democracy at work came about as a compromise between hardboiled pressure groups.

This genesis of a great document has hampered its effectiveness ever since. To realize the proclaimed policy, the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice was created, equipped with little more power than that of investigating the field and holding public hearings on glaring cases of discrimination. True enough, the committee (whose jurisdiction includes all racial, national, and religious minorities) has somewhat accelerated the nation's adjustment to a critical situation, but the adjustment itself was caused by practical necessity rather than by political or industrial statesmanship.

The character of this necessity has been well defined by the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, an avowed supporter of conservative traditions. Baltimore's trained-labor supply is now virtually exhausted, and 35,000 more defense workers may be required by the end of 1942. There has already been heavy migration to the city. Sewer, water, highway, transport, police, fire, school facilities are overstrained and will have to be enlarged even if no more people come to Baltimore. How can the city digest an influx of another 35,000 families? So far, no one has provided the answer. But Baltimore's Negro population of 167,000 could substantially lessen the pressure of labor need, if an extensive training program were carried out in time. Concluded the Baltimore *Evening Sun:* "We are not here concerned with the long-range social consequences which might result from the removal of some of these barriers [against the use of Negroes for skilled work]. We are thinking simply of the ironic situation Baltimore finds itself in right now: on the one hand a desperate shortage of skilled and semiskilled workmen for our war industries, and on the other hand the existence of a large reservoir of labor which is rarely considered when there is need for skilled rather than unskilled workmen. It seems to us that in this emergency a dispassionate and objective examination of the situation of the Negro in Baltimore's industries is called for."

In varying degree this is the picture of each U.S. city with a war-production boom and Negro labor reserves. And management is not unaware of the critical situation. Last September 53,000 out of 184,000 additional jobs in both skilled and unskilled categories were declared open to Negro applicants by companies that had never before employed colored labor of any kind.

Buck passing: poor policy

Theoretically, management should have fewer objections to hiring colored labor than any other part of the industrial team. The employer seldom has social contact with his workers anyway and

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IN WASHINGTON, D.C., in an office of the U.S. Employment Service, Negroes are separated from white job seekers. In his military camp the Negro soldier gets training and food of the same quality, and in the same quantities, as his white fellow soldier. But if the camp is down South, he does not find much hospitality and recreation in the civilian communities outside. This, rather than experiences of their actual army life, is what Negro soldiers complain about. Every army's petty enemy, the boredom of repeated evenings spent inside the barracks, strikes the Negro soldier as just another liability of segregation.

The Negro's War

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his primary concern is production efficiency and satisfactory investment return. This, and not a pedigree, is what management wants from labor—theoretically. In reality, a multitude of extra-economic motivations help to determine the employer's attitude. And nowhere are they stronger than in his dealings with men—in his employment policy.

Anything may happen, and sometimes does, when the first Negro workers enter a plant or an office—from a few minutes' slowdown to the walkout of aroused foremen, even to strikes of the entire personnel. If work is not directly disturbed, there may be in some cases the grievous problem of segregated cafeterias, washrooms, recreation facilities. Management is afraid of opening a formidable Pandora's Box of troubles. And employers who, recoiling from the implications of a nondiscriminatory hiring policy, tend to pass the buck to labor, have some impressive facts on their side. Moreover, they argue that the same government that insists on such a policy for private industry has not exactly established a working model in Washington. Yet a conclusive answer to all that has been given by the Employers' Association of Chicago, in a memo to its members: "Some employers have raised the objection that the attitude of their own employees forces them to discriminate. However true this may have been in the past, it is now the job of employers to influence their employees toward sacrificing such prejudices as a matter of patriotic necessity. It is not going to be easy—nor is it going to be easy to train a whole new army of unskilled men and women—but both must be done, and the employer must do it."

And it can be done. Consider the example of Lockheed-Vega. Once the management had made up its mind to employ Negro labor, foremen and supervisors were advised to see that the plan succeeded; and they accepted the responsibility, since evidently the management was resolved to carry out its intent. Last August, after the internal machinery had been fully set up, each of Lockheed's thousands of employees was provided with a firm statement of the management's policy; even if they had wanted to, the local unions could not have resented Lockheed's compliance with the Commander-in-Chief's executive order, which was extensively quoted in the communication. And then, one Negro worker after another was introduced into the plant—the one hundredth last November, by Joe Louis himself, cheered by the white workers. Today many hundreds of Negroes are working at Lockheed-Vega, mostly in production jobs, and the company reports no trouble.

Not every management in the U.S. has such elaborate industrial-relation devices at its disposal; nor are they indispensable. With different, though equally effective, methods the Wright Aeronautical Corp. in Cincinnati employed last April more than 1,000 Negro workers without any friction. A year ago Western Electric hired Negroes for the first time in its Kearny, New Jersey, plant and put them to work side by side with skilled white people. The experiment was a full success. No separate cafeterias, no separate washrooms, and no move to get them. The plant is producing highly complicated instruments; neither the work nor its quality was even slightly disturbed. The navy shipyards increased the use of Negro labor extensively during the last year, and all over the country colored yardmen are working practically shoulder to shoulder with white colleagues. There is, however, not a single production region that cannot provide the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice with documented complaints.

While experiences vary according to regional habits, local population structure, and type of work, they agree on one point; namely, that much depends on the management's own approach. Where management reluctantly yields to local Negro or governmental pressure, the result generally is trouble. Where management conceives the hiring of Negroes to be part of its own wartime labor policy and sticks to it, results are encouraging. They are exemplary where management and unions join forces against discrimination. In fact the unions' responsibility for the Negro's economic fate equals, if it does not surpass, that of management.

Dues the unions don't want

For labor unions to turn against any group of men who have to work for a living contradicts their original aims but at least not the written constitutions of some of them. Nineteen international unions, ten of them affiliated with the A.F. of L., explicitly exclude Negroes from membership. Officially, the A.F. of L. advises its affiliated organizations not to retain a constitution discriminating against Negroes. So diplomats of those internationals long ago found an ingenious way out: the machinists, for example, exclude Negroes by a ritualistic oath. In America, and in the twentieth century, prospective union men must make a solemn promise that they will introduce into their union only "competent, white" men. To eliminate this hocus-pocus, the A.F. of L. leaders argue, is beyond their jurisdiction since affiliated internationals and locals have jealously preserved their independence. Management usually accepts the situation, even where there is no closed shop, since most of the discriminating unions include highly skilled workers whom the employer cannot afford to lose to a competitor. Closed shop or no, in times of inflated demand for skilled labor no Negro can get into a machine plant if the worker aristocrats don't want him there.

In certain places and industries the congestion of war orders has been so heavy that discriminating unions could not totally obstruct Negro employment without endangering production and their own jobs. In some of these instances a peculiar device is used: the Negro is not accepted as a member, but purchases from the union a working permit—an interesting hybrid of tenant feudalism and industrial democracy.

The C.I.O., officially opposed to racial discrimination, is built on the principle of industrial, vertical organization and intends to embrace "all the workers." Furthermore, centralization is more strongly stressed in the C.I.O. than in the A.F. of L. so that headquarters have direct responsibility for the policy of a local. On both accounts Negroes have good reason to prefer the C.I.O. to the A.F. of L.

The inexhaustible variations of life, however, produce weird results in the struggle between the two organizations. In Birmingham, Alabama, of all places, the A.F. of L. acted as the advocate of the Negro ironworkers, merely because the local C.I.O. did not. Enjoying the bargaining rights in the two Birmingham plants of the Ingalls Iron Works, the C.I.O. had done little to improve the situation of the Negro workers (about a third of the personnel). The job classifications, they complained, were unfair, keeping Negroes in a low-paid wage stratum regardless of the job done The part they played in union affairs was not commensurate with their numerical strength. Last year the Negroes offered to bolt the C.I.O. when and if the A.F. of L. would promise to right their grievances. Assured of a new deal from the A.F. of L., the Negroes shifted their votes and the C.I.O. lost its hold at Ingalls. In negotiating the next contract the A.F. of L. lived up to its promises: the

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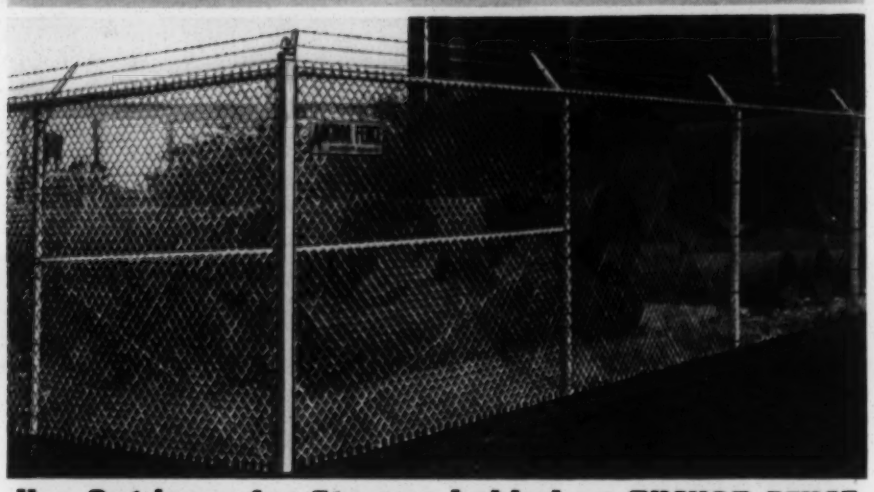

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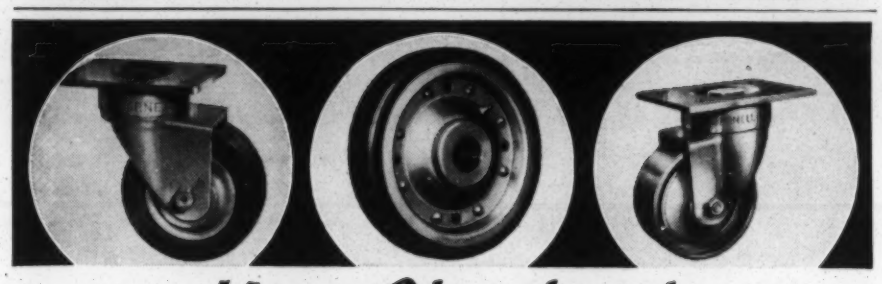

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The Negro's War

[*Continued from page 157*]

Negroes' jobs have been reclassified and they are now paid for what they do; they serve on the shop grievance and contract committees; they share justly with white men the pay raise gained last year. Such miracles happen when two unions fight for jurisdiction —food for thought on the merits of competition in general, and the closed-shop issue in particular.

Where organized labor indulges in ethnological double talk, industry is prevented from fully utilizing its potentialities. When Chrysler in Detroit tried to overcome the scarcity of skilled labor by upgrading and transferring able Negro workers, the C.I.O. personnel in a division of the Highland Park plant went on a sit-down strike. It took War Department intervention and a firm stand by both management and national union leadership to protect the Negroes and the country's claim on unhampered defense production. When Packard shifted two expert Negro metal finishers from work on automobiles to the polishing department of a new tank plant, 250 C.I.O. members staged a forty-minute sit-down strike, holding up the work of 600 persons. The Negroes were withdrawn; and for the following six months the U.S. Government, the Executive Committee of the United Automobile Workers-C.I.O., and the Packard company were interlocked with the personnel in a wrestling match over two American citizens' right to contribute their skill to the production of tanks. Fortunately, government, company, and union leaders did not back down but finally told the race-conscientious objectors either to work or to get out. Consequently, all usable labor is now harnessed smoothly to production.

The Labor Division of the War Production Board has a special Negro Employment and Training Branch, under Dr. Robert C. Weaver, which is attempting to secure the unions' cooperation. Improvements are slow but undeniable. In some regions C.I.O. and A.F. of L. officials have formed joint-action committees to speed the integration of Negroes into union shops. Usually, C.I.O. headquarters is willing to put serious pressure on locals that are not yet impressed by the President's order. Although William Green of the A.F. of L., testifying before Representative Tolan's House Committee on National Defense Migration, was not particularly outspoken against the discriminatory practices of some of his unions, an increasing number of A.F. of L. organizations have put a damper on their racial feelings. But the unions still have a long way to go.

The high tax on discrimination

What America's Negro community resents as employment discrimination is in part due to the fact that the bulk of Negro labor is still unskilled. Every third gainfully working white American belongs to the skilled and semiskilled groups, but only one out of each eight working Negroes. In FORTUNE's manpower study of last April, training and upgrading of unskilled labor was shown to be a prime prerequisite for full mobilization of America's human resources. For the Negro it is more than that. He will march into a richer life through training schools or not at all.

On his initial steps along this road he has not exactly been encouraged. Here is an over-all picture of conditions in eighteen selected southern and border states and the District of Columbia. Over 22 per cent of the population in this area is Negro; but in the preemployment and refresher-training courses, supervised by the U.S. Office for Education, only 3,215 Negroes were enrolled last January—less than 4 per cent of the trainees. Out of 4,630 training sources only 194 accepted Negroes.

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The Negro's War

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All these courses are financed out of the $60 million fund appropriated by Congress in 1940 for the national-defense training program. The bill contains this amendment: "No trainee . . . shall be discriminated against because of sex, race, or color; and where separate schools are required by law for separate population groups, to the extent needed for trainees of each such group, equitable provisions shall be made for facilities and training of like quality."

For the strange execution of this program the training-school managers in the field have some plausible justification. In the South unions often refuse to supply instructors for Negro training schools. Also, it is indeed ironic to train workers who, after graduation, are almost sure to be denied the jobs they were schooled for: a year ago the records of the U.S. Employment Service showed that only one out of fifty Negro graduates of training schools could be placed.

Waste of training facilities is the result. Last February Texas was training 12,472 persons for defense production. These included exactly 206 Negroes. Yet more than 23,000 defense workers could have been trained with full use of the available equipment. If used to capacity, the state's courses for airplane-engine mechanics could have educated 749 specialists; they were producing 218. Classes for turret-lathe workers, capable of turning out 200 experts, were training 32. But many a trainable Negro was not admitted.

A New Orleans shipyard was recently reprimanded by the Maritime Commission for falling behind schedule. The company's defense: not enough local skilled labor; 700 or 800 additional trained workers would have made all the difference. But about 7,000 local Negroes had registered for defense training—unsuccessfully.

A plant is being built for Bell Aircraft near Atlanta, Georgia, which by the end of the year will employ many thousands of workers. In March 6,000 Negroes in the area had expressed their desire for training by registering with their Urban League. At that time forty-five defense courses were open for whites but only one for Negroes, and this was, unfortunately, a class in ship woodworking. When specific training for the Bell factory was first being planned, all these additional courses were confined to white applicants. Not until Washington intervened with the local and state vocational authorities in Georgia was training for the new plant finally promised to Negroes.

The Labor Division of WPB has estimated that 5,000 trained workers will be needed in the next few months in Mobile, Alabama, and ultimately more than 20,000 new workers will be required. As of April 1, available Negroes were not being trained, although the local vocational centers for whites were running short of candidates. To take care of the stream of in-migrant workers 500 defense housing units have already been built and more are needed. But each new house for an imported worker whose job could be done by Mobile labor wastes around $3,000 and 2,330 pounds of critical metals.

There are other regions and an increasing number of them where all labor is used up, and still more must be imported; and there the construction of defense homes becomes a prerequisite for a thrifty investment of the nation's human resources. As for the Negro, it is another turn of the blind wheel.

The merry-go-round of housing

In Denver, Colorado, federal authorities were interested in a housing project for the three worst-housed local groups: Mexicans, Eastern-European immigrant workers, and Negroes. The plan

[*Continued on page 162*]

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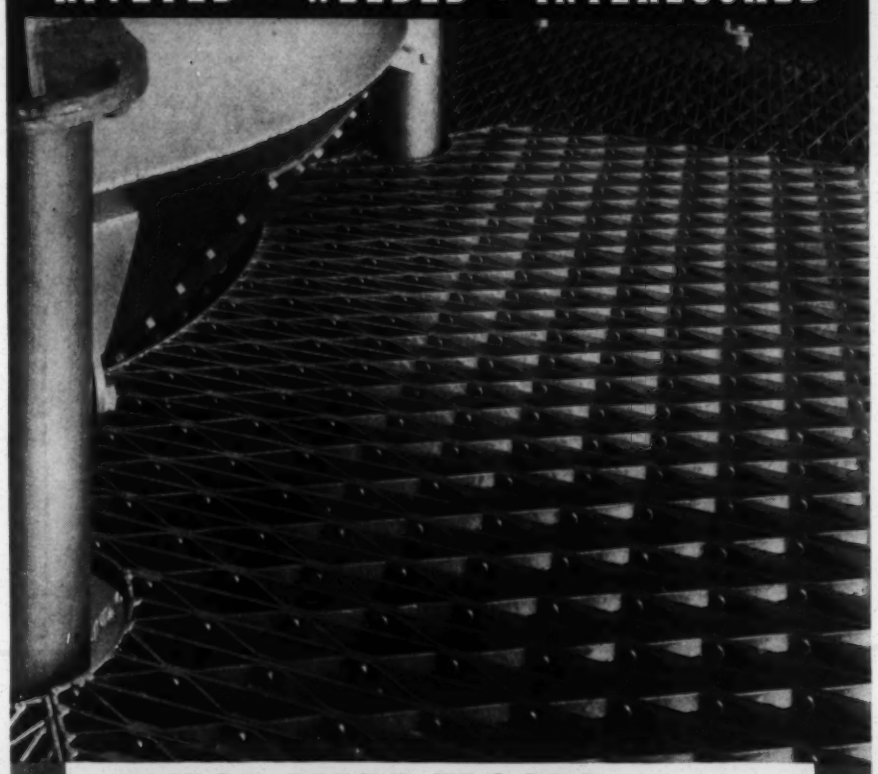

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The Negro's War

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miscarried. The Negroes resented the idea of living in close contact with Mexicans. In short, everybody is somebody else's Negro.

Just so, the spearhead of local opposition against Negro housing projects is nearly always one of the poorest, most recently arrived groups. The reasons are partly economic; i.e., fear of displacement by even cheaper labor; anxiety over their small real-estate holdings which may lose in value if close to a Negro settlement, the site of which is usually picked in the poorest section of a town. But the truly impelling motives are unmistakably psychological: the satisfaction of kicking someone who is socially even lower than oneself; the illusion that a potential target for xenophobia can escape being hunted by turning the heat on somebody else; the eagerness to belong—if only in sharing and outdoing, a respectable community's prejudices. In recent months, Negro housing projects have encountered especially vehement opposition in Detroit and in Buffalo; and in both cases primarily from Catholic Polish immigrants who thus had three rational reasons to appreciate tolerance.

The story of the Sojourner Truth project in Detroit has become a *cause célèbre* with repercussions high in the federal bureaucracy. The riot hit not only bystanders in Detroit's streets but also the Director of Defense Housing in FWA, Clark Foreman. This scion of a leading southern family lost his job, under some congressional pressure, because he supported too firmly the Negroes' insistence on their legal rights. But more revealing than the skirmish of Detroit, because more typical, is the stalemate of Buffalo.

Buffalo, having nearly exhausted the local labor pool, is in pressing need of homes for in-migrating defense workers. The Bethlehem Steel mills, which employ a great deal of colored labor, imported Negroes from New York state, Tennessee, Virginia—only to discover that 400 of their men have to live under deplorable slum conditions. Last July, federal authorities who then had $500 million for just such purposes, decided to build a 200-unit housing project for Negro workers. As a matter of policy, defense-housing agencies decline to spend their funds for slum clearance. The money, after all, was earmarked for *additional* emergency housing, not for reform programs; besides, demolition and rehousing of the slum tenants waste labor and delay work. A desperate search for a site began. One selection after another had to be abandoned because of organized public pressure. After nine months of protests, petitions, and investigations, it now looks as if the federal housing authorities must give in. The present plan, strictly contradicting a sound general policy, calls for the demolition of a slum area of 100 existing homes. Therefore, not 200 but 300 homes will have to be built—an excess expenditure of more than $400,000, and 100 tons of strategic metals. Meantime, the imported workers are still living under conditions that Bethlehem Steel considered impossible ten months ago.

However, when straightforward action of authorities has met calm cooperation of a township, experiments with Negro housing have been encouraging. In Chicago, in Stamford, in South Jamaica, Long Island, there are public projects where Negro and white tenants live in closest neighborhood. In industrial Elizabeth, New Jersey, 333 white families peaceably share the Pioneer Homes with seventy-two Negro families and have mixed clubs. The widely popular belief that Negro homes depreciate adjacent property values is not supported by the experience of Atlanta, Georgia. There, the monthly rate of private construction in the vicinity of the John J. Eagan Homes showed a gain of 500 per cent, eight times the gain for the city as a whole. Nor is this an exceptional experience. Baltimore, Boston, Knoxville, Austin, Philadelphia,

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Detroit, Gary have learned that construction impetus and real-estate prosperity in connection with well-managed Negro housing projects is a country-wide phenomenon.

Army in black and white

Socially, the Negro's place is not fully defined by the economic patterns of his life; nobody's is—particularly not in such times as these. What individuals or groups are aware of contributing to the collective endeavor, determines their feelings more deeply than job, income, housing. Accordingly, the biggest single factor in shaping the American Negro's mind about this war and his part in it, is his place in the U.S. armed forces.

In a communication to FORTUNE the War Department said: "The Army is extremely enthusiastic about the morale, the performance, and the reenlistment rates of its existing Negro units, a number of which are outstanding on any basis." Last fall there were about 100,000 Negroes in the U.S. armed forces, but the pace of induction has been considerably stepped up since. The army aims at reaching and preserving for the duration a ratio of 10 per cent. This, however, is an over-all ratio that does not necessarily apply to each of the various service branches, particularly not to the nation's pride and greatest single hope—the Army Air Corps.

There is only one training school for Negro combat pilots, the segregated establishment at Tuskegee, Alabama. Equipment, standards, instructors match anything the army has elsewhere; so do the students, the first of whom got their wings in March. But at the present rate of training and graduation there will be only a few score Negro fighting pilots at the end of 1942. In as much as the U.S. goal for 1943 is 200,000 combat fliers, the Negroes think their race could contribute much more to the air arm. In fact, they know it could. So do the white instructors at Tuskegee.

In 1918, all Negro officers were trained in a single segregated institution at Camp Dodge, Des Moines. Today, Negro officer candidates are interspersed in almost all officer-training schools. The instructional part of the integration works perfectly. White and Negro candidates attend the same classes, get common physical exercise and common field practice. After they have been at school for two weeks, they rate one another for aggressiveness, loyalty, leadership, etc.; and in Fort Benning, Georgia, Negroes rate whites above other Negroes, whites rate Negroes above other whites. As to achievement, one of the officers in charge of this training school thinks that white and black candidates shape up just about the same. Only one instance of a white candidate objecting to colored candidates sleeping in the same barracks was reported. If he did not like it, he was told, he could get out of the school and stay out. In training, housing, feeding, there is scrupulous impartiality. Outside of that, segregation continues in recreational and social affairs, but this applies to facilities and institutions that are not the camp's official business. To the Negro, however, who wears the U.S. officer's uniform and is told by a white enlisted man that he, an officer, is not wanted in the officers' movie house or club, the question of formal responsibility makes but little difference. And if the Negro officers have to journey nine miles for a haircut because there is no barbershop for Negro officers at Fort Benning, the blessings of integration appear somewhat limited.

Outside of the officer-training schools, segregation in the army is total, except of course for white officers who are serving with Negro troops. But the army, its leaders insist, did not create the problem and cannot undertake to change social views of the individual citizens who fill its ranks. Its sole objective is maximum success in training and using the country's men for military action; and, the army leaders point out candidly, that's why they are not going to indulge in experiments such as the establishment of a trial division including, on a voluntary basis, whites and Negroes alike.

The navy insists even more strongly that it cannot take a chance on a social experiment. Since racial integration on naval units implies much more than in any other service, the navy feels that it cannot justly be expected to be so far ahead of the nation's general habits in racial matters as the advocates of full integration wish. Still, these advocates (at the suggestion of Wendell Willkie, they now include the National Committee of the G.O.P.) retort that the navy's argument is not watertight. The much-quoted "tradition of a white navy," they point out, is after all only twenty-odd years old and was preceded by a tradition of generations during which the U.S. accepted Negroes for every kind of naval service.

Last April the navy announced its willingness to enlist Negro applicants in the U.S. Marine Corps and the U.S. Coast Guard, but to accept them as sailors only "for duty in District craft of various kinds, in maritime activities around shore establishments, in Navy Yards, and in the navy's construction crews and companies." This, the Negroes feel, is not necessarily more than a token payment on a pretty extensive debt. For the country, it was reassuring evidence that the leadership of its armed forces is gradually living up to this war's unique, basically political nature.

Cynicism cannot win the war

For this is a war in which ideas weaken, enforce, and sometimes are even substitutes for armies. The Negro's fate in the U.S. affects the fate of white American soldiers in the Philippines, in the Caribbean, in Africa; bears on the solidity of our alliance with 800 million colored people in China and India; influences the feelings of countless neighbors in South America. In this shrunken world of ours, a fracas in Detroit has an echo in Aden, and what a southern Congressman considers to be a small home-town affair can actually interfere with grand strategy.

At home, discrimination is too costly. To keep a minority "in its place" is a tough job. Germany, an old hand at efficient policing, had to profess the principle and to concentrate on it for many years, synchronizing all aspects of national life to that single purpose. Practiced apologetically, halfhearted discrimination is bound to damage the discriminators not less than those who are discriminated against. A perpetual irritation of the social tissues, it combines the discomfort of a troubled conscience with the high tax of inefficiency. In mellow times of peace, our civilization could afford waste and inconsistency, but the raw climate of war forces upon society speedy, clean-cut decisions.

In the consciousness of all peoples in the world, this war is being fought for and against the idea of racial superiority. America's Constitution, like Christianity, is based on the principle that every man is born with the inalienable right to equality of opportunity. Whether or not this assumption is "realistic"—we must either stick to it or change sides. Anything else would be not only immoral, it would be a military mistake. For men do not die for causes they are cynical about; and they cannot conquer on behalf of a principle they discount. That one-tenth of our population may lack enthusiasm is bad enough, but not crucial. What counts in a war like this is whether the nine-tenths feel at peace with themselves.

39- World War II - Negroes, etc.

THE JOURNAL OF EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

The Negro in the North During Wartime

L. D. Reddick, *Issue Editor*

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JANUARY 1944

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Opportunities for the Negro Veteran in Atlanta, Georgia

A Guide to Community Resources

By

JOSEPH SHABSES
Research Director
Atlanta University School of Social Work

Published by
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

The material on which this pamphlet is based was gathered by Mr. Shabses in preparation for the Atlanta University School of Social Work's Institute on "Social Work with Veterans" (June 25-29, 1945)

The Southern Regional Council publishes this guide for Atlanta Negro veterans, because of its significance for individual guidance and social planning in this and other Southern communities.

The veteran will find this booklet helpful as he moves back to civilian life.

First Edition, 5M, June 1945
Second Edition, 5M, August 1945

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ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A JOB?

If You Want Your Old Job Back

The law protects your right to the job you left to go into service. Apply to your employer for your old job within 90 days of your discharge. If you have any difficulty, see your Selective Service Board Re-employment Committeeman. He can help you.

If You Want a New Job

The United States Employment Service office at 191 Marietta Street, N. W., MAin 9753, will help you find a new job.

If you have any difficulty in getting the kind of job you want, you may receive help at the Butler Street YMCA, JAckson 4030, the Servicemen's Center at 1000 Hunter Street, S. W., AMherst 1641, or at the Atlanta Urban League, 239 Auburn Avenue, N. E., WAlnut 2355.

If You Want a Government Job

Veterans receive special preference in applying for federal and state civil service jobs. For information on available federal jobs call or visit the Civil Service Com-

mission, New Post Office Building, MAin 3517. For state jobs under the merit system call the Merit System Administration at 2 Capitol Square, S. W., MAin 6342.

The lobbies of the New and Old Post Office Buildings often contain announcements of available civil service positions.

If You Need Unemployment Compensation

If you are partially or completely unemployed you may be entitled to Veterans' Readjustment Allowances up to a total of 52 weeks. Visit the United States Employment Service at 191 Marietta Street, N. W., MAin 9753, to determine whether you are eligible for benefits.

The Atlanta Urban League, 239 Auburn Avenue, N. E., WAlnut 2355; the Butler Street YMCA, JAckson 4030; and the Servicemen's Center, 1000 Hunter Street, S. W., AMherst 1641, will be glad to help you obtain the full compensation to which you are entitled.

DO YOU NEED ADVICE AND GUIDANCE?

To Help You Find the Kind of Work for Which You Are Best Fitted

The Georgia School of Technology at 225 North Avenue, N. W., HEmlock 4887, has set up a guidance center where trained people can help you select the field of work you should enter, or decide upon the kind of training you need. To use this service you should visit the Veterans' Administration at 105 Pryor Street, N. E., WAlnut 8522, and ask for a letter of eligibility.

Other agencies which will give you suggestions on job and educational opportunities are:

The Educational Division of the State Veterans' Service Office in the State Office Building opposite the State Capitol, MAin 2390; the Atlanta Urban League, 239 Auburn Avenue, N. E., WAlnut 2355; the Butler Street YMCA, JAckson 4030, and the Servicemen's Center, 1000 Hunter Street, AMherst 1641.

DO YOU WANT TO GO TO SCHOOL?

If you were not dishonorably discharged and served 90 days or more, you may be entitled to education or job training for a year plus your length of service up to a total

of four years anywhere in the United States. The government will pay your tuition and fees and will give you a living allowance in addition. Unless you have a service connected disability, however, you will have to pay the cost of your transportation to the place where you get on-the-job training or education.

The Educational Division of the State Veterans' Service in the State Office Building opposite the State Capitol, MAin 2390, has a list of approved institutions and business establishments.

To Get a General Academic Education

Booker T. Washington High School has day and evening sessions which will give you a general academic course preparing you to enter college. The School is at 45 C Street, S. W., RAymond 5116.

Clark, MAin 4426, Morehouse, MAin 5435, Morris Brown, JAckson 3860, and Spelman, MAin 2381, are colleges affiliated with the Atlanta University System, offering courses leading to bachelor's degrees in the arts and sciences. The colleges offer preparation for many professions. Some of the colleges offer qualifying examinations for admission of veterans who have not completed high school.

To Learn a Trade

Training in auto mechanics, woodwork, and mechanical drawing is offered during the day session of Booker T. Washington High School, 45 C Street, S. W., RAymond 5116. During the evening session training is offered for the position of chef, baker, hotel worker, tailor, and pattern draftsman.

None of the colleges teach trades as such. Clark College, MAin 4426, offers courses in radio repair and construction and in photography as part of the regular arts and science program.

Private schools offer training in barbering and beauty culture. Addresses and other information about these schools can be obtained at the office of the Educational Division of the State Veterans' Service Office in the State Office Building opposite the State Capitol, MAin 2390.

The director of the division will give you the names of business establishments where you can get on-the-job training, while being paid, to learn the skills of an auto mechanic, shoe rebuilder, electrician, tailor, machinist, refrigeration service man, sheet metal worker, tool and die maker, and

others. The government will add to the pay you receive as you undergo approved job training.

To Prepare for a Career in Business

Commercial courses such as stenography, typing, and bookkeeping are offered in both the day and evening sessions of Booker T. Washington High School 45 C Street, S. W., RAymond 5116.

On a college level, courses in economics and business administration are available at Clark College, MAin 4426, Morehouse, MAin 5435, and Morris Brown, JAckson 3860. The extent of training in the field of business varies with each institution. Reid Business College, at 767 Fair Street, S. W., also offers training in this field.

Graduate work in the field of economics and business administration is offered at Atlanta University, MAin 5435.

To Prepare for a Profession

LIBRARIAN

The Atlanta University School of Library Service, WAlnut 9440, prepares persons for positions with public and private libraries.

MINISTER

Through its School of Religion Morehouse College, MAin 5435, offers training for the ministry. Courses in theology are also offered at Clark College, MAin 4426, and Morris Brown, JAckson 3860.

The Gammon Theological Seminary, at 9 McDonough Boulevard, S. E., MAin 4269, offers training for the ministry on a graduate level.

DIETITIAN

Courses in home economics leading to positions as dietitian are offered at several of the colleges affiliated with the Atlanta University System. Call MAin 5435 for further information.

MORTICIAN

The Atlanta College of Mortuary Science, at 3 Chestnut Street, N. W., JAckson 9192, provides training for this position.

SOCIAL WORKER

The Atlanta University School of Social Work offers training on a graduate level in this field. Call WAlnut 7550 for further information.

Teacher

Training for the teaching profession is offered by Clark, MAin 4426, Morehouse, MAin 5435, Morris Brown, JAckson 3860, and Spelman College, MAin 2381, and by the graduate schools of Atlanta University, MAin 5435.

Above are some of the professions for which you can prepare at Atlanta University and the colleges mentioned. These educational institutions will be glad to answer any questions you may have.

If there is no training available in Atlanta for the profession you wish to enter, it may be necessary for you to go to other parts of Georgia, or to other states. The Veterans' Administration at 105 Pryor Street, N. E., WAlnut 8522, and the Educational Division of the State Veterans' Service Office, at the State Office Building opposite the State Capitol, MAin 2390, will give you suggestions on training available elsewhere, costs, and transportation arrangements.

If You Are Handicapped

If your illness or disability is a result of military service, the Veterans' Administration will pay the cost of your training in school or on a job and will pay for your living expenses until you are ready and able to support yourself. If the training you need is not available in Atlanta, the government will pay the cost of transportation to the area in which you can get it. You can apply for this service at the Veterans' Administration, 105 Pryor Street, N. E., WAlnut 8522.

DO YOU NEED A LOAN?

The government will not lend you any money. It will guarantee up to half of any loan you make at not more than 4% interest per year provided the amount guaranteed is not more than $2,000. You may borrow $6,000, for instance, but only $2,000 will be guaranteed by the government.

Arrangements for government backing of loans can be made at the offices of the Veterans' Administration on the 6th floor of the Belle Isle Building, 105 Pryor Street, N. E.

You may obtain further suggestions on loans at the Citizens Trust Company at 212 Auburn Avenue, N. E., WAlnut 6808, or, on home loans, at the Atlanta Mutual Building Loan and Savings Association at 186 Auburn Avenue, N. E., MAin 1377.

DO YOU NEED HOSPITAL, MEDICAL, OR DENTAL CARE?

To Get Hospital Care

If your illness or disability is service connected the Veterans' Hospital 48, at 5998 Peachtree Road, N. E., CHerokee 1161, will give you emergency hospital care or will supply you with free transportation to Tuskegee, Alabama, or to any other appropriate veterans' hospital for long term care.

If your illness is not due to service, you may still get care at the Veterans' Hospital if a bed is available or if you are unable to pay the cost yourself.

To Get Medical or Dental Care

If you need medical or dental service for a condition caused or aggravated in the line of duty the Veterans' Hospital 48 at 5998 Peachtree Road, N. E., CHerokee 1161, will provide it.

If your condition is not service-connected, but you are in need and your illness prevents you from securing a job, you may get medical or dental service at the State Department of Education's Division of Vocational Rehabilitation in the State Office Building opposite the State Capitol, MAin 2390.

HAVE YOU A CLAIM ON THE GOVERNMENT?

For a Disability Pension

If you received an injury or became ill in service, you may be entitled to a pension, depending upon the extent of your disability. The contact representative of the Veterans' Administration, the State Veterans' Service Office, or of the American Red Cross, all located on the 6th floor of 105 Pryor Street, N. E., WAlnut 8522, will help you to gather the facts and prepare your case for consideration by the Veterans' Administration.

For Back Pay or Mustering-Out Pay

If you believe you have not received the correct amount of mustering-out pay, or think you have some back pay coming to you from your stay in the service, call the Army Personal Affairs Division, 71 Walton Street, N. W., WAlnut 8924. If you served in the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, write to the Claims Division, General Accounting

Office, Washington 25, D. C. Include your full name and serial or service number.

You can receive help in making out the proper papers from the Atlanta Urban League, 239 Auburn Avenue, N. E., WAlnut 2355; the Butler Street YMCA, JAckson 4030; the Servicemen's Center, 1000 Hunter Street, S. W., AMherst 1641; the State Veterans' Service Office at the State Capitol, WAlnut 2968; or the American Red Cross, 848 Peachtree Street, N. W., ATwood 1601.

For Dependents' Benefits

Dependents of veterans may receive special preference in jobs, pensions, vocational training, and other benefits. You may receive further information at the United States Employment Service, 191 Marietta Street, N. W., MAin 9753; the Social Security Board, 441 W. Peachtree Street, N. E., JAckson 6500; the Veterans' Administration, 105 Pryor Street, N. E., WAlnut 8522; and at the Civil Service Commission at the New Post Office Building, MAin 3515.

For a Review of Your Discharge

Unless you were discharged or dismissed by general courtmartial sentence, you may be able to obtain a more favorable discharge than you received by applying to your branch of the service. The Veterans' Administration at 105 Pryor Street, N. E., WAlnut 8522, or the State Veterans' Service Office in the State Capitol, WAlnut 2968, will help you prepare the necessary evidence for a review.

For Conversion of Your Insurance

You may convert your National Life Insurance and keep it in force after your discharge. Directions on paying premiums, changing your beneficiary, and making arrangements for private insurance may be obtained at the Army Personal Affairs Division, 71 Walton Street, N. W., WAlnut 8924; at the Veterans' Administration, 105 Pryor Street, N. E., WAlnut 8522; or at the State Veterans' Service Office at the State Capitol, WAlnut 2968.

DO YOU NEED A LAWYER?

To Protect You From Lawsuits

The law protects you, up to six months after discharge, from lawsuits, collection of taxes, and other civil liabilities. The Legal Aid Society in the Connally Building, 98 Ala-

bama Street, S. W., MAin 3271, will provide free legal aid to veterans, as well as to others who cannot afford to pay for legal services.

To Straighten Out Your Tax and License Problems

You may be exempt from certain federal and state taxes as a veteran or may be able to make an adjustment in tax payments. Visit the Federal Bureau of Internal Revenue at the Old Post Office Building, MAin 3517. For state tax information and exemption on business licenses, visit the State Revenue Department at the State Office Building, WAlnut 7353.

To Obtain Your Legal Rights and Benefits

If you need the aid of a lawyer to obtain your legal rights or benefits and cannot afford to hire one, the Legal Aid Society will be glad to help you.

DO YOU HAVE A PERSONAL OR FAMILY PROBLEM?

About Your Marriage

If you think you could use some help in working out problems with your marriage partner or children, call the Family Welfare Society, 239 Auburn Avenue, N. E., WAlnut 6685.

The American Red Cross, 848 Peachtree Street, N. W., ATwood 1601, may also be able to help you.

About Financial Difficulties

The Family Welfare Society, 239 Auburn Avenue, N. E., WAlnut 6685, and the American Red Cross, 848 Peachtree Street, N. W., ATwood 1601, will provide temporary financial relief to veterans. If a longer period of relief is necessary they will refer you to the proper agencies.

About Getting a Place to Stay

You and your family will receive special consideration for available housing with the Atlanta Housing Authority. Call WAlnut 1893 for further information.

The Butler Street YMCA, JAckson 4030, has temporary housing facilities for veterans. The Servicemen's Center at 1000 Hunter Street, S. W., will direct you to places where you can obtain temporary housing accommodations.

About Becoming a Civilian Again

There are several agencies in Atlanta where trained people will be glad to talk with you to help you solve the problems you face in making the change from military to civilian life. Among these are:

The Butler Street YMCA, 22 Butler Street, N. E., JAckson 4030;

The Servicemen's Center, 1000 Hunter Street, S. W., AMherst 1641;

The Family Welfare Society, 239 Auburn Avenue, N. E., WAlnut 6685;

The American Red Cross, 848 Peachtree Street, N. E., ATwood 1601;

The State Veterans' Service Office at the State Capitol, WAlnut 2968;

The Veterans' Service Center of Atlanta-Fulton County, 75 Cone Street, N. W., WAlnut 4463.

These agencies will also help you follow through to see that you get the services and benefits to which you are entitled from government and private sources. If they cannot give you the direct service you need, these agencies will know how and where you can get it.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO MAKE NEW FRIENDS AND HAVE FUN?

Part of the success you have in making the change to civilian life will depend upon the friendships you develop and the things you do in your free time.

At the YMCA

The Butler Street YMCA, JAckson 4030, has a well-rounded program of club groups, dances, swimming, and other recreational activities to which you are invited.

At the Servicemen's Center

The Servicemen's Center, 1000 Hunter Street, S. W., AMherst 1641, has developed a Georgia Veterans' League that you might want to join. The Center conducts regular dances, has discussion groups, and provides many recreational facilities available for your use.

DO YOU HAVE ANY OTHER QUESTIONS?

IF SO . . . Visit the Veterans' Service Center of Atlanta-Fulton County, 75 Cone Street, N. W., WAlnut 4463, for the answers to any questions not covered in this booklet or if you are in doubt about any of the services.

BE SURE TO MAKE USE OF EVERY BENEFIT TO WHICH YOU ARE ENTITLED. THE AGENCIES MENTIONED IN THIS BOOKLET WILL DO THEIR BEST TO HELP YOU.

KEEP THIS BOOKLET AS A GUIDE OR PASS IT ON TO ANOTHER VETERAN WHO MAY BE ABLE TO MAKE USE OF IT.

Nov 1945

AMERICAN MINORITY PEOPLE DURING WORLD WAR II

Basic Readings for Americans Concerned about Race Relations

▲

By

EDMONIA WHITE GRANT

Director of Education
Race Relations Division

▲

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

287 FOURTH AVENUE

NEW YORK 10, NEW YORK

REVISED NOVEMBER 1945

GENERAL BACKGROUND

*ABC'S OF SCAPEGOATING with a Foreword by Gordon W. Allport. Central YMCA College, 19 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill. 25 cents. An exposition of the mechanics and conditions of scapegoating which explains why religious and racial minority groups are persecuted.

ALL BRAVE SAILORS by John Beecher, New York: L. B. Fischer, 1945. The story of the "Booker T. Washington," the first American merchant vessel to sail with a mixed crew, under the command of Captain Hugh Mulzac.

AMERICA by Stephen Vincent Benet, New York: Farrar and Rinehart, 1944. A great poet's interpretation of the spiritual, economic and political forces essential to the history of the United States.

AMERICAN COUNTERPOINT by Alexander Alland, New York: Day, 1943. A book of photographs of Americans showing the diversity of racial and national origin in the American population. Also shows how difficult it is to tell an American's origin by the way one looks.

*ASSIGNMENT U.S.A. by Selden Menefee, New York: Reynal and Hitchcock, 1943. A picture of America at war which interprets a 15,000 mile trip into forty-one states made for Princeton University's Office of Public Opinion Research. An interpretation every American could read with profit.

*BROTHERS UNDER THE SKIN by Carey McWilliams, Boston: Little, Brown, 1943. A democrat analyzes the problems of colored peoples (American-Indian, Negro, Chinese and Japanese) within the United States and its possessions, and relates these problems to the world scene. The last chapter gives an "Outline for Action" well worth consideration. Should be read by every literate American.

CAPITALISM AND SLAVERY by Eric Williams, Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1944. A study of the contribution of slavery to the development of British capitalism.

CITY OF CHICAGO—**City Planning in Race Relations**, Proceedings of the Mayor's Conference on Race Relations, February 1944, Mayor's Committee on Race Relations, 134 North LaSalle Street, Chicago 2, Illinois. Free. Conditions among minority groups in Chicago, especially Negroes.

COLOR AND DEMOCRACY: COLONIES AND PEACE by W. E. B. DuBois, New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1945. A challenge to postwar peace plans from the point of view of colored peoples.

* If only minimum reading is possible.

DEEP RIVER by Henrietta Buckmaster, New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1944. A novel about the poor mountain white people in the South and their fight for democracy and justice for white and Negro southerners.

DEMOCRACY BEGINS AT HOME by Jennings Perry, New York: Lippincott, 1944. The story of the seven-year fight to remove the poll tax by the Nashville Tennessean, a liberal daily still on the fighting line for the establishment of political democracy.

DEMOCRATIC SPIRIT edited by Bernard Smith, New York: Knopf, 1941. An anthology of writings about democracy in the United States from Colonial times to the present.

EDUCATION OF TEACHERS FOR IMPROVING MAJORITY-MINORITY RELATIONSHIPS by Ambrose Caliver, Bulletin, 1944, No. 2 U. S. Office of Education, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1944, 15 cents. A study of course offerings in colleges and universities for teachers to learn about racial and national minority groups.

***FREEDOM ROAD** by Howard Fast, New York: Duel, Sloan and Pearce, 1944. A novel which interprets the Reconstruction Period of the South as an experiment in democracy which worked.

GET TOGETHER AMERICANS by Rachel Davis DuBois, New York: Harper, 1943. A practical guide for getting Americans of different cultural groups to know and understand each other especially through festivals, music and other art forms.

HOW WRITERS PERPETUATE STEREOTYPES by the Bureau of Applied Social Research of Columbia University. The Writers War Board, 122 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York, 1945. Free. A popular report of a study of the treatment accorded white Protestant Anglo-Saxons in mass media as against the treatment accorded other elements of the American population.

INTERCULTURAL EDUCATION IN AMERICAN SCHOOLS by Willam E. Vickery and Stewart Cole, New York: Harper, 1943. Educational philosophy and methods useful in developing understanding between pupils of different cultures. Written for teachers and group leaders.

***MAN'S MOST DANGEROUS MYTH—The Fallacy of Race** by M. F. Ashley Montagu, New York: Columbia University Press, 1945. An able and readable presentation of the ideology of "race" which integrates anthropology, genetics, biology and psychology. A must for those who want a sound interpretation of the facts.

MANUAL FOR OFFICIAL COMMITTEES: What Your Official Intergroup Relations Agency Can Do. American Council on Race Relations, 32 West Randolph Street, Chicago 1, Illinois, 1945. No price. Areas in which action can be taken and specific things that can be done.

*A NATION OF NATIONS by Louis Adamic, New York: Harper, 1945. A dynamic revaluation of the American story so that each group in our population is seen as a necessary and integral thread in the pattern of America. Contributes to the basic philosophy of intercultural education.

NATIONAL CIO COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH DISCRIMINATION. Report of the Director, adopted March 13, 1945, National CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination, 718 Jackson Place N. W., Washington 6, D. C. The work of one of labor's most important committees in building unity.

*OF ONE BLOOD ALL NATIONS. An Interracial Code for Protestant Churches, Detroit Council of Churches, 404 Park Avenue Building, Detroit 26, Michigan. Free. A code adopted by the Detroit Council of Churches, February 17, 1944. Includes recommendations in regard to membership, staff and board of control.

ONE AMERICA—**The History, Contributions, and Present Problems of Our Racial and National Minorities** edited by Francis J. Brown and Joseph Slabey Roucek, New York: Prentice Hall, 1945. This revised edition of "Our Racial and National Minorities" is focused on wartime social change.

*ONE NATION by Wallace Stegner and the Editors of Look, Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1945. Excellent photographs and text interpreting eight important minority group peoples during wartime.

PREJUDICE!—**Roadblock to Progress**, Army Talk Orientation Fact Sheet No. 70, War Department, Washington 25, D. C., May 5, 1945. Reprinted by International Labor Defense, 112 East 19th Street, New York 3, New York. 5 cents. One of the Army's best educational efforts to combat prejudice and build democracy.

*PRIMER FOR WHITE FOLKS edited by Bucklin Moon, New York: Doubleday Doran, 1945. A penetrating collection of writings about Negroes from Colonial times to the present by Negro and white authors. Contains some choice short stories.

A PRIMER ON RACE by Council on Christian Social Progress of the Northern Baptist Convention. Department of Race Relations Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, 297 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, New York. 10 cents. A clever well illustrated ten page presentation of facts about race written in simple language.

RACE DISCRIMINATION AND THE LAW by Carey McWilliams, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, 205 East 42 Street, New York, N. Y., 1945. 10 cents. The legal basis for attack on discrimination. Answers those who claim that legislation against discrimination is impossible.

RACE RELATIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Second Annual Report of Committee on Race Relations, Inc., 743 Investment Building, Washington 5, D. C., 1945. Free. Race Relations in the Nation's capital for representatives of the governments of the world to see.

*RACES OF MANKIND by Ruth Benedict and Gene Weltfish, Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y. 1943. 10 cents. A dramatic presentation of a scientific study of anthropology in simple language.

*SOME OF MY BEST FRIENDS ARE SOLDIERS by Margaret Halsey, New York: Simon and Shuster, 1944. A humorous picture of race relations at the Stage Door Canteen, told in letters.

THE SOUTH: America's Opportunity Number One. Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E., Atlanta 3, Georgia, 1945. 50 cents. A series of important addresses on the South's postwar economy.

THE SPRINGFIELD PLAN, A Photographic Record, by Alexander Alland and James Waterman Wise, New York: Viking, 1945. Excellent photographs and text recording a living plan toward real democracy.

THE STORY OF THE SPRINGFIELD PLAN by Clarence I. Chatto and Alice L. Halligan, New York: Barnes and Nobel, 1945. The official account of Springfield's organized effort to teach its citizens how to live in a democracy. Shows that democracy can be socially learned when it is socially sanctioned.

THEY STILL CARRY ON! Native Fascists: How to Spot Them and Stop Them. Text by U. S. War Department. National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, 205 E. 42nd Street, Room 1613, New York 17, New York, 1945. 10 cents. An illustrated pamphlet of "Army Talk No. 64" which "tells how to spot the native Fascist whether he be professional rabble rouser, senator, cleric, monopolist, grocery clerk, school teacher or your neighbor across the hall."

*TIME BOMB by E. A. Piller, New York: Arco, 1945. A warning to America as to the danger of a fascist explosion. Native fascists and their interlocking organizations exposed and political remedies pointed out.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS. A Fair Employment Practice Handbook by Clarence W. Anderson, Metropolitan Detroit Council on Fair Employment Practice, 906 Transportation Building, Detroit 26, Michigan. Free. Answers to questions most often asked about employment of workers from minority groups.

WHAT AMERICA MEANS TO ME by Pearl Buck, New York: Day, 1942. A collection of speeches and articles by a great champion of human equality which includes the American Negro as well as the peoples of Asia.

WHY RACE RIOTS by Earl Brown, Public Affairs Committeee 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y., 1944. 10 cents. Lessons learned from the 1943 Detroit riots which may be used to prevent riots in any town.

WINDS OF FEAR by Hodding Carter, New York: Farrar and Rinehart, 1944. A novel by a liberal young southerner who sees the fears of white and Negro people living in a small southern town.

WORKING AND FIGHTING TOGETHER, CIO Committee to Abolish Racial Discrimination, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., 1943. 5 cents. Suggestions of what unions can do about the problems of minorities in their own organization.

PERIODICALS

AMERASIA. 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. Monthly: $2.50 a year. Very helpful in understanding the problems of Americans of Oriental ancestry as well as peoples of Asia.

COMMON GROUND. 222 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. Quarterly: $2.00 a year. Official publication of the Common Council for American Unity. Develops an appreciation of what each group has contributed to America.

A MONTHLY SUMMARY OF EVENTS AND TRENDS OF RACE RELATIONS. Department of Social Sciences, Fisk University, Nashville, 8, Tennessee. Free. A summary issued by the Race Relations Divisions of the Julius Rosenwald Fund and the American Missionary Association.

NOW. 1899 W. Jefferson Blvd., Los Angeles 7, California. Semimonthly: $2.50 a year. A popular magazine of all racial groups, emphasizes unity.

THE SOUTHERN PATRIOT. 506 Presbyterian Bldg., Nashville, Tenn. Monthly: $1.00 a year. Official publication of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, composed of liberal and progressive southern leaders—Negro and white.

AMERICAN INDIANS

THE CHANGING INDIAN edited by Oliver La Farge, Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1942. A symposium on the present-day status and problems of American Indians.

CRAZY WEATHER by Charles L. McNichols, New York: Macmillan, 1944. The complex of Mojave Indian desert life as seen through the eyes of a fourteen-year-old white boy.

DELAWARE'S FORGOTTEN FOLK by Clinton A. Weslager, Philadelphia, Pa.: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1943. A study of the people called Moors and Nanticokes who live on the Delmarva Peninsula.

THE INDIAN IN AMERICAN LIFE by G. E. E. Lindguist and others, New York: Friendship Press, 1944. A thought-provoking attempt by experienced workers among American Indians to present against their cultural background the development of American Indians and the efforts of the Indian, the federal government, and the missionaries to solve Indian problems.

***INDIANS ARE PEOPLE, TOO** by Ruth Muskrat Bronson, New York: Friendship Press, 1944. An Indian leader's interpretation of how American Indians see their past and present problems of "growing up in two worlds," and the interdependence of all Americans.

INDIANS OF THE UNITED STATES by Clark Wissler, Garden City, New York; Doubleday, Doran, 1941. An anthropological study of how Indians live today, and of their past and potential contribution to American culture.

INDIAN WARDSHIP. Home Missions Council of North America, 297 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y., 1943. 15 cents. A detailed outline of the history of Indian wardship from 1831 to the present, with the implications pointed up.

THE LAST FRONTIER by Howard Fast, New York: Press of the Readers Club, 1942. A fascinating story about the Cheyenne Indians.

THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN TODAY edited by Charles T. Lorain and Y. F. McIlwraith, Toronto, Canada: University of Toronto Press, 1943. An important background study of Indians in North America. Contains a report of the University of Toronto—Yale University Seminar Conference held in September, 1939.

***SPEAKING OF INDIANS** by Ella Deloria, New York: Friendship Press, 1944. An Indian anthropologist interprets the cultural problems of her people with warmth and understanding.

THIS IS THE INDIAN by Earle F. Dexter, New York: Friendship Press, 1944. 25 cents. Interesting photographs and stories about Indian work, education and missions.

TRAILS OF FRIENDSHIP WITH INDIAN AMERICANS by Mary Garland Taylor, New York: Friendship Press, New York, 1944. A study guide for junior high school groups.

TWENTIETH CENTURY INDIANS by Frances Cooke Macgregor, New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1941. A pictorial presentation of the life of American Indians.

UNCLE SAM'S STEP CHILDREN by Loring B. Priest, New Brunswick, New Jersey, Rutgers University Press, 1942. A study of the policies of the United States in dealing with Indians, 1865-1887.

WHAT KIND OF DEMOCRACY DO YOU WANT? by Dr. Campbell Wycoff, New York: Friendship Press, 1944. 25 cents. A young people's study guide in which Indians are used as a test case for American democracy.

PERIODICALS

THE AMERICAN INDIAN. American Association on Indian Affairs, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y. Quarterly: $5.00 a year, includes membership. Official organ of the American Association on Indian Affairs.

INDIAN TRUTH. Indian Rights Association, Inc., 301 South 17th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Monthly: $2.00 a year includes membership. Official organ of the Indian Rights Association, Inc.

INDIANS AT WORK. Office of Indian Affairs, Chicago 54, Illinois. Bi-monthly. Free. A publication of the U. S. Department of Interior. A News Sheet for Indians and the Indian Service.

AMERICAN MEXICANS

*SLEEPY LAGOON MYSTERY by Guy Endore, Sleepy Lagoon Defense Committee, 129 West Second Street, Los Angeles 12, California. June 1944. 15 cents. The real meaning of the zoot suits riot in Los Angeles.

SPANISH SPEAKING AMERICANS IN THE WAR. Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Washington, D. C. No price. Photographs of Spanish speaking Americans contributing to the war effort in the armed services in factories and on farms.

A CAMERA REPORT ON EL CERRITO, A Typical Spanish-American Community in New Mexico by Irving Rusinow, U. S. Department of Agriculture Misc. Publication No. 479. Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1942. 45 cents. Photographs which show some of the social and economic conditions of Mexican Americans.

FALANGE: The Axis Secret Army in the Americas by Allan Chase, New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1943. The gravity of fascist forces in Latin America and its threat to the United States.

FORGOTTEN PEOPLE. A Study of New Mexicans by George I. Sanchez, Alberquerque, N. M.: The University of New Mexico Press 1940. No price. A study of the social and economic conditions faced by Spanish-speaking Americans in Toas County, New Mexico, presented against an historical background.

*MEXICAN MIGRATORY WORKERS OF SOUTH TEXAS by Selden C. Menefee, Work Projects Administration, Washington: Government Printing Office, 1941. No price. A study of the social and economic conditions of Mexican Americans in Crystal City Texas, "a concentration point of Mexican labor employed not only in spinach but in cotton, onions and sugar beets as well."

AMERICAN NEGROES

ALL AMERICAN by John R. Tunis, New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1942. The story of the Negro in sports.

*AMERICAN NEGROES. A handbook by Edwin R. Embree, New York: Day, 1942. A clear concise introduction to the present-day life of Negroes in the United States. Includes important statistical facts.

AN AMERICAN DILEMMA by Gunnar Myrdal, New York: Harper, 1944. The Swedish scholar who directed the Carnegie Foundation study of the Negro in America, summarizes the studies and draws conclusions which are of great importance.

*THE BLACK AND WHITE OF REJECTIONS FOR MILITARY SERVICE by a Committee for the American Teachers Association, P. O. Box 271, Montgomery, Alabama, 1944. 10 cents. Selective Service figures for rejection on account of education and mental deficiences show that Negro registrants in ten northern and border states ranked higher than white registrants in seven southern states.

BLACK BOY: A record of Childhood and Youth by Richard Wright, New York: Harper 1945. An autobiography of a Negro child whose culture refused him the right to a normal life.

CIO AND THE NEGRO WORKERS TOGETHER FOR VICTORY. Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., 1942. 2 cents. The program of the CIO to end racial discrimination and to build real labor brotherhood.

COLOR, CLASS AND PERSONALITY by Robert L. Sutherland. Washington: American Council on Education, 1942. A summary of the findings of the American Youth Commission studies of Negro youth and a plan for the future.

DIGEST OF MYRDAL'S "AN AMERICAN DILEMMA" by Samuel S. Wyer. Columbus Council for Democracy, Room 7, 9 East Long Street, Columbus 15, Ohio. No price. Important quotations from the long detailed study.

ESSAYS IN THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO by Herbert Aptheker, New York: International Publishers, 1945. The story of the militant struggle of Negroes for freedom and democracy during slavery and after.

***THE NEGRO AND THE WAR** by Earl Brown and George Leighton. Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockfeller Plaza, New York, N. Y., 1942. 10 cents. A forthright account of tensions felt by Negroes because of World War II.

THE NEGRO CARAVAN edited by Sterling A. Brown, Arthur P. Davis and Ulysses Lee, New York: Dryden Press, 1941. Selected writings by American Negroes. An excellent anthology.

NEGRO CHURCHMEN SPEAK TO WHITE CHURCHMEN by a Committee for the Commission on The Church and Minority Peoples, 297 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, New York, November, 1944. 10 cents. A clear call to Christian democrats to live by their basic philosophy.

THE NEGRO IN AMERICA by Maxwell Stewart. Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y., 1944. 10 cents. A summary of Myrdal's "An American Dilemma." Excellent pictographs.

THE NEGRO PEOPLE AND THE COMMUNISTS by Doxey A. Wilkerson. Workers Library Publishers, Inc., P. O. Box 148, Station D., New York 3, N. Y., 1944. 3 cents. The basis of Communist appeal for the support of Negroes.

"THE NEGRO IN THE NORTH DURING WARTIME," Journal of Educational Sociology, January, 1944. 32 Washington Place, New York, N. Y. Excellent articles about the seldom discussed Negroes in the North.

NEW WORLD A'COMING by Roi Ottley, New York: Houghton, Mifflin, 1943. A reporter's analysis of Harlem "the most complex of Negro communities" which the author thinks reflects much of Negro America.

THE NMU FIGHTS JIM CROW by the National Maritime Union, 345 West 17th Street, New York, N. Y., 1944. Free. Describes one of labor's most thrilling stories of interracial unity achieved during this war.

ON CLIPPED WINGS, the story of Jim Crow by William H. Hastie, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 1943. 10 cents. The story of the struggle of Negroes in the armed forces to get training in the air corps and the truth about facilities at Tuskegee.

ORGANIZED LABOR AND THE NEGRO by Herbert Northrup, New York: Harper, 1944. A realistic account of the position of Negroes in labor unions.

THE POLICE AND MINORITY GROUPS by J. E. Weckler and Theo. E. Hall, International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois, 1944. 50 cents. "A program to prevent disorder and to improve relations between different racial, religious, and national groups."

***A RISING WIND** by Walter White, New York: Doubleday, Doran 1945. Race relations in the European theatre of war as seen by the executive secretary of the NAACP.

***THERE ARE THINGS TO DO** by Lillian Smith, Reprinted from South Today. Clayton, Ga. Winter, 1942-43. 5 cents. Specific suggestions for individuals.

***THEY SEEK A CITY** by Arna Bontemps and Jack Conroy, New York: Doubleday, Doran, 1945. The story of the migrations of American Negroes from the South—during slavery, after the Civil War, during World War I, and during World War II—which includes many colorful personalities.

13 AGAINST THE ODDS by Edwin R. Embree, New York: Viking, 1944. Biographical sketches of thirteen outstanding American Negroes: Mary McLeod Bethune, Richard Wright, Charles S. Johnson, Walter White, George Washington Carver, Langston Hughes, Marian Anderson, W. E. B. DuBois, Mordecai W. Johnson, William Grant Still, A. Philip Randolph, Joe Louis, and Paul Robeson.

THIS IS OUR WAR by Afro-American War Correspondents, Baltimore: Afro-American Publishers, 1945. The contributions of Negroes to the prosecution of World War II as seen by Negro newsmen: Ollie Stewart, Vincent Stubbs, Herbert Frisby, Art Carter, Bettye Phillips, and Max Johnson.

***TO STEM THIS TIDE.** A Survey of Racial Tension Areas in the United States, by Charles S. Johnson, Boston: Pilgrim Press, 1943. Factual data about tensions in industry, agriculture, public carriers, housing, politics, "law" and armed forces. The last chapter is devoted to "Post-War Problems in Prospect."

***WHAT THE NEGRO WANTS,** edited by Rayford W. Logan, Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1944. Conservative, liberal and radical Negro leaders tell clearly and forcefully what they think the Negro wants.

PERIODICALS

CONGRESS VUE. 307 Lenox Avenue, New York, N. Y.. Monthly, $1.00 a year. Official publication of the National Negro Congress.

THE CRISIS. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 W. 40th Street, New York, N. Y. Monthly $1.50

a year. Official organ of the N.A.A.C.P. Is concerned mostly with civil rights.

EBONY, 5619 South State Street, Chicago 21, Illinois. Monthly: $3.00 per year. A photographic magazine about Negroes similar to Life magazine.

JOURNAL OF NEGRO EDUCATION. Howard University, Washington, D. C. Quarterly: $3.00 a year. A review of the education of Negroes by educators.

JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY, 1538 Ninth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Quarterly: $4.00 a year. Research in the field of Negro History.

NEGRO DIGEST, 5619 South State Street, Chicago, Illinois. Monthly: $3.00 a year.

OPPORTUNITY, Journal of Negro Life. 1133 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y. Quarterly: $1.50 a year. Official organ of the National Urban League, whose task is getting greater job opportunities for Negroes.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

AFRO AMERICAN, 628 North Eutaw Street, Baltimore 1, Maryland. $4.00 a year.

CHICAGO DEFENDER, 3435 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. $4.00 a year.

NORFOLK JOURNAL AND GUIDE, 719 Olney Road, Norfolk, Virginia. $3.50 a year.

PITTSBURGH COURIER, 2628 Centre Avenue at Francis Street, Pittsburgh 19, Pa. $4.00 a year.

AMERICAN JEWS

AMERICANS ALL, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 100 N. La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, 1944. 10 cents. A brief history of American Jews, the countries from which they came and individuals who have made outstanding contributions.

AMERICAN JEW. A Composite Portrait, edited by Oscar I. Janowsky, New York: Harper, 1942. A collection of articles which include Jewish history, religion, education, achievements, literary expression and community structure.

AMERICAN JEWISH YEARBOOK, Volume 45, 1943-44, Philadelphia, Pa.: Jewish Publication Society of America, 1944. Standard reference book about the Jewish people.

DER FUEHRER by Konrad Heiden, Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, 1944. The story of Hitler's rise to power which includes the use of anti-Semitism as a weapon.

EARTH AND HIGH HEAVEN by Gwethalyn Graham, New York: Lippincott, 1944. A novel of tensions caused by a Gentile-Jew situation within a Canadian family. Excellent analysis of prejudiced thinking.

THE GROWTH OF GOOD WILL by Everett R. Clinchey, National Conference of Christians and Jews, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10 cents. A discussion of inter-faith activity . . . American Protestant, Catholic and Jewish relations.

HISTORY OF BIGOTRY IN THE UNITED STATES by Gustavus Myers, New York: Random House, 1943. Anti-Semitism in the United States from colonial times to now.

HITLER'S TEN-YEAR WAR ON THE JEWS,, edited by Boris Shub, Institute of Jewish Affairs. 330 West 42nd Street, New York, 1943 The extent and degree of Hitler's persecution of Jews, country by country.

JEWISH COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION IN THE UNITED STATES by Morris J. Karpf, New York: Bloch, 1943. A survey of Jewish agencies and activities.

THE MAKING OF THE MODERN JEW by Milton Sternberg, New York: Behrman, 1943. A rabbi uses the history of the Jewish people as background for understanding the present day life of the Jewish people.

OVERCOMING ANTI-SEMITISM by Solomon A. Fineberg, New York; Harper, 1943. A public relations guide written for members of the Jewish community but also helpful to non-Jews in understanding and eradicating anti-Semitism, "the Trojan horse of democracy."

***QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS CONCERNING THE JEW,** Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 100 N. La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, 1942. Free. A handbook of facts and figures relating to the Jews which every student of American life should know.

TO BIGOTRY NO SANCTION. Revised Edition 1944. American Jewish Committee. 386 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 7 cents. A collection of factual answers to anti-Semitic statements.

WHY A JEWISH STATE by Leon Fener, New York: Richard R. Smith, 1942. Zionist arguments for a Jewish state in Palestine.

PERIODICALS

CONGRESS WEEKLY, 1834 Broadway, New York 23, New York. Weekly: $3.00 a year. Official publication of American Jewish Congress.

CONTEMPORARY JEWISH RECORD, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. Bi-monthly. $2.00 a year. Official publication of the American Jewish Committee.

JEWISH FRONTIER, 45 East 17th Street, New York 3, N. Y. Monthly: $3.00 a year. Official organ of the League for Labor Palestine.

NEW CURRENTS, 119 West 57th Street, New York 19, N. Y. Monthly. $3.00 a year. Official Publication of the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists, Inc.

AMERICAN JAPANESE

AMERICAN FIGHTING MEN SPEAK OUT by the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, 2234 Telegraph Avenue, Berkeley 4, California, 1944. 10 cents. Excerpts from speeches and letters by Americans in the armed forces expressing concern that democratic principles be applied to Japanese Americans.

ASIA ON THE MOVE by Bruno Lasker, New York: Henry Holt, 1945. Population pressure, migration and resettlement in Eastern Asia under the influence of the war. Chapter 15, "Policies of Oriental Exclusion," points up the problem in the United States.

***NISEI IN UNIFORM.** U. S. Department of Interior, War Relocation Authority, Washington, D. C. No price. The war records of Japanese Americans showing their devotion to America and gallantry in action.

***OUTCASTS** by Caleb Foote. Fellowship of Reconciliation, 2929 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 15 cents. Best popular presentation of evacuation, relocation and resettlement with attractive photographs. Raises fundamental questions.

PREJUDICE: The Japanese Americans, a Symbol of Racial Intolerance by Carey McWilliams, Boston: Little, Brown, 1944. The story of the Japanese Americans by a democrat well qualified to speak.

WHAT ABOUT OUR JAPANESE AMERICANS? by Carey McWilliams. Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y., 1944. 10 cents. The story of evacuation and relocation.

PERIODICALS

NEWS LETTER. Japanese American Committee for Democracy, 72 West 52nd Street, New York 19, N. Y. Monthly: $1.00 a year. Official publication of the Japanese American Committee for Democracy.

THE PACIFIC CITIZEN, 415 Beacon Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. A weekly publication on the Japanese American Citizens League $2.50 a year.

AMERICAN CHINESE

FATHER AND GLORIOUS DESCENDANT by Pardee Lowe, Boston: Little, Brown, 1943. A delightful novel about an American of Chinese ancestry who grew up in California, but who became a globe-trotter.

TWO LANDS FOR MING by Stanley Chin and Virginia Fowler, New York: Scribner, 1945. Experiences of a Chinese boy born of American parents who lived both in China and San Francisco.

Single Copies Free Quantity Orders: $3.00 per hundred

FUTURE RELEASE PLEASE NOTE DATE

RECEIVED JUN 9 1947 Southern Regional Council

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Information Division
Press Section
Tel. RE 6700
Brs. 2528-4860

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1947

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* NOTE TO EDITORS: The following material, covering the activi- *
* ties of Negro soldiers and civilian personnel employed by the War *
* Department, originated with Army Public Information Officers in the *
* Continental United States and overseas. Please note release date. *
* *

30 NEGRO OFFICERS WIN REGULAR ARMY COMMISSIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C.--Thirty Negroes were among the 9,209 officers selected for Regular Army commissions under the War Department's second Regular Army Integration Program, it was announced last week. The appointees were among the second increment of the 1947 program and brought to a total of 66 the number of Negroes selected as Regular Army Officers since the first program began in the summer of 1946.

The first group of Negro officers selected in June, 1946 numbered 31. An additional five were selected in January, 1947.

The Negro officers appointed in this latest increment are:

NAME	ADDRESS	TEMPORARY GRADE	PERMANENT GRADE	*BRANCH
Ainsworth, Jess W.	181 Lakeshore Dr. Chicago, Ill.	1st Lt.	1st Lt.	AC
Barrett, Walter D. S.	1021 W. Horak St. Salisbury, N.C.	Capt.	Capt.	CH
Baugh, Howard E.	939 Lee Ave. Petersburg, Va.	Capt.	1st Lt.	AC
Carter, Herbert E.	613 109th St. Amory, Miss.	Capt.	1st Lt.	AC
Carter, Richard B.	270 Asbury Pk. Village Asbury Park, N.J.	1st Lt.	1st Lt.	AC
Clark, Thomas M.	1829 Presstman St. Baltimore, Md.	Capt.	1st Lt.	AC

MORE

NAME	ADDRESS	TEMPORARY GRADE	PERMANENT GRADE	BRANCH
Collier, Francis B.	1340 Harmon St. Berkeley, Calif.	1st Lt.	1st Lt.	AC
Davison, Frederic E.	920 "S" St., N.W. Washington, D. C.	Major	1st Lt.	INF
Downing, Alvin J.	715 W. 8th St. Jacksonville, Fla.	1st Lt.	1st Lt.	AC
Elsberry, Joseph D.	114 W. Washington Blvd. Sangston, Okla.	1st Lt.	Capt.	AC
Hayes, Harold C.	82 W. Rulland Sq. Boston, Mass.	1st Lt.	1st Lt.	AC
Haywood, Vernon V.	902 Manlen St. Raleigh, N.C.	Capt.	1st Lt.	AC
Jones, Hubert L.	2549 Franklin St. Denver, Colo.	Capt.	1st Lt.	AC
Kennedy, Elmore M., Jr.	1920 N. 23rd St. Philadelphia, Pa.	Capt.	1st Lt.	AC
Manning, Albert H., Jr.	269 Cemetary St. Spartanburg, S.C.	Capt.	1st Lt.	AC
Mattison, William T.	1213 Markham St. Conway, Ark.	Major	1st Lt.	AC
Phears, William D.	3415 Williams St. Inkster, Mich.	1st Lt.	1st Lt.	AC
Roberts, George S.	317 Quarry Ave. Fairmont, W. Va.	Lt. Col.	1st Lt.	AC
Shelton, Donald A.	4226 Fergus St. Cincinnati, Ohio	1st Lt.	1st Lt.	AC
Smith, Lewis C.	1052 Serrano Ave. Los Angeles	Capt.	1st Lt.	AC
Stevenson, Dudley W.	231 Rhode Island Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C.	Capt.	1st Lt.	AC
Suggs, John J.	617 Owen Ave. Detroit, Mich.	1st Lt.	1st Lt.	AC
Taylor, Lloyd R. V.	2112 First St., N.E. Washington, D. C.	1st Lt.	1st Lt.	AC
Taylor, Paulus C.	456 Gay St. Danville, Va.	Capt.	1st Lt.	AC

MORE

NAME	ADDRESS	TEMPORARY GRADE	PERMANENT GRADE	BRANCH
Taylor, Ulysses S., Jr.	P.O. Box 15 Kaufman, Texas	Capt.	1st Lt.	AC
Watson, Dudley M.	1144 Fair Ave. Columbus, Ohio	Capt.	1st Lt.	AC
Williams, Arthur F.	875 N. 41st St. Philadelphia, Pa.	1st Lt.	1st Lt.	AC
Williams, Charles I.	224 N. Cole St. Lima, Ohio	Capt.	1st Lt.	AC
Williams, R. W., Jr.	515 Jefferson St. Americus, Ga.	Capt.	1st Lt.	INF
Wilson, Theodore A.	47 Patton Ave. Roanoke, Virginia	Capt.	1st Lt.	AC

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GENERAL EISENHOWER AWARDS DIPLOMAS
TO GRADUATES OF ARMY INFORMATION SCHOOL

CARLISLE BARRACKS, Pennsylvania--One Negro officer and six enlisted men of two graduating classes at the Carlisle Barracks Army Information School were recently presented diplomas by General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower upon the successful completion of training which qualified them as Public Information officers, and assistants to Troop Information officers.

Among 159 officer-graduates to receive the diplomas which marked their qualification as Public Information officers was First Lieutenant Arthur Terry, Columbus, Ohio. Presently assigned to the 25th Infantry Regiment at Fort Benning, Georgia, Lieutenant Terry saw service during the Po Valley campaign in Italy.

Six of the enlisted men who pursued a one-month course which prepared them as assistants to Troop Information officers were Negroes. Prepared to assist in the job of making the American soldier "the best informed soldier in the world" were: First Sergeant Ernest Wilson, Jr., New Orleans, Louisiana, stationed at Camp Campbell, Kentucky; Master Sergeant William S. Harris, New York, New York, assigned at Fort Lewis, Washington; Master Sergeant Albert L. Burton, Shreveport, Louisiana, on duty at Fort Riley, Kansas; Staff Sergeant John A. Malone, Norristown, Pennsylvania, of Fort Lewis, Washington; Corporal Howard Jester, Camp Hood, Texas and Corporal Peter Guidry, Beaumont, Texas, serving at Fort Riley, Kansas.

Other prominent military guests to witness the presentation of diplomas were Lieutenant General J. Lawton Collins, Chief of Army Information and Major General Manton S. Eddy, Commanding General of the Second Army.

MORE

* AC - Air Corps; INF - Infantry; CH - Chaplain.

MAJOR STEVE G. DAVIS IS FIRST NEGRO
OFFICER TO EARN GENERAL STAFF BADGE

WASHINGTON, D. C.--Major Steve G. Davis, Chicago, Illinois, last week became the first Negro officer in the history of the United States Army to earn the coveted War Department General Staff Identification Badge for having served over a year as a detailed member of the General Staff Corps assigned to the War Department General Staff.

Major Davis was assigned to the G-1 (Personnel and Administration) Division of the General Staff in February, 1946, shortly after returning to the United States from Italy and became at that time the first Negro officer to be given a General Staff assignment.

A training officer with the 92nd Division's 600th Field Artillery Battalion during the war, Major Davis served 14 months in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations and was awarded two Battle Stars for his participation in the Po Valley and North Apennines actions.

He was serving with the 184th Field Artillery Battalion of the Chicago National Guard when he was called to active duty in January, 1941. In June, 1942, he successfully completed the advanced course for Field Artillery officers at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. He is a graduate of Lewis Institute and the University of Chicago.

The General Staff Identification Badge, to be worn on the right upper pocket of the service coat, consists of the coat of arms of the United States, of gold or gold colored metal, superimposed on a five-pointed black enameled star, two inches in diameter. In each reentrant angle of the star are three transparent green enameled laurel leaves.

The badge was authorized in August, 1933 for wear only by officers of the United States Army who performed service for not less than one year as a detailed member of the General Staff and who have received from the Chief of Staff a certificate of eligibility to wear the badge.

The purpose of the badge, which may be worn as a permanent part of the authorized wearer's uniform regardless of assignment, is to enhance the prestige and desireability of detail in the War Department General Staff and to serve as an incentive to officers of the Army in performing duties relating to the formulation and coordination of basic principles, concepts and plans for the military program of the War Department.

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FOUR NEGRO SOLDIERS AMONG STUDENTS
AT THEATER TRAINING CENTER IN ROME

LEGHORN, Italy--Four Negro enlisted men were included in a group of 23 American soldiers who recently departed Leghorn, Italy, by military train to attend a six-week course of training in the U.S. Army's non-commissioned officers school at the Mediterranean Theater Training Center in Rome.

MORE

All members of the Regular Army, the students were carefully selected from units assigned to the Port of Leghorn, a member command of the Mediterranean Theater headquarters. The course of instruction is designed to equip the selected non-commissioned personnel for further advancement in grade.

Departing with the group were Technician Third Grade Donald Wade, Corona, Long Island, assigned to the 870th Quartermaster Laundry Company; Corporal Joe Fisher, Spiro, Oklahoma, a member of the 3330th Transportation Corps Truck Company; Technician Fifth Grade Freddie L. Wills, Hillsboro, Texas, of the 689th Port Company and Private First Class Bayliss E. Wright, Kansas City, Missouri, assigned to the 90th Military Police Company.

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NEGRO WACS SERVING
AT EIGHT DUTY STATIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C.--Nine Negro WAC officers and 366 enlisted women were serving at eight posts of duty throughout the continental United States on May 1, the War Department has announced. The groups ranged in size from a detachment of two enlisted women on duty at the Valley Forge General Hospital, Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, to a squadron of two officers and 206 enlisted women serving at Camp Beale, California.

The second largest detachment of Negro WAC personnel was assigned to Lockbourne Air Base, Columbus, Ohio, Commanded by two officers the Air Force detachment numbered 103 enlisted persons. Two officers and 52 enlisted women comprised another Air Force WAC detachment at Geiger Field, Spokane, Washington. Negro Wacs were first assigned to duty with Air Force units in May, 1944 when a group was stationed at the Sioux City Army Air Base, Sioux City, Iowa.

A survey of Negro WAC assignments on May 1 reveals that, in addition to the above assignments, one officer was stationed at Fitzsimmons General Hospital, Denver, Colorado, and two enlisted women served at the Letterman General Hospital, California on that date.

On duty in the Washington Military District with the War Department were Major Harriet West, ranking Negro Wac on active duty, and Captain Jean Childs, who is assigned to the Army Medical Center, Walter Reed General Hospital.

Wac personnel are performing a diverse number of specialties in their present employment. A typical cross-section of duties in which the Negro Wac is engaged include the following; surgical technicians; photographers; medical technicians; X-ray technicians; postal clerks; movie projectionists; parachute riggers; administrative specialists; clerk-typists and automobile equipment operators.

In June, 1943, 105 officers and 3056 enlisted women represented the peak strength of Negro WAAC, (Women's Army Auxiliary Corps), personnel. Following redesignation of the WAAC as the Women's Army Corps, WACs, Negro strength in the corps reached its highest point of 120 officers and 3,920 enlisted personnel in December, 1944.

MORE

NEGRO UNIT RESPONSIBLE FOR SECURITY
OF HUGE QUARTERMASTER DEPOT IN ITALY

LEGHORN, Italy--Security of the huge 61st Quartermaster Depot, largest storehouse of U. S.Army supplies in the Mediterranean Theater, is the job of some 230 members of the 870th Laundry Company, a Negro Quartermaster unit which gave up its laundry duties recently to guard the more than two and a half miles of warehouses here.

Millions of dollars of Quartermaster supplies are stored in the depot which during the war served the Fifth Army and which is now the Quartermaster headquarters for the Mediterranean Theater.

Situated eight miles outside this city, along the main highway to Pisa to the north, the depot is guarded day and night. A surrendered enemy personnel stockade is included in the guarded area.

Installations at the depot include a bakery, bakers and cooks school and ice cream plant, in addition to a number of Quartermaster dumps. A motion picture theater, Army post exchange and chapel make the depot resemble a large Army post in the U. S.

The duties of the 870th Laundry Company are for the most part, routine, but require alertness and attention to the general and special orders which each man learns before appearing on his post.

Captain Frederick D. Coleman of Little Rock, Arkansas, commands the 870th Laundry Company. Master Sergeant Edward B. Lee of South Orange, New Jersey, acts as the first sergeant of the company.

END

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OUR NEGRO VETERANS

BY CHARLES G. BOLTÉ AND LOUIS HARRIS

OUR NEGRO VETERANS

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and LOUIS HARRIS

OUT of every major war in our nation's history has come progress for the American Negro. Yet each war has been followed by a reaction which wiped out many of the gains. In each case there has been a clash between those who have raised their standards of living, who have opened new channels of opportunity, and those who want to turn back the clock to prewar conditions.

The American Revolution saw the rise of a brisk, mercantile society and a Jeffersonian outlook in the North. The combination removed all vestiges of slavery from the North. But not long after, the booming cotton market gave rise to the plantation system which firmly implanted slavery in the South for the greater part of another century.

The material in this pamphlet is based on a series of surveys made by the Bureau of the Census, the National Urban League, the Southern Regional Council, and the American Veterans Committee.

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The Civil War gave the Negro formal emancipation, the right to bear arms for his country, and partial political franchise. But the postwar reaction severely curtailed the new-found political freedom and reduced Negroes to economic serfdom.

The First World War opened Northern industry to Negro workers for the first time. More than a million Negroes migrated to industrial centers. Although the standard of living in the urban North was depressed by all-Negro slum districts, life was better than it had been under peonage and tenancy in the South. The postwar protest inevitably came, subsequent unemployment produced race tensions and serious riots, and Negroes were segregated in the North more strictly than before.

Today, Negro veterans of World War II find themselves in a similar crisis. No longer are Negro troops and war workers of strategic military importance. The need for using every human and material resource to win the war has passed. The bargaining strength of the Negro population as a whole has been reduced. Greater difficulty is encountered in combating such race terror groups as the Columbians and the Ku Klux Klan.

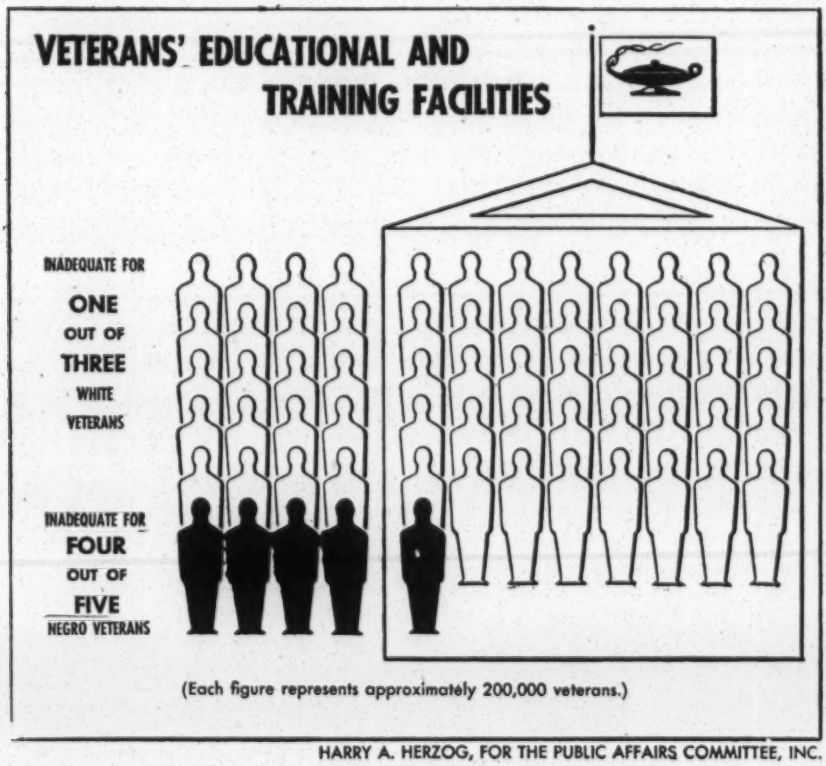
Veteran's Problems Intensified for Negroes

Each difficulty confronting veterans as a whole is intensified for Negro veterans. Veterans generally want jobs that pay more; Negro veterans desperately need jobs of any kind. Veterans need housing; the Negro is always in dire need of housing. One out of three white veterans cannot find adequate educational and training facilities; four out of five Negro veterans are faced with most unsatisfactory educational and training opportunities. The Negro veteran meets greater obstacles than the non-Negro veteran at every turn for one reason: his skin is darker.

What happens to the Negro veteran today and in the next five years is important to the nation. America is at the crossroads in its pattern of race relations. The Negro veteran has seen more of the world than the rest of his people; he is the first to seek a new voice at the polls in hitherto white primaries; he is firmer in demanding better jobs than have been available to Negroes in the past; his potential contribution to the nation is greater in terms of leadership. He is also more likely to suffer violence

for carrying the torch of the Negro postwar protest against discrimination in America.

The Negro veteran is old enough to have killed men in battle and young enough to look forward to a whole lifetime of adult-



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hood. He wants very simple things in life: a good job, educational and vocational guidance, better housing, and a little self-respect. He knows that returning veterans were supposed to find these things. He knows they exist in this land of ours. But he does not find them. He is different from other veterans only because whatever he is seeking in life is harder for him to attain, whatever obstacles lie in his path are more difficult to overcome.

WHERE OUR NEGRO VETERANS LIVE

ONE out of every thirteen veterans of World War II is a Negro. Of the 1,154,486 Negro veterans 1,029,946, or 89 per cent, have their homes either in the thirteen Southern states or the big urban centers of the North. Almost two-thirds of them are in the South, with twice as many in the cities and small towns as are on the farms. Of the 26 per cent in the North, almost all are crowded in the confines of the overpopulated Negro districts. A recent study pointed out that if all the population of the country were as concentrated as the Negro population is in Harlem, the entire 140,000,000 men, women, and children in America could live in New York City.

Northward Migration

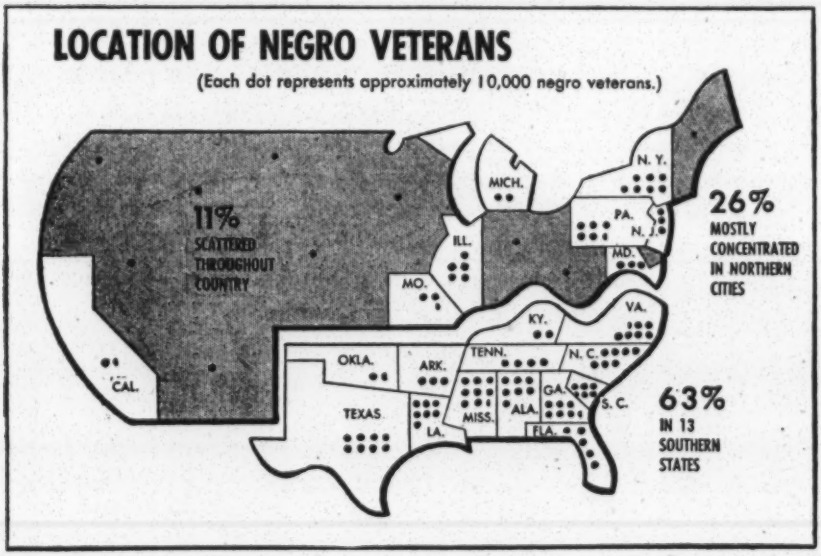
Negro veterans have been moving from the South to the North and West since V-J Day. Approximately one out of every ten Negro veterans, or some 75,000, has left the South. The main reasons for this migration have been:

1. The lack of jobs that pay over $20 weekly.
2. The lack of a sense of "belonging" to Southern communities.
3. The lack of schools and training facilities.
4. The lack of recreational facilities.
5. The lack of housing.
6. The promise of greater opportunity in the North and West.
7. The promise of new industrial development in the West.
8. The promise of greater "equality" in the North.
9. The desire to see the country.
10. The desire for a change of any kind.

Restless, ambitious, with a newly acquired sense of mobility, young Negro veterans have migrated chiefly to the West. Almost inevitably, however, they have gravitated to cities where they trade the slow-moving undercurrent of Southern frustration for the hemmed-in restriction of the Negro ghetto. Trusting only members of their own race, Negro veterans seek other Negroes

when they migrate. Yet, for all of the overcrowded, slum-filled conditions they find in Northern cities, Negro veterans probably have a greater chance there of attaining security and opportunity than they did in their previous homes.

Most of the Negro veterans will undoubtedly remain in the South. They will stay there because in most cases they were born



there and have family attachments and responsibilities there. Most of them are unable to afford moving to another part of the country. In many cases, they live in such ignorance and poverty that they never even consider the possibility of moving. A considerable number of Negroes believe that the colored people should remain in the South and "see it through." More progressive Negroes hold, however, that their only hope as a race lies in a widespread scattering to all parts of the country where assimilation and acceptance will come more readily. The latter group may be right in evaluating the best interests of their people. But the bulk of the Negro veterans face an uncertain future south of the Mason-Dixon line.

Where Negro Veterans Are Concentrated

Apart from Washington, D. C., where they constitute 25 per cent of the veteran population, Negro veterans are most heavily concentrated in the following states, where the percentage of veterans who are Negro is as shown: Louisiana, 27.6 per cent; Alabama, 24 per cent; Florida, 22.7 per cent; Georgia, 21.4 per cent; Mississippi, 38.5 per cent; and South Carolina, 28.1 per cent. These figures are to be contrasted with the over-all percentage of only 7.7 per cent of Negro personnel in the armed forces. It is in these areas that the greatest number of lynchings of Negro veterans have taken place; it is here that the most Negro veterans are unemployed; that the poorest educational facilities exist; and segregation is most drastically enforced. Here also exists the greatest amount of poverty. There are large numbers of Negroes in North Carolina, New York, and Texas, but in these latter states the ratio of whites to Negroes is higher and the level of living is slightly less depressed.

The Challenge

The problems, then, which the Negro veterans must face—and which all America must solve if we are to meet our obligation of citizenship to over a million men and women who served in World War II—are the problems which the South and the urban centers of the North raise. Each is peculiar unto itself, steeped in the traditions and folkways of the region. The pace in each is different. The degree of progress is different. But the central issue is the same in all areas: How can economic and educational discrimination be ended in our lifetime?

WARTIME GAINS

LIKE all of the men who fought in the recent war, Negro veterans came back home with a wide range of experience. Over two-thirds of those in the Army had been overseas and had seen the way people of other lands live. Many had been to France and England where they had been accepted by civil populations

without discrimination. Many were embittered over the menial tasks to which they had been assigned. They resented being kept from combat after having sailed to the battlefronts. In the Army over 70 per cent of all overseas Negro troops were assigned to unskilled duties behind the lines; in the Navy 90 per cent were assigned to such tasks as stewards, cooks, mess boys, and seamen.

Yet they had moved out of their homes and seen new faces and new habits for the first time. They had learned many new skills which could be applied to civilian life. Although Negro veterans found conditions at home no worse than when they went away to war, they were far more restless and dissatisfied when they returned to civilian life.

Among Negro Civilians

In the North, particularly in the Northeast and Midwest, there was greater prosperity among Negroes than ever before. More skilled jobs were being held down by Negroes; wage rates were higher; and public indignation against discrimination had grown. The Negro had shown himself to be able and skilled as a worker, and nothing has done more to help his status than this demonstration of competence. Scarcely a public official in the North could afford openly to look down upon the Negro people. There was tension in the great urban centers where Negro districts were spilling into formerly all-white districts, where overcrowded living conditions gave outlet to latent prejudices. But there had been a definite and important improvement in race relations.

The Fight for Citizenship

In the South, the traditional caste system was feeling the effect of Northern protest. A larger number of Southern whites and Negroes—many of them veterans—were becoming conscious of the injustice of the traditional pattern of segregation, though the group was still a small minority. The South as a whole was becoming conscious of the race problem instead of merely accepting the double standard. A wave of violence swept the least enlightened areas.

During the height of the primaries in 1946, at which Negro veterans took the lead in bringing out a record Negro vote, six Negro veterans were lynched. All six slayings occurred between July 20 and August 8, 1946. In addition, a number of colored veterans disappeared around registration time in the fifteen Southern states. Many left the region because of threats; the bodies of others were found floating in the Mississippi River or mutilated in the woods.

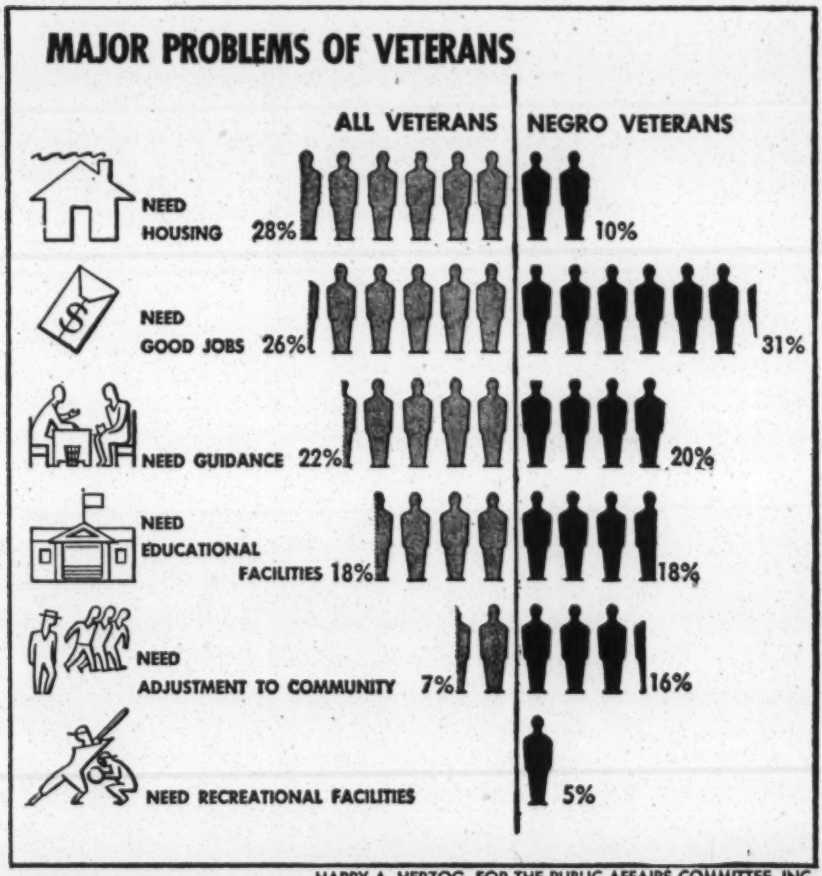
The South was reacting to the postwar protest, as it had after the first World War: resisting the general, nation-wide rise in living conditions among Negroes, attempting desperately to hold color lines fast. But many white veterans as well as their Negro comrades-in-arms had broadened their outlook. With distances shortened, with widespread use of aircraft and modern communications, the more liberal and less discriminatory North was moving physically closer to and having greater influence on the South.

WHAT THE NEGRO VETERAN WANTS

THE way in which the white South and the North allow the Negro veteran to exercise his rights as a citizen will shape the whole future of the Negro in America for this generation. The needs of Negro veterans are essentially the needs of all Negroes, but the veterans have a greater chance of fulfilling them. A special survey of some sixty-seven communities, mainly in the South, reflects the special problems of the Negro veteran and the difficulties he faces in solving them. The accompanying chart points up, for example, the difference between opportunities for white and Negro veterans.

Housing

Although housing for Negro veterans has had a relatively low priority, Negro veterans need houses more than any group in the population. But the shortage of homes has been no more acute than the shortage in jobs—that is, real jobs paying more than $20 a week. And, until they can find jobs with decent wages, Negroes simply cannot afford to buy homes or pay higher rentals.



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Jobs

It is distressing to find jobs the number one problem of Negro veterans at a period when employment in the nation is soaring to new heights. The reason is twofold: first, Negro veterans want jobs that are more than menial; second, most employers and many unions refuse to lift racial barriers to employment. Negro veterans want to develop skills, to get better jobs. The Negro veteran has not only been unable to find better jobs, but he has had no place to go for advice on where to seek them.

Education and Training

Where Negro veterans have sought to enter college under the GI Bill, or have attempted to find an on-the-job or on-the-farm training program, they have found that the educational and training facilities were overcrowded, understaffed, or simply nonexistent. The overcrowding encountered by the 1,800,000 veterans who have applied for schools has been particularly serious for Negro veterans. Most white colleges have strict quotas for Negroes, and Negro colleges are small and few in number.

For practical purposes, Negro veterans have been treated as second-class citizens, regardless of their rights under the law.

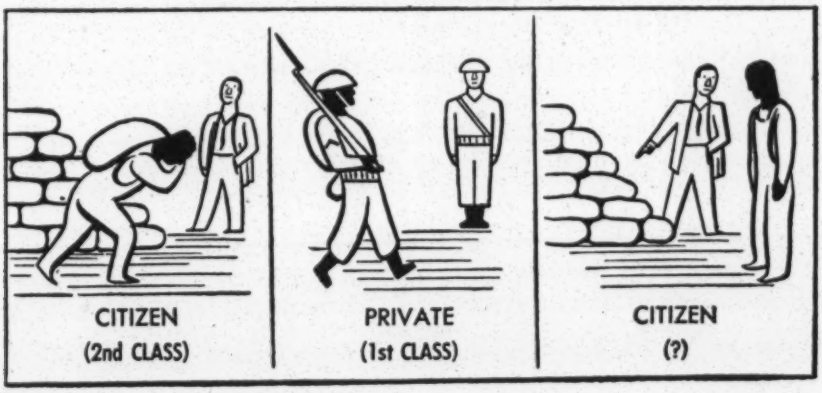
GOOD JOBS—NO. 1 NEED

DESPITE the handicaps listed above, the Negro veterans have many advantages never before enjoyed by a large Negro group. They have been aided tremendously by the GI Bill of Rights, particularly the provision of fifty-two weeks of unemployment compensation at $20 weekly. Without this readjustment allowance, Negro veterans would probably have been forced to return to their old jobs as menial workers at wages of ten to fifteen dollars weekly. Actually only 15 per cent of all Negro veterans returned to the jobs they had prior to the war. Those on farms did not want to go back to a sharecropper's existence. Those in small towns working in unskilled jobs in mills or in low-paying cigarette factories wanted a future with greater promise. The "52–20 club," as the veterans call the unemployment compensation, has given Negro veterans an opportunity to look around before taking a job.

Many Negro soldiers and sailors visited war-boom cities while in the armed forces. They talked with many of the Negro workers who had been up-graded and had learned skills in war production. Negro war workers jumped from a total of .6 per cent to 6 per cent in skilled categories in the two years from 1942 to 1944. In the industrialized North, Negro veterans knew that precedents had been broken, that some of the race barriers to employment had been broken down. They were determined to

obtain good jobs or the training that would eventually provide them with better employment. The "52–20 club" permitted them to wait it out.

For the first year after V-J Day, an average of approximately 15 per cent of all Negro veterans were receiving unemployment compensation. But this does not take into account the nearly 35 per cent who shifted their jobs every few months.

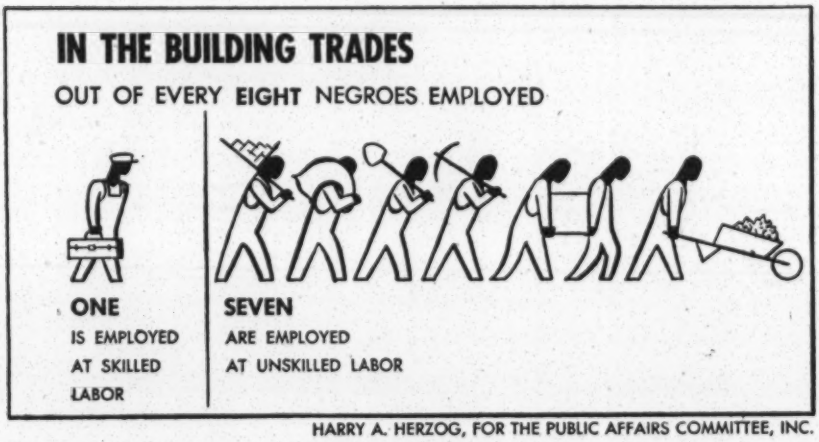


Jobs Aplenty—At Low Pay

In forty-one out of sixty-seven towns and cities surveyed, the desire for better jobs ranked first among all needs. In most places Negro veterans have found only menial old-line Negro jobs offered. In Arkansas, for example, 95 per cent of the placements made by the USES for Negroes were for service and unskilled jobs. A survey in Georgia concludes, "Jobs are aplenty but at low pay and in unattractive work. In town after town, it is being found that Negro veterans are being offered jobs at twelve, fifteen, eighteen, or twenty-odd dollars a week. A large proportion of the men can show industrial or army experience at work better than common labor, and they are therefore entitled to draw the readjustment allowances. This is 'rocking chair' money." Even in the West, where many Negro veterans have gone in the hope of better wages, figures for October 1946 showed 12 per cent of Negro veterans were receiving unemployment com-

pensation. For the first half of 1946, unemployment ran 11 per cent higher among former Negro service men than it did among white veterans.

On the whole, Negro veterans have been accepted in new small businesses rather than large ones. In industries which have large plant units, race lines are usually settled; a firm policy of



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nonemployment is normal. But many small shops in new industries, particularly in the service and repair fields, have successfully employed Negro veterans.

Discrimination in the Building Trades

An example of an industry which badly needs skilled workers but bars Negro veterans is the building trades. With a construction boom of unprecedented proportions, the industry needs some 1,500,000 workers. There are thousands of trained Negro construction workers who were electricians, plumbers, sheet metal workers, carpenters, and other mechanics in the Army and Navy. Yet, except for work as common laborers and hod-carriers, Negro veterans are virtually banned from the industry. Only four cities out of twenty-one surveyed by J. A. Thomas of the National Urban League had an adequate training program for veterans in the building trades.

Take, for example, Negro carpenters. Although more than 24,000 of them were trained in the Army, not more than 5 per cent of these have been employed as carpenters since returning to civilian life. The discriminatory practices of the AFL craft unions is chiefly responsible for the inability of Negro veterans to find skilled jobs in the building trades. Chief offenders are the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the United Association of Journeymen, Plumbers, and Steamfitters which virtually shut out all Negroes from membership. These unions serve as hiring agents in their trades. Continuation of their policy of discrimination automatically cuts off all Negro veterans from these jobs. If the construction industry were to expand its labor force to its full needs, it alone could furnish employment for almost all Negro veterans. The outlook, however, is a dismal one. The building industry will continue to hang out a shingle which says "No Negroes wanted here."

Apprentice Training

In view of the lack of skilled and semiskilled labor in the South, Negro veterans are seeking training in trades. They are particularly anxious to enroll in an apprenticeship or on-the-job training program. Part of this demand for job training comes from the failure to find decent full-time employment. Part is a positive desire for self-improvement and a better life. Successful apprentice-training programs have been set up for carpenters, plasterers, and brickmasons. In each case, the program has been worked out because strong Negro locals of unions have pushed the training. Three Southern cities—Memphis, New Orleans, and Augusta—have developed a significant apprentice program in these three trades. In the North, Boston, Chicago, New York, and Philadelphia have begun apprentice programs. This apprentice training can be considered a success only in comparison with the dearth of opportunity for the training of Negroes that previously existed. Even in the best programs, white veterans have outnumbered Negro veterans about fifty to one. In electrical, sheet metal, plumbing, machinist, and other crafts, no Negro veterans are receiving apprentice training. As long as the federal and state governments' apprentice-training divisions refuse to

give special consideration to locating Negro veterans in training programs, and as long as unions and employers pursue a policy of shutting out all Negroes, apprentice training will not be a real hope for thousands.

On-the-Job Training

Potentially the most valuable provision of the GI Bill for Negro veterans is on-the-job training. This training is not limited to the crafts as is the apprentice training, and the government pays the veteran a subsistence allowance while he is learning a job. The record, however, is not impressive. Out of a total of 102,200 receiving on-the-job training in twelve Southern states, only 7,700 were Negroes. Only one out of twelve veterans receiving this training is a Negro, although one veteran out of three in the area is colored. A major obstacle to the development of job-training programs for Negroes has been the attitude of state departments of education, who have to approve all programs. Many of these departments have followed tradition in conceiving of all training programs and schooling as being segregated, and have assumed that the on-the-job training-program is "for whites only." The programs that have been most successful for Negroes have been in small repair and maintenance shops employing small numbers of men, where each individual has a better chance of being judged as an individual according to his ability and capacity to learn rather than by the color of his skin.

On-the-Farm Training

On-the-farm training has been even less successful. It has usually been limited to owners and tenants, while most Negro veterans come from families who are either sharecroppers or laborers. The program is highly decentralized and the white landholding interests who direct the training in many areas do not seem to be inclined to train Negroes to operate farms which they might some day own. Out of 28,000 veterans who have received on-the-farm training in the South, only 3,500, or approximately 11 per cent, are Negro veterans. Thus, only 1 per

cent of the 350,000 Negro veterans who were drafted from farms have received training for this vocation at government expense.

Vocational and Trade Schools

Vocational and trade schools also present a disappointing picture. A survey of fifty key cities by the Urban League revealed that only eleven cities had any formal vocational or technical training facilities. Only Baltimore, Maryland, and Washington, D. C., among those cities with segregated school systems, had satisfactory schools which Negro veterans could attend. In cities where color lines were not drawn, Negro veterans were able to attend only the industrial arts departments of high schools. These give only a general training which is not applicable to a specific job. Negro veterans attending trade schools have been particularly anxious to get training in radio and electrical work, machine shop and mechanics, business training, carpentry and woodwork, and commercial photography. These trades have been almost entirely closed to Negroes.

Substandard Courses

Because of the limited training opportunities, a number of individuals and groups have set up special vocational training courses for Negro veterans. Although these courses have, in every case, been approved by the Department of Education in the respective states, it is doubtful if many of them meet minimum standards for this type of training. In the absence of other opportunities, the Negro veteran may easily be exploited.

In view of these conditions, it can be readily understood why so many Negro veterans have remained in the "52–20 clubs." Shut out of industry after industry, offered only old-line Negro jobs at low pay, unable to obtain a workable job-training program, it is surprising that the Negro veterans have not given up the struggle for advancement. But most of them are patiently seeking to take advantage of each new job opening, each new opportunity to become better citizens. The responsibility lies with white America to see that the gates of economic opportunity are opened to Negroes.

HOMES FOR NEGRO VETERANS

ALL veterans agree there is no place like home—if you have one. The housing situation remains acute for 4,000,000 veterans. It is worse for Negro veterans. Not more than 100,000 Negro veterans can afford to pay for the homes built under the Veterans Emergency Housing Program. In the South, for every four units being constructed for white veterans, only one is being built for Negro veterans although the ratio of white to Negro veterans is two to one.

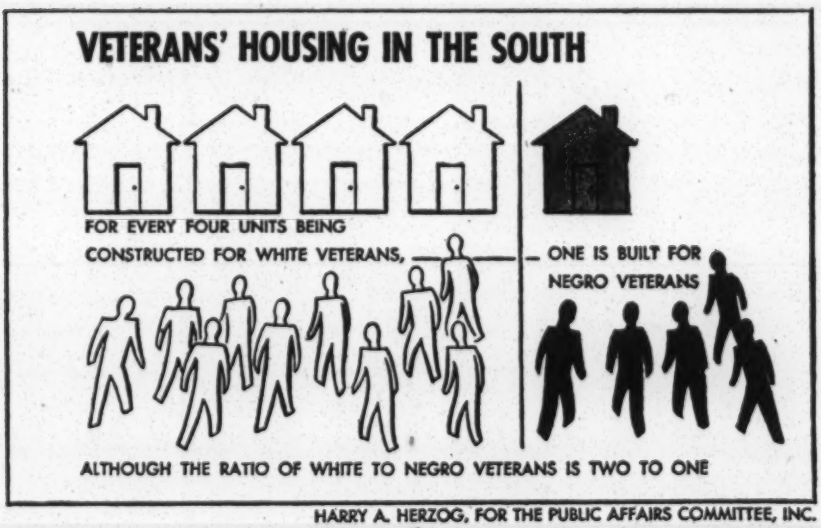
The Negro veteran in the South is eager both to buy and to rent new homes. This is probably a reflection of his discontent with life in his prewar home as compared with life in Army barracks. It is part of his general feeling of unrest and the desire for a change for the better which affects all Negro veterans. The Negro veteran cannot afford, on the average, however, more than $30 or $35 a month rent, nor a purchase price, on the average, over $4,000. Since it is impossible to build for less than $6,500 and to rent new houses at less than $60 per month, the Negro veteran must look to public, low-cost housing for housing within his means. This will continue to be the case until the general income level of Negro veterans is raised to the level of other veterans.

Negro veterans by and large have not been able to buy houses at the high prices which have prevailed since V-J Day. They need rental housing—at low rents. That the need of Negroes for housing is more acute than that of the general public is borne out in the 1940 general housing census. This showed that while the house of one white family out of four was substandard, one Negro family out of three had substandard housing.

Government-sponsored low-cost housing projects, which offer rentals within the present price range of Negro veterans, undoubtedly offer the greatest hope. But if wartime governmental policy is any indication, Negro veterans may not obtain their share of such housing. In the building of defense housing, only 2 per cent of the units were allocated to Negro families. Of the 200,000 public units which Congress authorized to be built in 1946–1947, Negro veterans will do well to get 10,000 or 15,000.

Discrimination in Housing Costs

Rents have jumped more for Negro dwellings since 1936 than for white. Today, the Negro veteran and his family receive considerably less for their housing dollars than the white veteran or any group in the white population. This can be readily seen in the overpopulated Negro ghettos of Northern cities and the



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increased population in the Negro districts of Southern communities.

Steep increases in rents are not the only disadvantage Negro veterans have to face in meeting their housing needs. In every kind of home financing with the exception of government-sponsored HOLC and FHA mortgages, Negroes have had to pay higher interest rates. And, in many cases, commercial banking institutions have used high interest rates as a means of enforcing restrictive covenants for keeping Negroes out of predominantly white areas.

As Dr. Frank Horne, director of the Race Relations Division of the National Housing Agency, has pointed out: "The privilege of being a Negro comes at a high premium in the current real-estate and financial market."

Fewer New Houses

Current plans for veterans' housing in eight Southern states allot only 21 per cent of the new homes to Negroes although one-third of the veteran population is Negro. Tennessee is the only state where the proportion of houses for Negro veterans exceeds the proportion of Negroes among the veterans. Memphis, Tennessee, with 3,500 out of 8,500 homes planned for Negro veterans; Meridian, Mississippi, with 800 out of 2,000 units available to Negroes; and Jackson, Mississippi, with 1,000 out of 3,000 for Negro veterans have the best record among the Southern cities.

The immediate future for Negro veterans' housing lies in low-cost housing projects and in the development of inexpensive prefabricated homes. But in the long run the fundamental solution lies in raising the wage scale so that Negro veterans, and all Negroes, can afford to pay the costs of decent housing.

EDUCATION

THE educational benefits under the GI Bill, along with on-the-job training, are among the most substantial benefits provided for veterans of World War II. But once again, Negro veterans have been prevented, through discrimination, segregation, and second-class facilities, from obtaining the advantages which are theirs under the law. Out of 100,000 Negro veterans who are eligible to attend college under the GI bill, only 20,000 have been able to obtain admittance. Another 15,000 applied but were unable to find a college or university which had room for them. It is estimated that if there were space, another 50,000 would have applied for higher education. Upwards of 70 per cent of the Negro veterans who have succeeded in enrolling in colleges are attending all-Negro institutions.

Those who are attending college are specializing for the most part in education, social work, and social services. It is in these fields that Negro college graduates traditionally have been able to find employment. In the past, few Negroes have taken up engineering, chemistry, physics, law, and medicine. Today, how-

ever, there are signs of greater diversity among the interests of veterans in Negro colleges—one more indication that Negroes are beginning to demand the right to full citizenship in every walk of life.

Some of the Obstacles

Chief sources of difficulty for Negro veterans who want a college education are: the lack of physical plant, difficulties in obtaining surplus materials, strict quotas adhered to by most Northern universities, and the inadequacy of governmental allotments. As with all universities, housing is the number one shortage of Negro colleges. The National Housing Agency helped by providing some 6,000 dwelling units to Negro colleges in the fall and winter of 1946–47. Shortages of equipment have prevented one-third of all Negro colleges from admitting more veterans. The inability of the colleges to outbid noneducational buyers for laboratory equipment in War Assets Administration sales has seriously curtailed the courses in the physical sciences available to Negro veterans. Classroom space has been another limiting factor. A number of colleges report a shortage of recreational equipment.

A survey of twenty-one of the leading Negro colleges, with a total veteran enrolment of 11,043, showed that 55 per cent of all veteran applicants had to be turned away because of a lack of space. Among veterans as a whole, approximately 28 per cent were turned away for lack of space. The loss of potential leadership as a result of these rejections is great. It is unlikely that the opportunities which the GI Bill presents young Negroes for higher education will be duplicated for many years to come. Fortunately, veterans have seven years in which to take advantage of these benefits. But the casualty rate will be high.

Gains

Despite the barriers which prevent the majority of eligible Negro veterans from receiving a college education, more Negro youth are attending universities than ever before—20,000 of them are ex-GI's. These men and women, the majority of whom are

now veterans, will provide leadership for Negroes in the years ahead. If their training is sufficiently diversified, they can easily become the first generation of Negroes in American history who have furnished leadership in every field of our nation's life. Much depends, however, upon the willingness of the white majority to allow these veterans to use their capacities fully. It is not enough to train Negro doctors, lawyers, engineers, physicists, and social scientists. They must be offered the same opportunities as are offered all others in their professions.

DISCRIMINATION IN GOVERNMENT OPPORTUNITIES

FEDERAL laws give blanket benefits to veterans. All laws passed by Congress to assist veterans are meant to apply to all veterans. No federal legislation has ever exempted certain veterans from benefits because of the color of their skin, the religion to which they hold, or their ancestral backgrounds.

"For White Veterans Only"

But the administration of these laws is quite another story. Consistently, as though the legislation were earmarked "For White Veterans Only," federal agencies, particularly in the South, have discriminated against Negroes. The chief government agencies which serve veterans are the Veterans Administration, the Veterans Employment Service, and the Apprentice-Training Divisions of the Department of Labor, the National Housing Agency, and the Reemployment and Retraining Administration. The United States Employment Service was returned to the states on November 15, 1946, after wartime federal control.

Discrimination by federal agencies can be measured only in terms of failure to render adequate service to individual veterans. But this is difficult to measure. Federal agencies keep few statistical records of service according to race. In the South, there are virtually no records of how Negro veterans have fared in their relations with their government's representatives. When

asked why no accounting is made, the agencies correctly point out that under the law no distinction is made between races. But every survey that has been made points up the lack of vocational and educational guidance facilities for Negro veterans, especially in the South. And precisely because discrimination exists, governmental agencies must statistically examine their services to all minorities in order that abuses may be avoided.

Typical of answers given by governmental administrators when pinned down on this question of discrimination was that of a top official in the Apprentice-Training Service who said, "It is not our policy to approve or register programs which would exclude persons because of race or religion—but we cannot interfere with the rights of employers and unions to hire whom they wish."

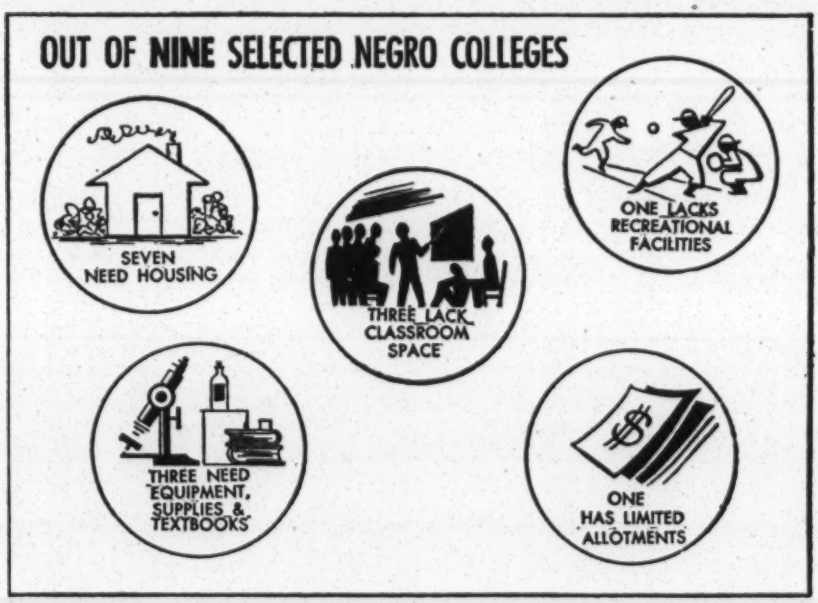
White Personnel a Factor

One reason for the almost automatic discrimination produced by the federal agencies in the South may be found in the employment of almost exclusively white personnel. In Atlanta, Georgia, for example, only seven out of 1,700 employees of the Veterans Administration are Negroes; in Louisiana, out of 700 employees, only three are Negroes; in Tennessee, six out of 900 are Negroes. Even in New York, the only division of the VA which has adequate Negro representation is the Vocational and Rehabilitation Section. An unofficial check showed no Negro employees on the Merit Rating Boards or in the Legal and Adjudication Divisions. In fact, only one city in the country was found to have Negro representation on the Merit Rating Boards, despite the many Negroes who must be served there.

In the Veterans Administration

In the South, virtually the only Veterans Administration offices which are properly manned to handle Negro veterans are the branch offices at Negro colleges. Of these, there are, on the average, one or two in each state. Negro veterans cannot be expected to travel fifty, a hundred, or two hundred miles to go to a Veterans Administration office.

Veterans with service-connected disabilities or injuries are promised treatment in Veterans Administration Hospitals. Yet twelve out of 116 VA hospitals do not accept Negro veterans except in emergency cases. And of the 10,612 Negro veterans hospitalized in VA facilities, 4,379, or 42 per cent, were being



treated in segregated wards. The twelve hospitals refusing admittance are located in Texas, Kentucky, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, and Nevada. There is an all-Negro hospital at Tuskegee, Alabama. A report by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People points out that "In Army and Navy hospitals, service men are not segregated by race, but when the VA takes over such a facility from the Army, it immediately organizes the hospital according to the 'pattern of the community.' The service men in the hospitals are discharged and become veterans under a blanket order. Colored veterans are immediately moved to Jim Crow wards if the hospital is located in the South." For wounded Negro service men, the first taste of civilian life is segregation. And they don't even have to get out of bed to find it.

Although top VA officials point to the no-discrimination pledge of the agency, admitted difficulty is encountered when enforcement of this policy is attempted on the local level.

Discrimination in the USES

Of the most importance to the Negro veteran in terms of job placement is the United States Employment Service, which is now controlled by the states. While still under federal control, the USES did not have a single Negro employee in the states of Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, South Carolina, Arkansas, and Texas, although more than 50 per cent of the job applicants were Negroes. Negro veterans were not allowed to use the same employment offices as white veterans in these states. North Carolina is the only Southern state which employs a significant number of Negro interviewers and employment officers. Facilities for job guidance and placement of Negroes in the government employment offices certainly cannot be expected to improve with the return of this agency to local autonomy. Dependence upon Congress for funds might have made some federal agencies reluctant to undertake a fair race-relations program, but when these same offices must appeal to state legislatures, elected in the South by a predominantly white electorate, the situation can hardly be expected to improve.

The Veterans Employment Service, which continues under federal controls, has done little to assist Negro veterans with skills in obtaining employment. The pattern in this agency parallels closely that of the USES. Very few Negroes are employed by the agency, and Negro veterans do not find a welcome reception at most of its offices below the Mason-Dixon line.

The Race Relations Service of the National Housing Administration

Shortly after he assumed office as National Housing Expeditor, Wilson Wyatt announced that his Veterans Emergency Housing Program was meant for "all veterans—not just for white veterans." Early in the program, which was eventually destroyed by the removal of price controls, Wyatt appointed Dr. Frank S.

Horne as head of a Race Relations Service. The Race Relations Service was designed to:

1. Review all policy statements for compliance with fair standards for minorities.
2. Develop techniques and methods essential to secure homes for minority veterans.
3. Effect equitable participation of minority groups in all phases of the housing program.
4. Provide representation of the Service in all parts of the Agency.
5. Provide information to and reflect accurately all observations of all organizations or individuals interested in minority groups.
6. Accumulate and release operational experience in handling minority group aspects of the program.
7. Assist the personnel division in securing positive application of the nondiscrimination policy of the Agency.

The section under Dr. Horne's direction was a model of what services a federal agency could offer minority veterans. It was reflected in a generally better record in housing for Negro veterans than other agencies could show in their fields. Only by recognizing the tendency toward discrimination can a government agency ever satisfactorily meet the needs of those less privileged citizens.

The Race Relations Service of the NHA can take the lion's share of the credit for the record of 20 per cent allocation of all veterans' homes in the South to Negroes. Had the Wyatt program been maintained, Negro veterans would have made a significant stride toward getting a fair deal in housing. It is to be hoped that the Race Relations Service will continue in existence and become a model for other agencies.

Reemployment and Retraining Administration

Coordinating over 3,000 Community Advisory Centers, which are financed and staffed on the local level, is the Reemployment and Retraining Administration. The RRA has assisted cities and towns throughout the nation in establishing centers which have

advised veterans on all phases of their problems. For Negro veterans generally, the centers have been of moderate value since most of their employees are white and little emphasis has been placed on minority aspects of veterans' problems. In the South, the Community Advisory Centers were nearly always manned by whites. But in October 1946, General Graves B. Erskine, administrator of the agency, appointed a special advisory committee of four Negro leaders to develop a race-relations program for the Advisory Centers. At least one of these leaders is optimistic over the chances of introducing a race-relations service successfully in a majority of the 3,000 communities.

Progress Being Made

Slowly, government agencies are beginning to provide services for Negro veterans. Step by step, from the new precedents set in such agencies as the NHA and the RRA to the relatively well-staffed USES offices of North Carolina, the official instruments of the people of America are moving toward meeting the needs of Negro ex-service men. The outlook in the South is still dismal, however, when a Veterans Administration office or a Veterans Employment Service office is the last place a colored veteran will go.

Unsolved Problems

The major obstacles blocking full service by federal agencies to Negro veterans are:

1. The failure of top officials to recognize the special difficulties of Negro veterans.
2. The failure to implement broad policy directives which hold out pious promises of equal service.
3. The unwillingness of local officials of federal agencies to take the lead in establishing services to all veterans, regardless of race.
4. The lack of participation by organized minority groups in federal programs.
5. The reluctance of federal agencies to measure statistically the present status of Negro veterans, with a view toward defining their needs.

6. The lack of minority personnel on the staff of government field offices, particularly in the South.

7. The lack of enabling legislation such as the Fair Employment Practices Act which would allow federal agencies to enforce policies and open up opportunities in local communities.

8. The lack of integration between agencies in racial policies, so that uniform service is rendered.

On the credit side, it should be pointed out that the federal agencies are in a better position to deal fairly with the Negro than most local and state agencies, particularly in the South. It is an advantage, whether in the North or South, to be divorced from the local attitudes, direction, and control present in almost every community. The federal agencies are, in effect, the spokesmen for all of the people in every part of the nation, whether in Biloxi, Mississippi, or in Chicago, Illinois. Potentially, these federal agencies can serve the Negro veteran better than any other agency.

THE POSTWAR PROTEST

DESPITE all the restrictions and miseries of a disciplined, segregated life in the Army or Navy, hundreds of thousands of Negro veterans found that only in uniform did they have warm clothing, good meals, adequate medical services, regular pay, and a job that was sometimes exciting. Civilian life simply did not provide these advantages to many Negro veterans. Irrespective of their protests against segregation in the Army and Navy, Negroes provided proportionately more volunteers in the first year of the peace than did any other part of the population. Although Negroes made up only one-thirteenth of the total number who served during the war, 25 per cent of all volunteers from September 1945 to September 1946 were Negro veterans. Finally, in early September 1946, the War Department set a quota on Negro enlistments. This quota, supposedly based on the over-all percentage of Negroes in the population, has remained intact despite vigorous protests from enlightened groups who saw in the order the curtailing of still another opportunity

for full participation by Negro veterans. The large percentage of Negroes who want to reenlist is not so much a commentary upon the advantages in the armed forces as an indication that life back home is still insecure and lacking in the promise of fruitful living.

Veterans' Organizations

Among the Negro veterans who have not reenlisted, migrated, or simply submitted to traditional caste patterns, there has been a widespread desire to join forces with their former comrades-in-arms. Throughout the South hundreds of local veterans' clubs have been set up in small rural communities. Negro veterans are usually in all-Negro groups. Although they are mainly social, they give the Negro veterans a sense of "belonging" and of having common strength to meet the problems of adjustment. For the most part, however, Negro veterans have found themselves not wanted as fully participating members by such old-line veterans' organizations as the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Disabled American Veterans. The only opportunity to participate in these groups has been in segregated Negro posts, according to the "pattern of the community."

In response to protests against their discriminatory policies, the leaders of the Legion, VFW, and DAV say that the Negroes "want it that way." There is a surprising demand on the part of many Negro veterans to join these old-line organizations. Recently in Louisiana, after the Legion state department abandoned its policy of not admitting any Negroes, some thirteen Negro posts were organized within three weeks. In these cases, the desire to be part of a larger organization undoubtedly counterbalances the hostility toward segregation. Generally, however, Negro veterans have waited before joining a national organization, weighing the advantages of a small but nonsegregated local group against those of a large but discriminatory organization.

The alternatives to membership in all-Negro units are as rare as are the small islands of progress which exist throughout the country for Negroes as a whole. The largest veterans' organization with a complete no-discrimination policy is the American Veterans Committee. Segregated chapters, regardless of region,

are not allowed by constitutional provision in the AVC. The provision is strictly enforced.

The national counterpart to the localized, all-Negro veterans' groups which have been formed chiefly in the South is the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America which, although claiming a biracial structure, is in the main Negro in membership.

If the history of Negro protest organizations has any meaning, its lesson lies in the necessity for Negroes to join with whites wherever possible to strike out for greater freedom. It is highly improbable that Negro veterans will find fulfillment of their needs for better jobs and social and political advancement in organizations in which segregation is either forced or self-imposed.

CONCLUSIONS

THERE are two major sets of facts surrounding the life of Negro veterans in America today: (1) Over a million dark-skinned ex-service men are, by training, discipline, sacrifice, and determination, prepared for integration into the nation's life as first-class citizens. (2) The nation has almost universally failed to grasp the enormous opportunity which is presented through veterans' benefits for this minority group. Whether or not this generation of Negroes succeeds in gaining improved social and economic conditions, the present-day Negro veterans are the leaders of their people. Full citizenship is demanded by Negro veterans. It can be safely assumed that the majority will hold to this demand for the rest of their lives.

Whether the road these veterans travel is one of peaceful progress or violent frustration will be determined in the specific problems which must be met now:

Jobs

1. The "52–20" club is a disappearing cushion which does not answer the need for a decent paying job.

2. In the position of being the last-hired and first-fired, the stake of the Negro veteran in maintaining full employment is high.

3. Negro veterans particularly will migrate to those areas where some Negroes already serve as skilled workers.

4. They will continuously press for openings at other than unskilled jobs until they secure them.

5. When they are turned down on the basis of lack of training, Negro veterans will press for greater on-the-job training facilities, apprentice-training opportunities, and better vocational and trade schools.

6. Restrictive practices by employers and unions in many industries, chiefly the building trades, will have to be curtailed before full participation by Negro veterans in the labor market can be obtained.

Housing

1. Negro veterans will continue to live in substandard dwellings until they are economically able to participate equally as renters and buyers in the housing market.

2. Restrictive covenants, the legal device to keep Negroes confined to urban ghettos, should be abolished.

3. Discriminatory mortgage rates should be equalized.

4. Greater quantities of low-cost housing and prefabricated houses must be made available to Negro veterans.

Education

1. Segregated Negro colleges are neither well enough equipped nor numerous enough to meet the demands of Negro veterans for higher education.

2. Quota systems in most colleges severely limit the number of Negroes attending, and already have forced at least 50 per cent of eligible Negro veterans to abandon plans for higher education.

3. The traditional pattern of entering the teaching, social service, and social work field is giving way to greater diversity

of study—an indication of the demand for full citizenship in all fields.

Governmental Opportunities

1. Governmental agencies excuse failure to service Negro veterans properly by claiming that they would be discriminating if they dealt specially with minority problems.

2. Federal agencies fail to administer a broad biracial policy on the local level, particularly in the South.

3. Most agencies either have very few or no Negro personnel to staff Southern offices, although almost two-thirds of all Negro veterans live there.

4. There is little uniformity in over-all administrative policy in dealing with the race-relations aspects of veterans' problems.

5. The National Housing Agency, under Wilson Wyatt, stood out as a model of what a government bureau could do to establish an equitable policy for minorities.

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* *
* NOTE TO EDITORS: The following material, covering the activi- *
* ties of Negro soldiers and civilian personnel employed by the De- *
* partment of the Army, originated with Army Public Information Offi- *
* cers in the Continental United States and overseas. Please note *
* release date. *
* *

COMBAT OFFICERS HEAD ROTC UNIT
AT SOUTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE

ORANGEBURG, South Carolina--South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College is the most recent Negro college to receive authorization for a senior ROTC (Reserve Officer's Training Corps) unit.

The Military Science and Tactics Department is headed by Lieutenant Colonel James H. Robinson, Washington, D. C., and is composed of three officers and four enlisted men. Four members of the department served with the 366th Infantry Regiment during World War II.

The members of Colonel Robinson's staff are: Captain Frederic E. Davison, Washington, D. C.; First Lieutenant Frank T. Talley, Louisville, Kentucky; Technical Sergeants Thomas J. Simmons, New London, Connecticut; Burt A. Mayberry, Jr., Kansas City, Missouri; Jesse C. Scott, Pleasant Hill, Louisiana and Technician Fourth Grade John Evans, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Colonel Robinson joined the 366th Infantry as a captain in 1941 and served with that organization until 1945. He was awarded the Bronze Star Medal and the Combat Infantryman Badge for participation in the Italian Campaign.

Colonel Robinson returned to the States in November, 1945 and was appointed to the Army Discharge Review Board, Washington, D. C. He received a Regular Army commission in July, 1946 and was appointed professor of military science and tactics in July, 1947. He is a graduate of Howard University and the University of Pennsylvania.

Captain Davison was graduated from Howard University in 1938 and entered active military service as a second lieutenant in 1941. During World War II he served as plans and training officer for the First Battalion, 366th Infantry Regiment and was awarded the Combat Infantryman Badge and Bronze Star Medal for participation in the Italian Campaign. He returned to the States in November, 1945 and entered Howard University School of Medicine. Captain Davison received a Regular Army commission in July, 1947 and was appointed assistant professor of military science and tactics at South Carolina State College.

Lieutenant Talley was graduated from Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio, in 1937, and received his Master of Science degree from New York University. He entered military service in 1941 at Fort Devens, Massachusetts, with the 366th Infantry Regiment and served with that unit until March, 1945. During the Italian Campaign Lieutenant Talley served as intelligence officer for the Third Battalion, 366th Infantry and was awarded the Bronze Star Medal and the Combat Infantryman Badge. He returned to the States in November, 1945 and was separated from the Service.

MORE

He was recalled to active duty and assigned to the 25th Infantry Regiment at Fort Benning, Georgia in October, 1946 and remained with the 25th Infantry until August, 1947 at which time he was transferred to South Carolina State College.

Sergeant Simmons entered the service from New London, Connecticut and was assigned to the 366th Infantry Regiment at Fort Devens, Massachusetts. He served with the 366th Infantry for three years and in October, 1944 was transferred to the 92nd Infantry Division at Viarreggio, Italy. He returned to the States in November, 1945 and served at Fort Benning, Georgia, and Fort Bragg, North Carolina, before being transferred to his present assignment.

Sergeant Mayberry entered the service in February, 1943 and was assigned to Headquarters Troop, 5th Cavalry Brigade, Fort Clark, Texas. He remained in the cavalry until June, 1943 when he entered Prairie View State College, Prairie View, Texas, as an engineering student under the Army Specialized Training Program. He joined the 92nd Division in February, 1944 and served in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations until October, 1946. Sergeant Mayberry returned to the States in November, 1945 and served at Camp Beale, California, Fort Lewis, Washington and Fort Belvoir, Virginia before receiving his present assignment.

Sergeant Scott entered the service in December, 1940 and was stationed at Camp Shelby, Mississippi from December, 1940 to July, 1946. He was transferred to Fort Bragg, North Carolina in August, 1946 and joined the 555th Parachute Infantry Battalion. He was transferred to South Carolina State College in July, 1947. Before entering the service, Sergeant Mayberry attended Southern University, Scotlandville, Louisiana.

Sergeant Evans joined the Army in 1943 and went overseas with the 2053rd Quartermaster Truck Company. He served with the quartermaster unit in Australia, Leyte and Japan. Sergeant Evans has recently returned from the Pacific.

* * * * * * * * * *

"GEORGE W. CARVER DAY"
CELEBRATED IN JAPAN

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN KOBE, Japan--Soldiers stationed at Camp Carver, Kobe, Japan, recently observed "George Washington Carver Day" in honor of the great Negro scientist and founder of the Carver Foundation, Tuskegee, Alabama.

The program, held at the Tomodachi Service Club, included music by the 15th Army Band, a summary of the life of Doctor Carver by First Sergeant Nolan Bailey, Louisville, Kentucky, and an address by Lieutenant Colonel Judson M. Smith, former commanding officer of Camp Carver.

Miss Gladys Martin of New York City, club director, presented a portrait of Doctor Carver to Major LeMoine E. Isandi, present commander of the post.

Formerly known as West Camp, the installation was renamed Camp Carver on February 12, 1947. Prior to the renaming, a contest was held among the men of the camp, and the name of Doctor Carver was chosen from a list of twelve prominent Negroes.

The list included the names of Marian Anderson, Paul Robeson, Jesse Owens, Dorie Miller, Jackie Robinson, Joe Louis and Doctor Charles R. Drew.

In choosing the name, George Washington Carver, the soldiers paid tribute to one of the great scientists of modern times. In 1923

MORE

Doctor Carver was awarded the Spingarn Medal, an award made each year to the Negro who has made the most significant achievement in fostering better race relations and in 1932 he was awarded the Franklin D. Roosevelt Medal.

In 1940, Doctor Carver donated his life savings, thirty-three thousand dollars, to establish the Carver Foundation in order to further his research. He died at Tuskegee, Alabama, on January 5, 1943.

* * * * * * * *

NATIONAL GUARD COMMISSIONS
OPEN TO FORMER ENLISTED MEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.--Major General Kenneth F. Cramer, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, recently announced a new policy on the direct appointment of second lieutenants to the National Guard that materially increases the number of former enlisted men who can now qualify for commissions.

Former enlisted men in all grades having a minimum of six months service in the Army of the United States between December 7, 1941, and June 30, 1947, are now eligible for direct appointment as second lieutenants in the National Guard if they meet the following requirements:

(1) They are graduates of an accredited college or university where no advanced Reserve Officers Training Course was given or, if it was given, their period in school before graduation was too short to permit them to complete the ROTC course,

(2) They are 21 years old and have not passed their 28th birthday at the time of appointment in the Guard.

Commissions as second lieutenants in the National Guard are also open to advanced ROTC graduates without previous military service.

Hitherto, direct appointment as second lieutenants was limited to eligible warrant officers and enlisted men of the first three grades whose war record attested their professional fitness.

* * * * * * *

BRONZE STAR MEDAL AWARDED
MEMBERS OF 24th INFANTRY

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN GIFU, Japan--Sixteen officers and enlisted men of the 24th Infantry Regiment were recently presented the Bronze Star Medal. The decorations were presented during a Regimental review held on the parade ground at Camp Gifu, Japan.

Colonel Michael E. Halloran, Oconto, Wisconsin, commanding officer, 24th Infantry Regiment, presented the medals "for exemplary conduct in ground combat against the armed enemy" during World War II.

Those receiving the award were: Lieutenant Colonel Gaston Eikel, Sherman, Texas; Captain Raymond A. Diggs, Washington, D. C.; Captain John J. Phillips, Lockland, Ohio; Captain Charles R. Penrose, Ayer, Massachusetts; Captain Clifford R. Wright, Dayton, Ohio and First Lieutenant Richard W.F. Hughes, Madison, New Jersey.

Also, First Sergeant Albert Bartley, Monticello, Georgia; Technical Sergeant Otis Gritney, Cleveland, Ohio; Technical Sergeant Roosevelt Pettis, Saint Louis, Missouri; Technical Sergeant David Robinson, La Grange, North Carolina; Technical Sergeant Brister Dickerson, Estill, South Carolina; Technical Sergeant Goree Martin, Amarillo, Texas; Staff Sergeant William Davis, Jr., Newton, Georgia.

MORE

Staff Sergeant Roy Miller, Lynchburg, Virginia; Staff Sergeant Robert Edwards, Columbus, Georgia and Technician Fourth Grade Otis Young, Detroit, Michigan.

* * * * * * * *

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT RECEIVES
ARMY COMMENDATION RIBBON

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA, Japan--First Sergeant Wilbert L. Hopkins of Washington, D. C., was recently presented the Army Commendation Ribbon. The decoration was made at a ceremony held at the Eighth Replacement Training Center, Atsugi, Japan.

Sergeant Hopkins, a member of Company "E", Kobe Quartermaster Depot, was commended by Lieutenant General Robert L. Eichelberger, commanding general, Eighth Army, for meritorious services performed while serving with the Eighth Army Replacement Training Center from October 15, 1946 to October 8, 1947.

The citation reads in part, "in addition to performing his normal duties as first sergeant in an exemplary manner, he accomplished a great many projects designed to benefit the morale and welfare of the troops in his unit.

"Through his initiative, untiring efforts, devotion and intelligent application of administrative ability, First Sergeant Hopkins established a high degree of efficiency within his unit, thereby contributing materially to the success of the training mission."

Mrs. Mildred Hopkins, wife of Sergeant Hopkins, arrived in Yokohama in December, 1947 aboard the U.S. Army Transport General Eltings.

* * * * * * * * *

"THE CROSSROADS CLUB"
OPENS IN YOKOHAMA

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA, Japan--"The Crossroads Club," a recreation club for non-commissioned officers of the first three grades, was opened recently in the presence of Brigadier General Frank C. McConnell, Commanding General of the Second Transportation Major Port.

Only first sergeants, master sergeants, technical sergeants and staff sergeants assigned to the Second Transportation Major Port are eligible for membership. The club was established in May, 1947, but was placed on an inactive status until rehabilitation work on the club building was completed.

Ninety-five sergeants from the 194th, 207th and 489th Transportation Truck Battalions compose the club membership. Second Lieutenant Jesse D. Thomas, Sharon Hill, Pennsylvania, serves as club officer.

Officers of the club are: Technical Sergeant Willie West, Jr., Shreveport, Louisiana, president; First Sergeant Walter Gomes, Waterbury, Connecticut, vice president; Staff Sergeant Christopher F. Simmons, New Brunswick, New Jersey, secretary-treasurer; and Staff Sergeant David H. White, New Orleans, Louisiana, steward.

Members of the Board of Governors are: First Sergeants Jesse J. East, Montpelier, Louisiana; Harry Jones, Columbus, Ohio; Earl O. Savage, Chester, Pennsylvania and Staff Sergeants Hashiel G. Thompson, Henderson, Tennessee and Saunders Wright, Cleveland, Ohio.

MORE

GI FLIES FROM JAPAN TO
OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOL

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA, Japan--Sergeant William O. Love of Little Rock, Arkansas, was recently flown from Yokohama to Fort Riley, Kansas to attend the Officer Candidate School.

Before leaving Yokohama, Sergeant Love was congratulated by Lieutenant General Robert L. Eichelberger, commanding general, Eighth Army, upon being selected as a student officer.

Sergeant Love entered the Army in 1941 and served in the European Theater of Operations with the 99th Infantry Division. For combat participation in the European Theater Sergeant Love wears the Combat Infantryman Badge, four battle stars, the Purple Heart Medal and is entitled to the Bronze Star Medal.

Before entering the service, Sergeant Love attended the University of California at Los Angeles. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Love, live at 3404 Chester Street, Little Rock, Arkansas.

* * * * * * * *

CAMP LEE SERGEANT RETIRES
AFTER THIRTY YEARS SERVICE

CAMP LEE, Virginia--Technical Sergeant John Carter, 899th Quartermaster Laundry Company, Camp Lee, Virginia, was recently retired after thirty years service.

He enlisted in the Army on December 1, 1917, at Columbus, Ohio and was assigned to the 24th Infantry Regiment. Three months later he was transferred to the 312th Service Battalion and served in France with that unit during World War I.

Carter returned to the States in 1920 and was again assigned to the 24th Infantry Regiment, Camp Furlong, New Mexico. After five months he was transferred to the 9th Cavalry Regiment and served with that organization in the Philippines for two years.

Sergeant Carter returned to the States in 1922 and began a tour of duty at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, where he served until 1935. In 1935 he was transferred to Fort Belvoir, Virginia and remained there until 1939 when he was assigned to the Army War College, Washington, D. C.

After brief tours of duty at Camp Holabird, Maryland, and Camp Lee, Virginia, Sergeant Carter was assigned to the 362nd Engineer Regiment, Camp Claiborne, Louisiana, and became first sergeant of the Medical Detachment. He left Camp Claiborne in 1943 for overseas duty; while in the Pacific Carter served in Australia, New Caledonia, New Guinea and Truk. He joined the 8th Army in 1944 and participated in the Japanese Invasion.

Sergeant Carter returned to the States in 1945 and was assigned, upon request, to the 899th Laundry Company, Camp Lee, Virginia, where he remained until his retirement. As to the future, Carter intends to open a small business in his hometown, Eldorado, Arkansas.

When asked his opinion regarding the thirty years of Army life, Sergeant Carter said that he was completely satisfied and advises the young men in the Army today to remain in the service, and to retire after thirty years.

END

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39 - World War II

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September 3, 1948

THE NEGRO IN THE ARMY

Policy and Practice

A Summary Prepared For

The Secretary of the Army

By

James C. Evans,

Civilian Aide to the Secretary of the Army

31 July 1948

OUTLINE

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MORE

FOREWORD

On July 26, 1948, the President issued Executive Order No. 9981 establishing the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services. In connection with the issuance of this Order, the Office of the Civilian Aide to the Secretary of the Army feels that this is the time to summarize the policies and practices adopted by the War Department and the Department of the Army during the past few years with respect to Negro manpower.

The Department has been engaged in a continuous study of this problem for several years. With its objective, the most effective utilization of Negro manpower, the Department has developed extensive administrative and educational programs which are summarized in this report. Their degree of effectiveness may best be judged by the utilization of Negro manpower within the Department, which is summarized from the latest available figures. It is our hope that this material will be helpful to the President's Committee in its search for ways and means to implement the policies set forth in the Executive Order.

In addition, the enactment of the Selective Service Act of 1948 calling for the first peacetime draft in the history of the nation provides basis for a significant change in the direction of the military manpower policy of the United States. This transition gives further occasion for recording pertinent facts and delineating certain significant trends with respect to the participation of the Negro citizen in the armed forces.

Prior to World War II the Negro soldier was accepted in the Regular Army primarily for four outfits provided by law. At the conclusion of World War II, policy was established for Negro inclusion proportional to the population ratio in the nation.

Total strength and Negro strength continued to decline as the Army returned toward peacetime status. The recent enactments reverse this trend, while retaining the population ratio concept. It is the situation at this turning point which this Report essays to record. The status, trends, and implications are presented in a selection of significant items. Only in this sense is this a special Report, since it is based upon data drawn from routine reports in official channels.

It need not be emphasized that this Report is not exhaustive. No effort is made here to present, even in summary, the vast amount of data on Negro participation in the Army. Suffice it for present purposes to focus attention upon a number of aspects which, through pointing toward optimal utilization of Negro manpower and all manpower, will contribute to national strength, safety, and security.

Again there is no detailing here of problem areas with reference to the Negro in the armed forces. These are receiving the continuous attention of civilian and military officers, and of educators, attorneys, ministers, editors and sociologists whose assistance is being utilized. Resulting analyses, findings, decisions and orders are to be found in appropriate channels in the Department.

This Report and other documents mentioned herein outline awareness, actualities, and action upon which to predicate the more complete development and utilization of the manpower resources of the nation.

THE NEGRO IN THE ARMY
Policy and Practice

A. World War II and Before

Since colonial times Negroes have been in units of the Army. By Acts of Congress dating from 1867 it is provided that "the enlisted men of two regiments of infantry and . . . . of two regiments of cavalry shall be colored men."

As World War II approached the 24th and 25th Infantry and the 9th and 10th Cavalry Regiments provided basis for the five officers and 4,435 men in the Regular Army.

Wartime expansion carried this nucleus to peak enlisted strength of the Army and Air Force combined of 701,678 and a maximum officer strength of 7,768. These men served in all arms and services and in all enlisted and commissioned ranks through Brigadier General.

Brigadier General B. O. Davis, 0-1217, holds the unique distinction of being the only Negro to attain a rank this high in any of the armed services. Having been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General in October 1940, he was retired as a Regular Army Colonel on 31 July 1941. On 1 August 1941 he was recalled to active duty with the rank of Brigadier General.

On 13 July 1948 he concluded fifty years of service, the longest of any soldier currently in the Army, and returned to inactive status with the rank of Brigadier General. In appropriate ceremonies, he was personally commended upon his long and distinguished career by President Truman and by Secretary Royall. General Davis participated in, led, and in many respects exemplified the sound advancement of the Negro in the Army.

From the inception of planning for entry into World War II, the War Department gave serious attention to the question of effective utilization of the Negro potential. The Office of the Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War was reestablished "to assist" as Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson stated in the letter of authorization dated 25 October 1940, "in the formulation, development and administration of policies affecting the fair and effective utilization of Negroes in the Army and with policies involving their employment as civilians in Army installations and by Army contractors."

Further, a Negro Interest Section was established in the Bureau of Public Relations to provide effective contact with the civilian populace. A staff committee on policy regarding Negro troops was organized at the Secretarial level. Negro officers and units were called to active duty from the Reserves and from the National Guard.

Developments in this area as the war advanced may be traced through such official publications as the following:

War Department Pamphlet 20-6 (1944) "Command of Negro Troops"
Army Service Forces Manual M-5 (1944) "Leadership and the Negro Soldier"
Army Talk 43, "Our Best Weapon, Teamwork"
Army Talk 70, "Prejudice, Roadblock to Progress"

Of similar import were the films:

"The Negro Soldier" Army Orientation Series OF-51 - - - - 41 Minutes
"Teamwork" Army Orientation Series OF-14 - - - - - - - - - 20 Minutes
"Don't Be a Sucker" Educational Film EF-9 - - - - - - - - - - 30 Minutes

The cessation of hostilities overseas brought rapid demobilization but the War Department remained on the alert. Analysis, evaluation, and the quest for methods of improving upon wartime practices, extended into many areas, including the utilization of Negro manpower. Differing from earlier days, a positive interest was maintained in weighing the Negro potential into a peacetime program for national strength, safety and security.

MORE

B. Post-War: The Gillem Board Report.

In October 1945, following the close of the active phase of World War II, the Secretary of War appointed a board of officers headed by Lieutenant General A. C. Gillem, Jr., to prepare a broad policy for the future utilization of Negro manpower in the military establishment.

During several months of study, the Gillem Board examined War Department practices and policies on Negro utilization through testimony of competent authorities, civilian and military, and through exhaustive examination of documents and files of primary and secondary import.

The resulting report "Utilization of Negro Manpower in the Post-War Army Policy" was promulgated as War Department Circular No. 124, dated 27 April 1946. Subsequently reaffirmed, it continues in effect as the autoritative policy statement on participation of Negroes in the post-war Army.

In Summary, this policy provides that:

a. One-tenth of the Army strength shall be Negro.

b. Negro units will be trained in a wider variety of combat and non-combat arms. (Current plans include combat units in anti-aircraft artillery, field-artillery, infantry and airborne infantry, tank battalions, combat engineers, chemical mortar companies, medical collecting and ambulance companies. Non-combat units will include ordnance, signal construction, construction engineers, chemical smoke companies, port companies, quartermaster units, military police, fire-fighters, auto-maintenance units, special service companies, and bands.)

c. Negro units will be smaller.

d. Groupings of Negro and white units in composite organizations will be accepted policy.

e. Negro personnel with special skills or qualifications will be employed as individuals in appropriate overhead and special units.

f. Qualified Negro officers will replace white officers in Negro units.

g. Attention will be paid to such morale factors as favorable community attitudes and the availability, without racial discrimination, of army facilities for recreation and transportation.

Though the Gillem Report could not issue a time-table, a number of its findings have become established policy. Currently, authorizations in keeping with the spirit of the Report are being detailed regarding the selectees soon to begin entering the service. For the first time it is assured that (a) all selectees will be called by birth dates without racial quotas, and (b) Negro selectees will train at installations where community attitudes are not unfavorable.

The Gillem Board Report will have enduring significance as a Department document for the following reasons, among others:

1. The bibliography covered every document and publication, classified and otherwise, bearing upon the subject, and thus has permanent value.

2. The Department received for the first time a comprehensive recorded account of past policies on and utilization of the Negro soldier.

3. Prospective participation of the Negro citizen in the Armed Forces was analyzed, outlined, and recorded, thus establishing a base from which to measure future utilization.

MORE

C. Significant Developments.

Assembled from official reports, the items which follow show a marked advance over earlier status. Even so, they have been selected more for what they portend than for what they portray. The trends evident in these and many similar examples are highly significant as relating to the future utilization of the Negro citizen and all citizens in the Army, in the armed forces as a whole, and in other arms of public service.

1. Strength. The following data show the Negro strength in the Department of the Army as of 31 May 1948:

a. Army Department Strength, total, all races		569,704
Negro personnel		63,511
Negro percent of total		11.15
b. Army Officer Strength, total, all races		73,171
Negro Officer Strength		987
Negro percent of total		1.32
c. Negro Officer Ranks		
General	1	
Colonel	2	
Lieutenant Colonel	10	
Major	28	
Captain	241	
First Lieutenant	538	
Second Lieutenant	114	
Total Commissioned Officers		934
Warrant Officers		53
Total Negro Officers		987

d. Negro Women included above are as follows:

	Officer	Enlisted	Total
Army Nurse Corps	69	0	69
Women's Army Corps	8	264	272
Total Negro Women	77	264	341

e. Negroes in the Army held duty assignments, by branch, in the following as of the above date:

General Officer
General Staff Corps
Armored Force
Cavalry
Coast Artillery Corps
Field Artillery
Infantry
Adjutant General's Department

MORE

Chemical Corps
Corps of Chaplains
Corps of Engineers
Corps of Military Police
Finance Department

Medical Services:

Dental Corps
Medical Corps
Medical Service Corps
Veterinary Corps
Medical Department
Army Nurse Corps

Ordnance Department
Quartermaster Corps
Signal Corps
Transportation Corps
Women's Army Corps

f. Negro personnel are on duty in all Army commands in Continental U. S. and in all overseas commands including the Far East, Pacific, Alaska, Europe and the Caribbean.

g. Regular Army officer strength stood at five (5) as the war approached. The increase from this small number is shown in the following tabulation corrected to 30 July 1948:

July 1, 1940	On duty	5
1941-1946	From West Point Military Academy (Army)	4
June 1946	Appointments	17
January 1947	Appointments	2
June 1947	Appointments	3
October 1947	Appointments	9
January 1948	Appointments	1
June-July 1948	Appointments	3
		44
May 1948	Commissioned upon qualifying as distinguished military (ROTC) graduates and at least 21 years of age	9
30 July 1948	Total Negro Regular Army Officers (Including one retired 13 July 48)	53
	Qualified candidates awaiting 21st birthday	4
	Names, rank, and branch are given in Appendix B.	

2. Specialized Preparation. Operations at two installations among numerous others may be cited as examples of Army attention to details in the program of preparing the Negro soldier to measure up fully in proficiency.

MORE

a.. The 82nd Airborne Division based at Fort Bragg, North Carolina has approximately 18% Negro troops in the Division and attached units. The former 555th Parachute Infantry Battalion was redesignated 3rd Battalion, 505th Airborne Infantry Regiment and performs its duties as an integral part of the Division. The 503rd Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion and the 758th Tank Battalion have recently become part of the famed 82nd "All-American" Division.

During the recent Army-Air Force training maneuver "Exercise Assembly" the 3rd Battalion, 505th Airborne Infantry Regiment was used to spearhead the Division's mass paratroop drop at Camp Campbell, Kentucky.

b. The Kitzengen Basic Training Center near Nurnberg, Germany is the training center for Negro troops in the European Command. Units undergo a training period of one month at Kitzengen and during this period the troops receive six hours military training and two hours academic training from Monday through Friday.

Enlisted personnel who have completed high school or college are given instructions in the technique of teaching and are placed on duty with the instructors' pool at the training center.

The academic program at Kitzengen is designed to increase the soldier's general proficiency and thereby render him more effective in performing his military assignments.

c. Postwar, the program of the Army Schools has been re-examined so as to assure not only parity in training opportunity, but also effective utilization of Negro School trained personnel. This is in addition to the comprehensive program of the Armed Forces Institute through which every individual in uniform may enroll in courses for general educational improvement.

Department of the Army Letter AGAM-PM 220.63 (1 Mar 48) GSGPA 4 March 1948 summarizing this development is attached as Appendix A - 1.

3. Human Relations. The War Department, and now (since the unification of the Armed Forces on 17 September 1947) specifically the Department of the Army, may well claim that it has given more attention, in quantity, quality, and duration, to the subject of effective coordination of human effort as regards race than any other arm of the government. As evidence may be mentioned one item on literature developed on the subject, and one on practical implementation.

a. Literature. All soldiers have available courses and literature with visual aids, bearing upon human relations as they relate to the most effective utilization of the Negro manpower in the Army. Publications on this subject issued since the war include:

1. "Utilization of Negro Manpower in the Postwar Army Policy", War Department Circular 124, 1946.

2. "Negro Manpower in the Army", Army Talk 170, 1947.

3. "Prejudice", Army Talk 210, 1948

4. "Of One Blood", Chaplain's Hour Lecture No. 41, 1948.

Class, committee, and seminar study, depending upon the type of operation, make scheduled use of this and more general literature on the subject of human relations.

b. Recreational Facilities. Policies covering off duty activities without segregation supplement the general principles set forth in the Gillem Board Report and elsewhere. These are covered in Army Regulation 210-10, par. 19; W. D. Memorandum 600-45, 14 June 1945; and W. D. Letter AG 353.8 (5 July 44)

MORE

(O-B-S-A-M) 8 July 1944, subject Recreational Facilities. Violations and efforts to evade this policy at Army installations anywhere in the world meet with prompt corrective action when brought to official attention.

4. West Point. Eleven Negro cadets have graduated from the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, New York. A larger total has been in attendance at various periods during the 145 years history of West Point.

Of these eleven graduates, four are deceased and three are in the Air Force. Four are on active duty in the Army and their names appear in Appendix B, with additional data in Appendix C.

The authorized strength at West Point is 2496 cadets. All are Congressional appointees except 352 who come from the Army, the National Guard and military schools. Places are allocated within the total for four cadets from the Philippines and twenty from the Latin American countries. For 1947-48 there were 301 graduates from an enrollment of 2101.

Nine Negro cadets, the largest number ever in attendance at one time, were included in the total enrollment. Data on these nine Negro West Point cadets follows:

NAME	HOME	AGE	CLASS
Brown, Norman J. from Lincoln University	Philadelphia	19	1951
Carlisle, David K. from California Institute of Technology	Los Angeles	21	1950
Green, Robert W. from Oakland High School	Oakland	19	1950
Howard, Edward B. from Dartmouth College	Washington	22	1949
Robinson, Roscoe, Jr. from St. Louis University	St. Louis	19	1951
Smith, Charles L. from Air Force, Aviation Cadet	St. Louis	25'	1949
Wainer, Douglas F. from Air Force	Norwalk	22	1951
Woodson, William B. from Dunbar High School	Washington	17	1951
Young, James R., Jr. From Rutgers University	Brooklyn	20	1951

5. Reserve Officer Training. Military Training in the Land-Grant Colleges and Universities is provided for first in the Morrill Act of 1862. The ROTC program as a development, dates from 1916. A post-war official statement indicates that the ROTC program is again, as between World Wars I and II, the chief source of Army officers. Thus the current import of data on Negro college student participation in the Reserve Officers Training Corps.

a. Negro Officer Strength for World War II developed in general terms from five officers of the Regular Army at the beginning to almost 8000 Army and Air combined at the peak. There were approximately 574 Negro reserve officers available in 1940 and estimates indicate that about one-half of these were physically qualified for active duty. It is clear then that fewer than 400 Negro ROTC graduates went forward in response to the early calls. Practically all of

these were from Howard University and Wilberforce University.

The officer candidate schools, operated by all branches on a completely integrated basis as regards race, accounted for the more than twenty-fold expansion in Negro officers.

As against less than 400 Negro ROTC graduates, a report of ROTC prepared by the Information Section, AGF, 30 June 1947, indicates that by 1941 the ROTC programs had produced approximately 120,000 reserve officers and given military training to approximately 1,600,000 enrollees in all levels of the ROTC.

b. The Army has ROTC units in nine Negro colleges, with branches of service as shown in the following list.

1. A & T College, Greensboro, N. C.	Infantry
2. A & M College, Orangeburg, S. C.	Infantry
3. Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia	Coast Artillery
4. Howard University, Washington, D. C.	Infantry
5. Prairie View State College, Prairie View, Texas	Infantry
6. Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama	Infantry
7. Virginia State College, Petersburg, Virginia	Quartermaster
8. Wilberforce University, Xenia, Ohio	Infantry
9. West Virginia State College, Institute, West Virginia	Field Artillery

Three additional colleges received authorization on 1 July 1948 to inaugurate ROTC programs in the fall term. These are

10. Florida A & M College, Tallahassee, Florida	Anti-Aircraft
11. Morgan State College, Baltimore Md.	Infantry
12. Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.	Transportation

These constitute the major training opportunities for developing Negro college military potential. There are a few Negro students in Army units and in Navy units in racially mixed universities, while the Air Force maintains Air ROTC units at Howard and Tuskegee.

c. The sharp increase in Negro ROTC enrollment with the advent of the war is shown by the rise to --

1,450	in	1939
1,589	in	1940
2,715	in	1941

d. The strength of the units in the colleges above was 3,035 on 1 December 1947. This, compared with a total collegiate ROTC enrollment of 72,946 for this term, shows a participation approximating 4.2 per cent.

MORE

Herewith should be weighed the facts that (1) there are no standard High School ROTC units as such allotted to separate Negro High Schools, thus limiting such opportunity to those Negro youths outside the segregated school areas; (2) the Negro officer strength, developing largely from ROTC units in Negro colleges, has recently approached 1.5 per cent of the total Army officer strength, as compared with the above ROTC participation; and (3) Negro strength in the Army is to be maintained at approximately 10 per cent of the total.

e. The enrollment by level, with college years roughly corresponding, is shown as follows in the nine institutions above as of 1 December 1947:

Basic	I	1,835	Freshman
Basic	II	626	Sophomore
Advanced	I	383	Junior
Advanced	II	191	Senior
		3,035	

The ratio of Basic enrollment to Advanced approximates 5 to 1 and is in accordance with national norms for college ROTC units.

6. Headquarters Staff Assignments. Negro officers performing staff duties in the Pentagon during World War II and subsequently have rendered significant service, yet to be fully realized. This development, as much as any other, exemplifies the growing concept of optimal placement of personnel without regard to race. (Those now on duty are indicated by *).

Officers	Branch	Duty Assignment
Lt. Samuel W. Allen	JAG	AGO
Lt. Joseph Bailey*	Inf	AGO
Major William Bryant	AUS	ASF
Brig. Genral B. O. Davis	Inf	OSA
Lt. Charles Davis	AGD	AGD
Major Steve G. Davis*	FA	GSC
Major Daniel E. Day	FA	BPR
Captain James W. Fisher	Inf	T I & E
Major James D. Fowler*	Inf	AGO
Colonel West A. Hamilton	Inf	OSW
Captain James Hicks	TC	PID
Captain Melvin T. Jackson	AC	IG
Major David A. Lane*	GSC	T I & E
Major Ulysses Lee*	Inf	OSA-HD
Lt. Colonel Theophilus Mann	FA	OSW
Lt. John T. Martin*	Inf	PID
Captain Robert Ming	JAG	ASF
Captain Edward Morrow	Inf	BPR
Lt. Colonel DeMaurice Moses	AA	OSA

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Officers	Branch	Duty Assignment
Captain George Norford	TC	PID
Captain John C. Overton	AC	IG
Major Orion Page*	FA	OSA
Lt. Orlando B. Pino	MAC	SGO
Major Homer Roberts	MP	BPR
Lt. Colonel James H. Robinson*	Inf	OSW-OSA
Lt. Willard W. Savoy*	AC	AID
Lt. Col. Raymond Watkins*	FA	NGB
Major Harriet West*	WAC	AGO

These Negro officers from the field, and others in the field, have shared much of the responsibility for the advances in policy and practice typified by the examples recorded herein, and, more significantly, evident in the field.

APPENDIX A-1

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Office of the Adjutant General
Washington 25, D. C.

AGAM-PM 220.63 (1 Mar 48) 4 March 1948
CSGPA

SUBJECT: Utilization of Negro school trained personnel

TO: Commanding Generals:
Army Ground Forces
All Armies, ZI
Military District of Washington
Chiefs of Administrative and Technical Services

1. Reference is made to C 4, Memorandum 615-515-1, replacing letter, Department of the Army (AGPA-U 220.63 (31 Dec 47), 2 January 1948. This change increased the quotas for Negroes selected from the replacement stream for Army schools. These over-all school quota increases were based on three factors:

a. An increase necessitated by present world-wide requirements as computed from the WDGPA-45 Report.

b. An increase to accommodate personnel recruited under Memorandum 600-75-26, "Enlistment of Negroes for Special Units," which was the subject of recent instructions to army commanders contained in letter, Department of the Army (AGPA-U 291.2), 29 January 1948.

c. An increase for the specific courses listed below, the output of which is destined for assignment to zone of interior army area or technical or administrative services bulk authorization overhead within current manning levels and allocations for such overhead positions.

2. The courses referred to in paragraph 1c are--
a. Military policeman (677)
b. Cablesplicer (039)
c. Central office technician (095)
d. Installer - Repairman (097)
e. Automatic telephone system maintenanceman (115)
f. Teletype mechanic (239)
g. Dental laboratory technician (067)
h. Medical equipment maintenance technician (229)
i. X-ray technician (264)
j. Medical laboratory technician (858)
k. Pharmacy technician (859)

3. That portion of the total quota in these courses to be utilized for this particular overhead assignment is not large. There has been no change in the normal selection criteria for the specific courses listed.

This portion, moreover, has been based upon a careful study of actual overhead bulk utilization of these particular specialists and is within the principles of Circular 124, War Department, 1946. For these reasons it is desired that when these school trained Negroes are allocated to your command, you provide appropriate destinations within your manning level in your bulk overhead authorization, unless Negro T/O&E positions in these MOS are also open, where this personnel can actually be utilized in their school trained primary MOS, notwithstanding the fact that you will thereby be forced to convert existing white positions to Negro positions and reassign or report as surplus white personnel presently filling such positions. In providing assignment destinations you will bear in mind the fact that Circular 124 permits duty interspersal of white and Negro soldiers in bulk overhead positions. Consideration, however, should be given to the presence of a Negro company, detachment, or unit for housing and messing purposes unless you have integrated these facilities at the installation

MORE

provided as the assignment destination.

4. It is further desired that upon receipt of this school trained personnel they be actually utilized in their school trained primary MOS. Immediate redesignation of primary MOS under Circular 211, War Department, 1947, or immediate readjustment under Circular 82, Department of the Army, 1947, should not be resorted to as a means of avoiding the required initial utilization of this school trained personnel in their school trained primary MOS.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

/s/ EDWARD F. WITSELL
Major General
The Adjutant General

Copies furnished:
Director, Personnel and Administration, General Staff,
United States Army

APPENDIX A-2

WAR DEPARTMENT
The Adjutant General's Office
Washington 25, D. C.

AG 353.8 (5 Jul 44) OB-S-A-M FM/md 2B-939 Pentagon

8 July 1944

SUBJECT: Recreational Facilities

To: Commanding Generals,
Army Air Forces
All Service Commands
Military District of Washington

1. Reference is made to letter AG 353.8 (5 Mar 43)OB-S-A-M, 10 March 1943, subject as above, in which it was directed that all personnel, regardless of race, would be afforded equal opportunity to enjoy recreational facilities on each post, camp, and station.

2. While in general the spirit of the above mentioned letter has been observed, occasional reports indicate that practices exist on some installations that are not in harmony with its provisions.

3. Exchanges--While exchanges and branch exchanges may be allocated to serve specific areas or units, no exchange will be designated for the exclusive use of any particular race. Where such branch exchanges are established, personnel will not be restricted to the use of their area or unit exchange, but will be permitted to use any other exchange on the post camp or station.

4. Transportation--Busses, trucks, or other transportation owned and operated either by the Government or by a governmental instrumentality will be available to all military personnel regardless of race. Restricting personnel to certain sections of such transportation because of race will not be permitted either on or off a post, camp, or station, regardless of local civilian custom.

5. Army Motion Picture Theaters--Army motion picture theaters may be allocated to serve certain areas or units but no theater or performance in any theater will be denied any group or individual because of race.

6. Effective compliance with War Department policies enunciated herein will be obtained through inspection by responsible commanders and inspectors general. Each inspector general will be directed that if, during a periodic inspection a post, camp, or station, he discovers evidence of racial discrimination or direct or indirect violation of War Department policies on this subject, he will inform the commanding officer of the installation that such discrimination is contrary to War Department policy. If subsequent inspection of the installation indicates that proper remedial measures have not been taken, the commanding general of the service command will initiate action to insure full compliance with the announced policy.

7. The Commanding General, Army Air Forces, will bring the contents of this letter to the attention of each unit of his command which is authorized an Inspector General.

By order of the Secretary of War:

s/J. A. Ulio
J. A. ULIO
Major General
The Adjutant General

COMPARED: FM/md Major Davis/md
BASED ON: G-1 D/F to TAG, WDGAP/291.2 (29 Jun 44), 5 July 44.
(Col. Guentheu/71506)

APPENDIX B

REGULAR ARMY
NEGRO OFFICER PERSONNEL

B. O. Davis, Sr. — Brigadier General (Retired)
****

	PERMANENT RANK	RANK IN WHICH SERVING	
Beasley, Louis J.	(Major)	Lieutenant Colonel	CH
De Veaux, John A.	(Lieutenant Colonel)	Lieutenant Colonel	CH
Griffin, James A.	(Major)	Major	CH
Long, Norman G.	(Major)	Major	CH
****	****	****	****
Fowler, James D.	(Captain)	Major	INF
Davenport, Clarence M.	(Captain)	Major	CAC
Francis, Henry M.	(First Lieutenant)	First Lieutenant	FA
Rivers, Mark E., Jr.	(First Lieutenant)	First Lieutenant	FA
****	****	****	****
	Appointed June, 1946		
Reubel, Harry B.	(Major)	Lieutenant Colonel	INF
Robinson, James H.	(Lieutenant Colonel)	Lieutenant Colonel	INF
Hopson, Brannon J.	(Major)	Major	CH
Johnson, Edward C.	(Captain)	Major	INF
Bryant, Robert A.	(Major)	Major	CH
Durden, Lewis M.	(Captain)	Captain	CH
Gott, William E.	(Captain)	Captain	PHC
Johnson, Andrew L.	(Captain)	Captain	CH
McWilliams, Alfred E.	(Captain)	Captain	CH
Ormes, Melvin W.	(Captain)	Captain	QMC
Scott, Osborne E.	(Captain)	Captain	CH
Sorrell, Roy W.	(Captain)	Captain	INF
Branch, Matthew D.	(First Lieutenant)	First Lieutenant	INF
Moore, Spurgeon A.	(First Lieutenant)	First Lieutenant	INF
Morgan, Leonard S.	(Captain)	Captain	FA
Parker, Albert J.	(First Lieutenant)	First Lieutenant	INF
White, Cecil A.	(First Lieutenant)	First Lieutenant	INF
****	****	****	****
	Appointed January, 1947		
Bowser, George G.	(Captain)	Major	CH
Walden, Roger S.	(Second Lieutenant)	First Lieutenant	INF
****	****	****	****
	Appointed June 1947		
Barrett, Walter D. S.	(Captain)	Captain	CH
Davison, Frederic E.	(First Lieutenant)	Captain	INF
Williams, Richard W., Jr.	(First Lieutenant)	Captain	INF
****	****	****	****
	Appointed October, 1947		
Fernandes, Harry I.	(Captain)	Captain	QMC
Johnson, Benjamin W.	(First Lieutenant)	Captain	QMC
Lydle, Crawford H., Jr.	(Captain)	Captain	QMC
Stewart, Willard C.	(First Lieutenant)	First Lieutenant	INF
Briscoe, William T.	(First Lieutenant)	First Lieutenant	QMC
Burley, Roy W.	(First Lieutenant)	First Lieutenant	INF
Crouch, Floyd W., Jr.	(First Lieutenant)	First Lieutenant	QMC
Williams, George W.	(Captain)	Captain	CH
Goodwin, Randolph	(First Lieutenant)	Second Lieutenant	QMC

MORE

	PERMANENT RANK	RANK IN WHICH SERVING	
	Appointed January 1948		
Leftenant, Nancy C.	(First Lieutenant)	First Lieutenant	ANC
	Appointed February 1948		
Dixon, Lilamae	(First Lieutenant)	First Lieutenant	ANC
	Nominated May 1948		
	Distinguished Military Graduates Over Twenty-One Years of Age		
Greer, Edward	(Second Lieutenant)	Second Lieutenant	FA
Guyton, M. B.	(Second Lieutenant)	Second Lieutenant	FA
Hutcherson, Harold	(Second Lieutenant)	Second Lieutenant	QMC
Jackson, Clarence H.	(Second Lieutenant)	Second Lieutenant	INF
Marvin, Wilmer C.	(Second Lieutenant)	Second Lieutenant	FA
Morris, Victor O.	(Second Lieutenant)	Second Lieutenant	INF
Powell, David D.	(Second Lieutenant)	Second Lieutenant	INF
Redd, Walter	(Second Lieutenant)	Second Lieutenant	INF
Vincent, Clifton F.	(Second Lieutenant)	Second Lieutenant	INF
	Distinguished Military Graduates Under Twenty-One Years of Age		
Boney, Jew D.	(Second Lieutenant)	Second Lieutenant	INF
Harrington, Lonnie E., Jr.	(Second Lieutenant)	Second Lieutenant	CAC
Littlejohn, John C.	(Second Lieutenant)	Second Lieutenant	CAC
Robinson, Ernest P.	(Second Lieutenant)	Second Lieutenant	FIN
	Appointed June 1948		
Marchbanks, Vance H.	(Major)	Major	MC
	Appointed July 1948		
Sarazen, John J.	(Second Lieutenant)	First Lieutenant	INF

APPENDIX C

NEGRO GRADUATES OF U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY

Henry O. Flipper, CAV, 1877
John A. Alexander, CAV, 1887
Charles Young, CAV, 1889
Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., INF, 1936
James D. Fowler, INF, 1941
Clarence M. Davenport, Jr., CAC, 1943
Robert B. Tresville, AC, 1943
Henry M. Francis, FA, 1944
Ernest J. Davis, Jr., AC, 1945
Mark E. Rivers, Jr., FA, 1945
Andrew A. McCoy, Jr., AC, 1946

* * * * * * * *

Davis, Benjamin O., Jr., (020146). B--D. C., 18 Dec. 12., A--M. A., Ill. DFC L.M., SS., A. M. (4 O.L.C.)., B. S., U. S. M. A., 36. Grad.: Inf. Sch. Regular Course, 38; A. C. Adv. Fly. Sch., 42. Rated: Plt.; Capt. A.U.S. 9 Sept. 40; Accepted 9 Oct. 40; Maj. A. U. S. (A.C.) 1 Mar. 42; Lt. Col. A. U. S. (A.C.) 1 Mar. 42; Maj. A. U. S. 27 May 44; Col. A. U. S. (A. C.) 29 May 44; Col. A. U. S. 1 Aug. 44. --- Cadet M. A. 1 July 32; 2 Lt. of Inf. 12 June 36; 1 Lt. 12 June 39; A. C. 20 May 41; trfd. to A. C. 29 May 42; Capt. 12 June 46.

Fowler, James D., Inf., 1941 (024003). B--Ga., 27 Jan. 16. A--M. A., Ill. B. S., USMA, 41. 1 Lt., AUS, 1 Feb., 42; Capt. AUS 8 Sept., 43; Maj. AUS, 17 July 44. ---Cadet, M. A. 1 July 37; 2 Lt. of Inf., 11 June 41; 1 Lt. 11 June 44. B. A., Howard U--37; Officers Basic Course, Inf. Sch., 41. Br. Star Med., 45.

Davenport, Clarence M., Jr., (025656) B--Ark. 13 June 18. A--M. A., Mich. B. S., USMA, 43. 2 Lt., AUS, 19 Jan. 43; Active duty from 19 Jan. 43; 1 Lt., AUS, 19 May 43; Capt., AUS 10 Aug. 44; Maj. AUS 26 Apr. 45;---Cadet M. A. 1 July 39; 2 Lt. CAC 8 Feb. 43 with rank from 19 Jan. 43; 1 Lt. 19 Jan.

Francis, Henry M., (026715). B--D. C., 23 Dec. 22. A--M. A., Ill. B. S., USMA, 44; 1 Lt. A. U. S. 28 July 45. ---Cadet M. A. 1 July 41; 2 Lt. of F. A. 6 June 44; 1 Lt. 6 June 47.

Davis, Ernest J., Jr., (027456). B--D. C., 13 Oct. 22. A--M. A., Ill.; B. S., USMA, 45; Cadet M. A. 20 July 42; 2 Lt. A. C. 5 June 45.

Rivers, Mark E., Jr., (027309). B--D. C. 12 Oct. 22. A--M. A., N.Y., B. S., USMA, 44. 1st Lt. AUS 1 Mar. 45; Capt. AUS 8 Jan. 47--Cadet M. A. 1 July 42; 2 Lt. of F. A. 5 June 45.

McCoy, Andrew A., Jr., (028536). B--Pa. 27 July 22. A--M. A. Pa., B. S., USMA, 46. Cadet, M. A., 1 July 43; 2 Lt. A. C., 4 June 46.

* * * * * * *

(Deceased Graduates)

Henry O. Flipper, CAV, 1877; John A. Alexander, CAV, 1887; Charles Young, CAV, 1889 and Robert B. Tresville, AC, 1943.

* * * * * * *

NEGRO CADETS PRESENTLY ATTENDING U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY

Edward B. Howard, 1949; Charles L. Smith, 1949; David K. Carlisle, 1950; Robert W. Green, 1950; Norman J. Brown, 1951; Roscoe Robinson, Jr., 1951; Douglas F. Wainer, 1951; William B. Woodson, 1951 and James R. Young, Jr., 1951.

APPENDIX D

OFFICE OF THE CIVILIAN AIDE

Staff Personnel in Two Wars

* * * * * *

World War I

Emmett J. Scott — October 1917-June 1919

Retired, Washington, D. C.

* * * * * *

World War II

William H. Hastie, Civilian Aide — October 1940-February 1943

Governor, The Virgin Islands

Truman K. Gibson, Jr.

Assistant Civilian Aide	November 1940-February'43;
Acting Civilian Aide	February 1943-Sept., 1943;
Civilian Aide	September 1943-Nov., 1945.

Attorney, Chicago, Illinois

Louis R. Lautier
Senior Administrative Assistant — January 1942-October 1945.

Journalist, Washington, D. C.

James C. Evans

Assistant Civilian Aide	November 1942-July 1947
Acting Civilian Aide	July 1947-January 1948
Civilian Aide	February 1948 to date

Washington, D. C.

Marcus H. Ray, Civilian Aide — January 1946-July 1947

Advisor (Lieutenant Colonel, GSC) Headquarters
European Command, Frankfort, Germany

APPENDIX E

CHRONOLOGY

SIGNIFICANT DATES IN THE EXTENSION OF THE USE OF NEGRO MANPOWER

Note: Regular Army Infantry, Engineer, Quartermaster, Medical, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, Cavalry, and Chemical Warfare Units Existed before the passage of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940.

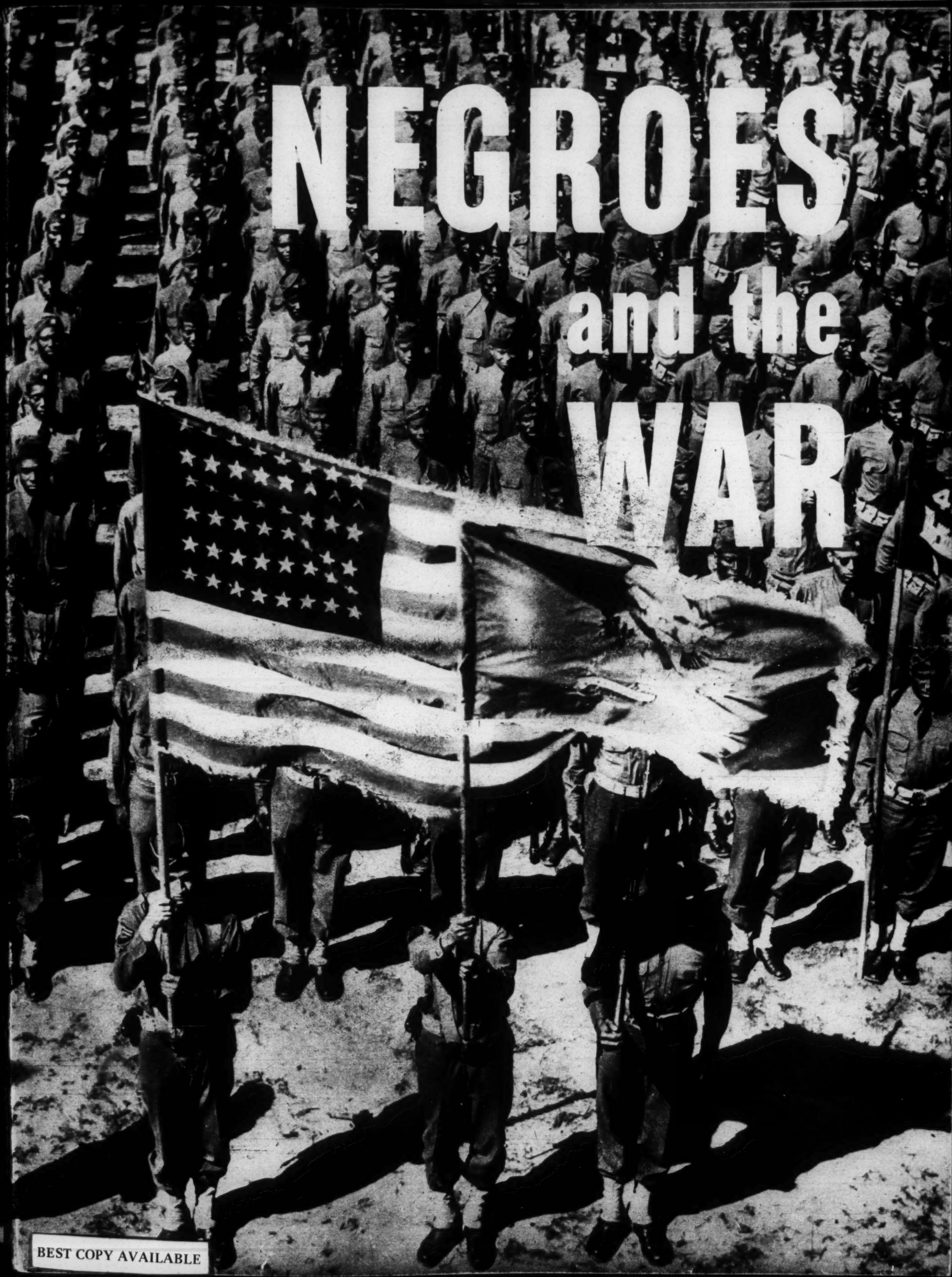
1.	Selective Training & Service Act of 1940	16 Sept 1940
2.	Initial Policy on the Use of Negro Troops Announced	9 Oct 1940
3.	Office of the Civilian Aide Established	1 Nov 1940
4.	Negro National Guard Units Enter Service	1 Jan - 10 Mar 41
5.	First All-Negro Officered Regular Army Infantry Regiment (366th) Activated	10 Feb 1941
6.	99th Fighter Squadron Activated	22 Mar 1941
7.	2nd Cavalry Division (Mixed) Activated	1 Apr 1941
8.	First Negro Signal Unit (275th Cons. Co) Activated	1 May 1941
9.	First Negro Tank Battalion (758th) Activated	1 June 1941
10.	First Negro Port Battalion (394th) Activated	27 June 1941
11.	Officer Candidate Schools Open	1 July 1941
12.	Pearl Harbor Attack	7 Dec 1941
13.	Congress Votes War	8 Dec 1941
14.	First Negro Tank Destroyer Battalion (846th) Activated	15 Dec 1941
15.	First Military Police Battalion (730th) Activated	6 Feb 1942
16.	First Negro Pilots (5) Commissioned by Air Corps	7 Mar 1942
17.	First Numbered Station Hospital (25th) Activated	24 Mar 1942
18.	93rd Infantry Division Activated	15 May 1942
19.	Negro WAAC Officer Candidates Enter Des Moines with First Class	20 July 1942
20.	332d Fighter Group Activated	13 Oct 1942
21.	92nd Division Activated	15 Oct 1942
22.	2nd Cavalry Division (All Negro) Activated	25 Feb 1943
23.	477th Bomb Group Activated	1 June 1943
24.	Negro Pilots down their First Enemy Plane	2 July 1943
25.	D-Day: Allied Landing in France, with 320th Antiaircraft Barrage Balloon Battalion Participating	6 June 1944
26.	Directive for Volunteer Negro Integrated Infantry Platoons issued by European Theater	26 Dec 1944
27.	V-E Day: Victory in Europe	8 May 1945
28.	V-J Day: Victory in Japan	2 Sept 1945
29.	Gillem Board Recommendations Announced as Post-War Policy	4 Mar 1946
30.	First Group of Negro Officers (31) Integrated into Regular Army	23 June 1946
31.	24th Infantry Regiment joins 25th Infantry Division in Japan	1 Feb 1947
32.	Unification of National Military Establishment	17 Sept 1947
33.	Civilian Aide Designated Advisor to the Secretary of Defense	29 Oct 1947
34.	555th Infantry Parachute Battalion becomes 3rd Battalion 505th Airborne Infantry Regiment in the 82nd Airborne Division	15 Dec 1947
35.	One Battalion of Infantry assigned to 9th Infantry Regiment, a part of Second Infantry Division	10 Jan 1948
36.	First Negro Nurse integrated in Regular Army Nurse Corps	12 Feb 1948
37.	508th Armored Field Artillery Battalion assigned to 2nd Armored Division	19 Mar 1948
38.	National Defense Conference on Negro Affairs	26 Apr 1948

MORE

39. 13 ROTC Distinguished Military Graduates Nominated for Regular Army Commissions — 30 Apr 1948
40. First Negro Doctor Integrated in Regular Army Medical Corps — 9 June 1948
41. Selective Service Act of 1948 — 24 June 1948
42. ROTC Units established at Morgan State College, Baltimore, Maryland; Florida A&M, Tallahassee, Florida, and Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana — 1 July 1948
43. First Negro Officer to receive Regular Army Commission through Competitive Tour Program — 23 July 1948
44. Training Centers for Negroes & Whites established at Fort Riley, Kansas, and Fort Ord, California — 25 July 1948
45. President issues Executive Order 9981, setting up a Committee to Study Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services — 26 July 1948

END

NEGROES and the WAR



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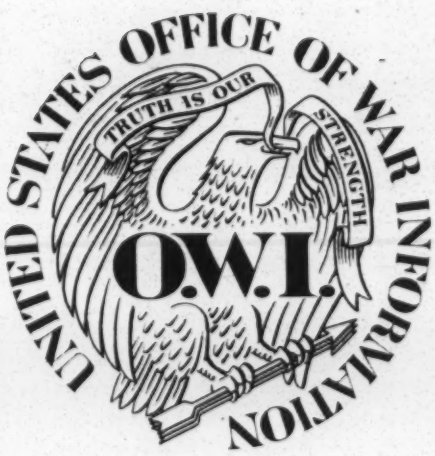


Official publication of the Office of War Information

This book has been prepared to celebrate the achievements of Negro Americans in many fields and to recognize their important contributions, in all fields, to the fighting of the war.

By word and picture it tells:

What Negroes are doing in agriculture, industry, and the armed services.

What Negroes have to lose if the Axis wins.

What Negroes have to gain by an American victory.

HAND THIS BOOKLET TO SOMEONE ELSE WHEN YOU HAVE FINISHED

Chandler Owen, well-known Negro publicist, is a resident of Chicago. Born in North Carolina, he was graduated from Virginia Union University and did his post-graduate work on fellowships both at Columbia University and the New York School of Social Work, majoring in political and social sciences. He has a wide acquaintanceship among Negro leaders all over the country and has contributed for many years to newspapers and national magazines. He is widely recognized for his trenchant style, his inquiring and objective thinking, his solid and scholarly research, and his cultural understanding.

NEGROES and the WAR

by Chandler Owen

Some Negro Americans say that it makes no difference who wins this war. They say that things could not be any worse under Hitler. These are the people who emphasize liabilities; they never appraise their assets. They magnify the bad. They minimize the good.

Without underestimating the Negro's liabilities, without denying the fact of handicaps and inequalities, I want to set down just what stake the Negro has in America—just what he has to lose under Hitler.

That he would lose it goes without saying. Race prejudice, from the first, has been Hitler's stock in trade. In his book, *Mein Kampf*, he brutally calls Negroes "half-apes." At the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin he greeted Aryan winners at his private apartment so that he would not have to shake the hands of Jesse Owens, Cornelius Johnson, John Woodruff, and the other great Negro athletes who played so large a part in bringing victory to the United States. Hitler's newspapers called these fine university-trained boys "the Black Auxiliaries."

Hitler and his false prophets have told the people of Germany that a Negro has neither a soul nor an intellect, that he is incapable of being civilized. The man in the street in Germany, deluded by the very magnitude of the Hitler lie, would not believe you if you told him that our Army is proud to have in its ranks many regiments of Negro soldiers, that there are now two full divisions of Negro soldiers, that Negroes serve in all branches. He would not believe you if you told him that there are Negro officers in our Army,

Negro judges on the bench, Negroes in State legislatures and in the American Congress.

Germany backed up Mussolini in the rape of Ethiopia. In truth, Italy would not have defied the sanctions of the League of Nations without the support and encouragement of Hitler, and up until the end of the last World War Germany herself had extensive Negro colonies in Africa. In his book, *Germans in the Cameroons*, Harry R. Rudin, Assistant Professor of History at Yale, says this of German colonial administration:

"Whipping was the typical form of punishment inflicted on natives in the colony. . . . In the Reichstag stories were told of whips made of hippopotamus hide cut so as to have sharp edges, of ropes soaked in water and then dried or dipped in tar and then rolled in sand."

Our stake in America

Just what stake does the Negro have in America? What has he got to lose? We have come a long way in the last fifty years, if slowly. There is still a long way to go before equality is attained, but the pace is faster, and never faster than now.

In 1890 there were 12,159 Negro clergymen in the United States; in 1930 there were 25,034. In 1890 there were 15,008 Negro teachers; in 1930 there were 54,439. In 1890 there were 208 Negro physicians and surgeons; in 1930 there were 3,805. In 1890 there were 120 Negro dentists; in 1930 there were 1,773. In 1890 there were 431 Negro lawyers, justices, and judges; in 1930 there were 1,247.

Progress? Yes. Too slow? Yes; but progress.

Not all of us can be professional men. As a matter of fact, few of us are. The great majority of Negroes are working people—skilled, unskilled; organized, unorganized. But during the last decade a good many doors have been opened to us, and other doors are ajar. There has been enlightened appreciation of the Negro's problem by the Government. There has been increase in Negro labor organization; many so-called "white" unions have abandoned color-line policies.

What would happen to labor under Hitler? I can tell you what happened to the Czechs, to the French, what happened to the Germans themselves. Their labor unions were suppressed. Strikes were prohibited. Union treasuries were seized.

This, applied to America, means that the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the tens of thousands of Negroes in the United Mine Workers of America, the Negroes in the automobile, steel, rubber, packing, shipping, needle trades, and transportation unions, all would be reduced to economic impotence—turned into slaves or turned into the street.

The Negro businessman would fare no better than the Negro worker. The first thing Hitler does when he occupies a country is to seize control of the banks. Then he proceeds with a systematic confiscation of factories, stores, all industry. The National Negro Business League would be abolished. Negro banks, stores, loan associations, restaurants, real-estate firms, insurance companies would be suppressed at once.

There are 680,000 Negro farm operators in the United States, with 95 percent of them living in the Southern States. During recent years, and particularly during the last 5 years, the Federal Government has waged a vigorous program to aid and relieve the farmer—a campaign in which the Negro farmer has shared. The Farm Security Administration has made 60,440 loans to Negro farmers. These loans, both short-term rehabilitation and long-term purchase loans, total some $50,000,000. Negro farm operators represent 21 percent of the farm operators in the 17 Southern States (including Maryland and Missouri) and they have received 20.9 percent of the Farm Security loans in that area.

What stake has the Negro farmer to lose under Hitler? He has his land, his buildings, his machinery, his livelihood to lose. In Czechoslo-

vakia, in Poland, in Yugoslavia, in Greece, and Norway millions of acres of land were seized. Farmers were removed from their acres, and Germans installed. It is needless to add that the Farm Security program would be supplanted by plantation slavery.

Since the advent of the New Deal, the phrase "social security" has rung like a pleasant bell in the ears of American Negroes. They are enthusiastic about old-age pensions, health and unemployment insurance, and pensions for the blind. During the economic depression, Federal and State relief payments kept many families together. Negro youth found work and training in the CCC and the NYA. What kind of social security could they expect under Nazi rule?

In the *New Republic* for May 5, 1941, Michael Straight wrote this about Germany:

"The facts are these: In September, October, and November of 1940, 85,000 blind, incurably ill or aged Germans were put to death by the Gestapo. They were put to death as casually as the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals chloroforms old and helpless dogs. They were not killed for mercy. They were killed because they could no longer manufacture guns in return for the food which they consumed; because the German hospitals were needed for wounded soldiers."

These were not Negroes or persecuted Jews; they were Germans, members of what Nazis call the *Herrenvolk*, the master race. Eighty-five thousand Germans, old, helpless, harmless, put to death!

There, men and women of color, is your social security under Hitler.

In 1937 the United States Government started a slum clearance program. The object of this program was to provide decent homes for poor people. Of the 121,500 homes now contracted for in urban districts, approximately 40,600 are or will be occupied by Negro tenants. Thus, although Negroes are approximately one-tenth of the population, the Government is assigning to them about one-third of the new homes—because Negroes have the greater need for improved housing. What would Hitler have done?

The doom of the churches

A high quality of religious leadership has been one of the glories of Negro culture in the United States. The names of such sainted men as Richard Allen, Lemuel Haynes, Peter Williams, and Josiah Bishop are written in permanence on the pages of American history. Alike in humble wooden churches and in the magnificent brick and stone churches of our metropolitan cities, Negro clergymen steadfastly have kept alight the lanterns of the spirit.

Today Negroes own church property valued at nearly 200 million dollars. Baptist, Methodist, Episcopalian—all other denominations—enjoy complete religious freedom. It is easy to foresee what would happen to these churches under Hitler. He has persecuted the churches in his own Germany and in occupied countries. He has murdered or jailed clergymen brave enough to defy him. In the Nazi code there is not room for both Hitler and God.

A man who denies the Negro a soul will deny him a church. And in America Hitler would have reason. The Negro churches, before Emancipation, were hotbeds of revolt, meeting places of crusaders for abolition. Today the churches are the strongest organizations of Negroes in the world, and churchmen are leaders in the fight for equality. To Hitler, then, they would be dangerous—and, because dangerous, doomed.

There are more than 60 secret and fraternal organizations of national membership among Negroes in this country. These secret societies are divided into two classes: The old-line societies such as the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, the Elks, and the benevolent secret societies such as the True Reformers, the Grand

United Order of Galilean Fishermen, and the National Order of Mosaic Templars. Under Hitler these fraternal organizations would be abolished as the Masonic orders were abolished in Germany—because the Negro fraternal organizations have a tradition and a history of fighting for the rights of Negro manhood.

Educational opportunity has always been precious to the American Negro because it is the keystone of race progress. Today there are approximately 100 universities and colleges devoted exclusively to Negro education in this country. Our boys and girls in the North attend State universities and such institutions as Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and Cornell. In 1916 there were 1,643 students in Negro colleges. By 1941 the number had grown to 40,000. During a 25-year period, the number of students in Negro colleges increased some 2,400 percent.

What Hitler says about us

Hitler has made himself very clear on what he thinks about education for the Negro. In his book *Mein Kampf*, he says this:

"From time to time it is demonstrated to the German petty *bourgeois* in illustrated periodicals that for the first time here or there a Negro has become a lawyer, teacher, even clergyman, or even a leading opera tenor or something of that kind . . . It does not dawn upon this depraved *bourgeois* world that here one has actually to do with a sin against all reason; that it is a criminal absurdity to train a born half-ape until one believes a lawyer has been made of him, while millions of members of the highest culture race have to remain in entirely unworthy positions; that it is a sin against the will of the Eternal Creator to let hundreds of thousands of His most talented beings degenerate in the proletarian swamp of today, while Hottentots and Zulu Kafirs are trained for intellectual vocations.

"For it is training exactly as that of a poodle, and not a scientific 'education.' The same trouble and care, applied to intelligent races, would fit each individual a thousand times better for the same achievements."

That's what Hitler thinks.

A ruler who regards Negro lawyers as born half-apes, trained like poodles, would drive from the bench such Negro judges as Charles E. Toney and James S. Watson of the New York Municipal Court, Herman E. Moore of the United States District Court in the Virgin Islands, Justice Myles Paige of the Court of Special Sessions in Brooklyn, Justice Jane Bolin, America's only colored woman judge, who presides over the Domestic Relations Court in New York. He would drive from the bench Judge Edward Henry of the Philadelphia Municipal Court and Judge Armand Scott of the District of Columbia Municipal Court. He would suppress the Law School at Howard University over which Dean William H. Hastie, now Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War, has presided so ably.

In the field of music and art the Negro would fare no better. In Norway the Nazi oppressors have made it a crime to listen to the phonograph records of Paul Robeson and Marian Anderson, these great artists of international fame. In 1933 when Hitler came to power there were Negro orchestras in some of the smart Berlin cafes; they were banned at once. Hitler hates all music that mirrors the aspirations of free people. In Poland the playing of Polish music is forbidden, and in America Negro musicians and Negro music would be silenced. The universally beloved old spirituals, the compositions of Still, Burleigh, Dett, Handy, and Boatner, the voices of Roland Hayes and Dorothy Maynor, the gay rhythms of Ellington, Calloway, Waller, Count Basie, the clatter of Bill Robinson's dancing feet would be heard no more.

The drawings and paintings of E. Simms Campbell, Aaron Douglas, Sam Brown, Jacob

Lawrence, Hale Woodruff; the sculpture of Richmond Barthé and Sargent Johnson would be forbidden; the books of all Negro writers from Phyllis Wheatley to Richard Wright would be forbidden and burned.

Unity against America's foreign foes does not mean that Negroes must forego legitimate protest against discrimination in industry or the long struggle for political equality. This is known as the right of peaceful petition. Many people take for granted the right of peaceful petition. Hitler wouldn't take it for granted. President Roosevelt invited A. Philip Randolph and Walter White to the White House to discuss with him in person injustices to Negroes in war industry and Government employment. Can you imagine Hitler doing that? President Roosevelt created the Committee on Fair Employment Practice to enforce his order that no worker be barred from war industry because of race, creed, color, or national origin. Can you imagine Hitler doing that?

The end of our newspapers

Under Hitler the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People would be outlawed. The Urban League would become a criminal organization. And the Negro press would vanish. The doors of 300 newspapers and periodicals would be locked the day the Nazis took over. Hitler says half-apes need no newspapers.

Hitler's record on the free press is consistent. In Belgium, Holland, Poland, Norway, Czechoslovakia the free press was abolished. Hundreds of journalists in occupied countries were imprisoned by the Gestapo, the German secret police.

So it does not take a fortuneteller to call the roll of the Negro journalists who would feel Hitler's lash. The Murphy brothers of the Baltimore *Afro-American*, P. B. Young of the Norfolk *Journal and Guide*, Ira Lewis, Mrs. Robert L. Vann, P. L. Prattis, George S. Schuyler and J. A. Rogers of the Pittsburgh *Courier*; Mrs. R. S. Abbott, John Sengstacke, and Lucius Harper of the Chicago *Defender*; Chester Franklin of the Kansas City *Call*; Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass of the California *Eagle*; E. Washington Rhodes of the Philadelphia *Tribune*; P. M. H. Savory and C. B. Powell of the New York *Amsterdam Star-News*; the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, editor of the *People's Voice*; Roy Wilkins of the *Crisis*—all these would be immediate candidates for the solitary cell or the concentration camp.

Germany in this war has drawn the color line even in the prison camps. Hans Habe, a refugee Hungarian who fought for France and was captured by the Germans, told the story of his experiences in an American magazine after escaping from his jailers. He was quartered at Dieuze along with a large detachment of captured French Negro troops.

"We arrived at the camp in Dieuze," Habe wrote in *The Nation*. "Here, as in all German prison camps, the Negroes were immediately isolated. Barbed wire was strung around their barracks. No white man was allowed to converse with a black. Our own shelters were miserable enough; those of the Negroes, crowded into a narrow space, were much worse. Our food, though insufficient, was princely in comparison with that given to the Negroes, who practically starved. Hundreds of them fell sick, but were not cared for."

Under Nazi rule there have been thousands of executions and imprisonments in unspeakable jails and concentration camps. More than 1,700,000 Poles have been transported to Germany to work at forced labor. At least 1,260,000 French war prisoners have been made actual slaves in Germany, while the able-bodied people of France have been compelled to labor long hours in mines and munitions plants to feed the German war machine.

Julius Streicher, editor of *Der Sturmer*, Hitler's anti-Semitic and anti-Negro newspaper, says:

"The emancipation of the Jews and the liberation of the black slaves are the two crimes of civilization committed by the plutocrats in the last few centuries." But white or black, conquered people become slaves under Hitler.

We can be a mighty force

Some Americans say that it makes no difference who wins the war. Dorie Miller doesn't say that. Joe Louis doesn't say that. Most of the 13,000,000 loyal Negro citizens know that America is fighting not only to live, but to live more fully. Because we have known the weight of chains, because we have known the helplessness of bondage, we can be a mighty force in this nation's fight for freedom.

This war, said Vice President Wallace in his great speech of May 8, 1942, is not a war for the preservation of outmoded ways of living but a crusade for the common man.

"Through the leaders of the Nazi revolution," said the Vice President, "Satan now is trying to lead the common man of the whole world back into slavery and darkness. For the stark truth is that the violence preached by the Nazis is the devil's own religion of darkness. So also is the doctrine that one race or one class is by heredity superior and that all other races or classes are supposed to be slaves."

But darkness shall not prevail.

"The people," said Mr. Wallace, "are on the march toward even fuller freedom than the most fortunate peoples of the earth have hitherto enjoyed. . . . I say that the century on which we are entering—the century which will come out of this war—can be and must be the century of the common man. . . . The people's revolution is on the march, and the devil and all his angels cannot prevail against it."

Recently the *Christian Review*, the religious journal edited by the Rev. L. M. Smith in Philadelphia, recalled the triumphs of America's Negro athletes at the Olympic Games and the insults that were heaped upon them by the German propaganda machine.

"Hitler," the editorial said prophetically, "will see some new 'Black Auxiliaries.' Negroes have been trained in the rudiments and sciences of war and it is likely that some Negroes will see action in Berlin. . . . These Negroes will be wearing the insignia of the United States and will conduct themselves as champions. The Negro of America stands ready to bring new victories to his native land. And he will do it despite all the propaganda of the German and Japanese machines."

We already know something about champions. One cool summer night in 1938, under the arc lights at Yankee Stadium, *our* champion knocked out the German champion in one round. Sergeant Joe Louis is now a champion in an army of champions.

Joe Louis doesn't talk much, but he talks truly. He talks for 13,000,000 Negro American citizens, for all American citizens, when he says:

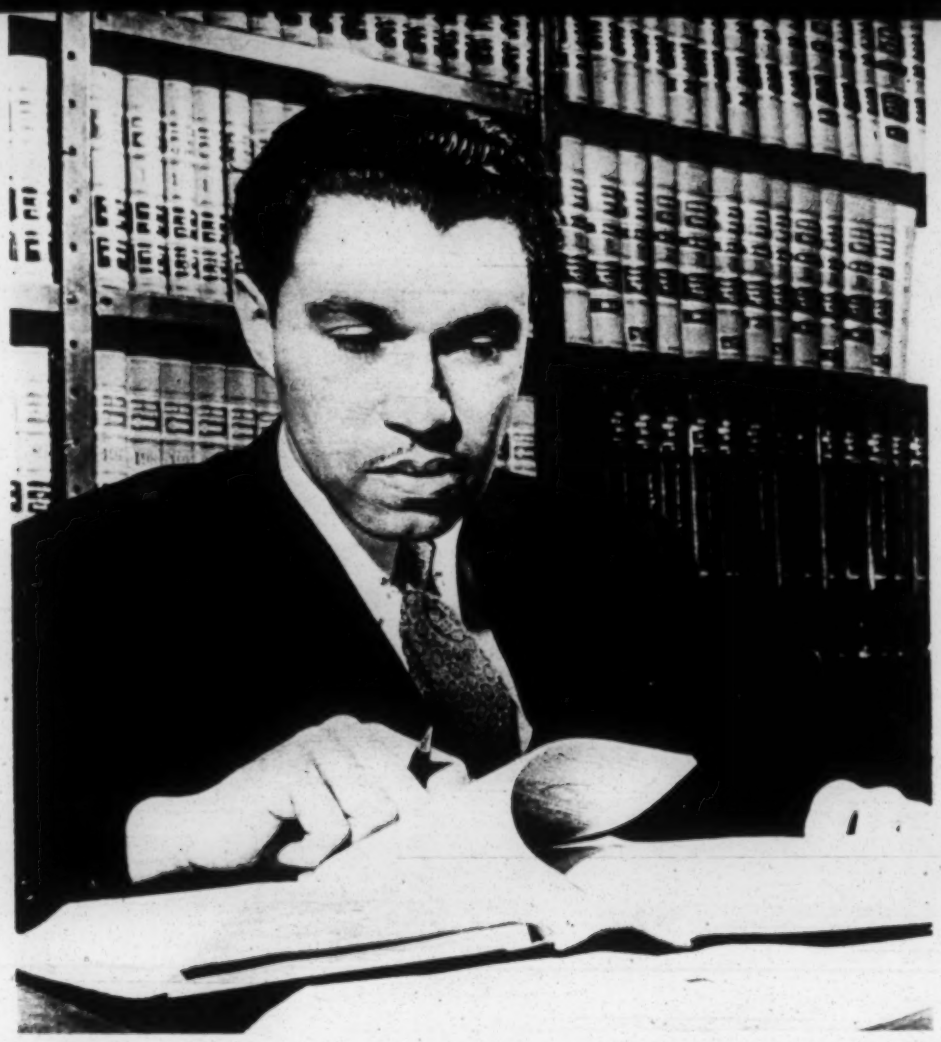
"We're going to do our part, and we'll win 'cause we're on God's side."

Negro Americans Today

We've come a long way

TWO AGES: Slaves dragging their chains through the streets of Washington just before the Civil War (from a contemporary engraving), and Negro boys of today studying the graven countenance of the Liberator at the Lincoln Memorial. The Emancipation Proclamation, signed 80 years ago during the stress of another great war, made them free Americans.

For many years we have picked the cotton, done the housework, carried on strong shoulders the work-day burden. Beyond these limited opportunities there are now new horizons.



LAWYER

POSTMAN

We are not ashamed of working with our hands, of an honest day's work, honestly done. But a progressing world now offers many of us a chance to prove ourselves in varied jobs and occupations.

NURSE

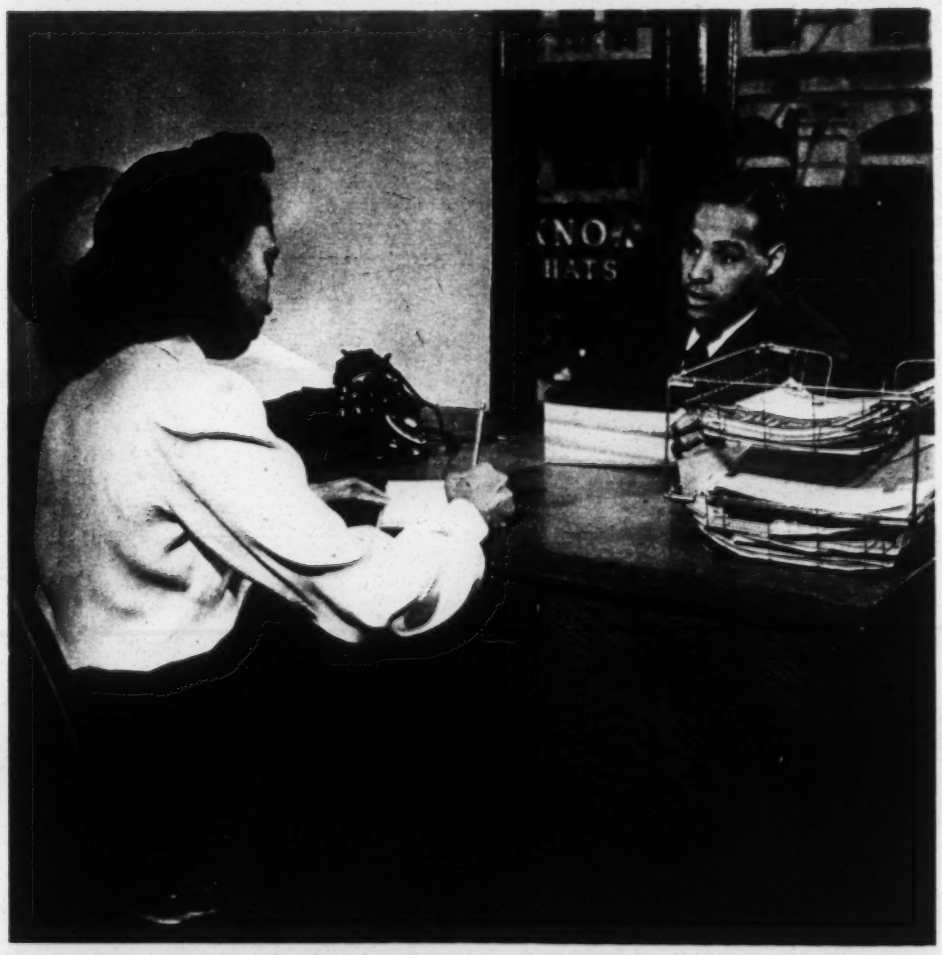
SURGEON

SHIPYARD WORKER

DRESSMAKER

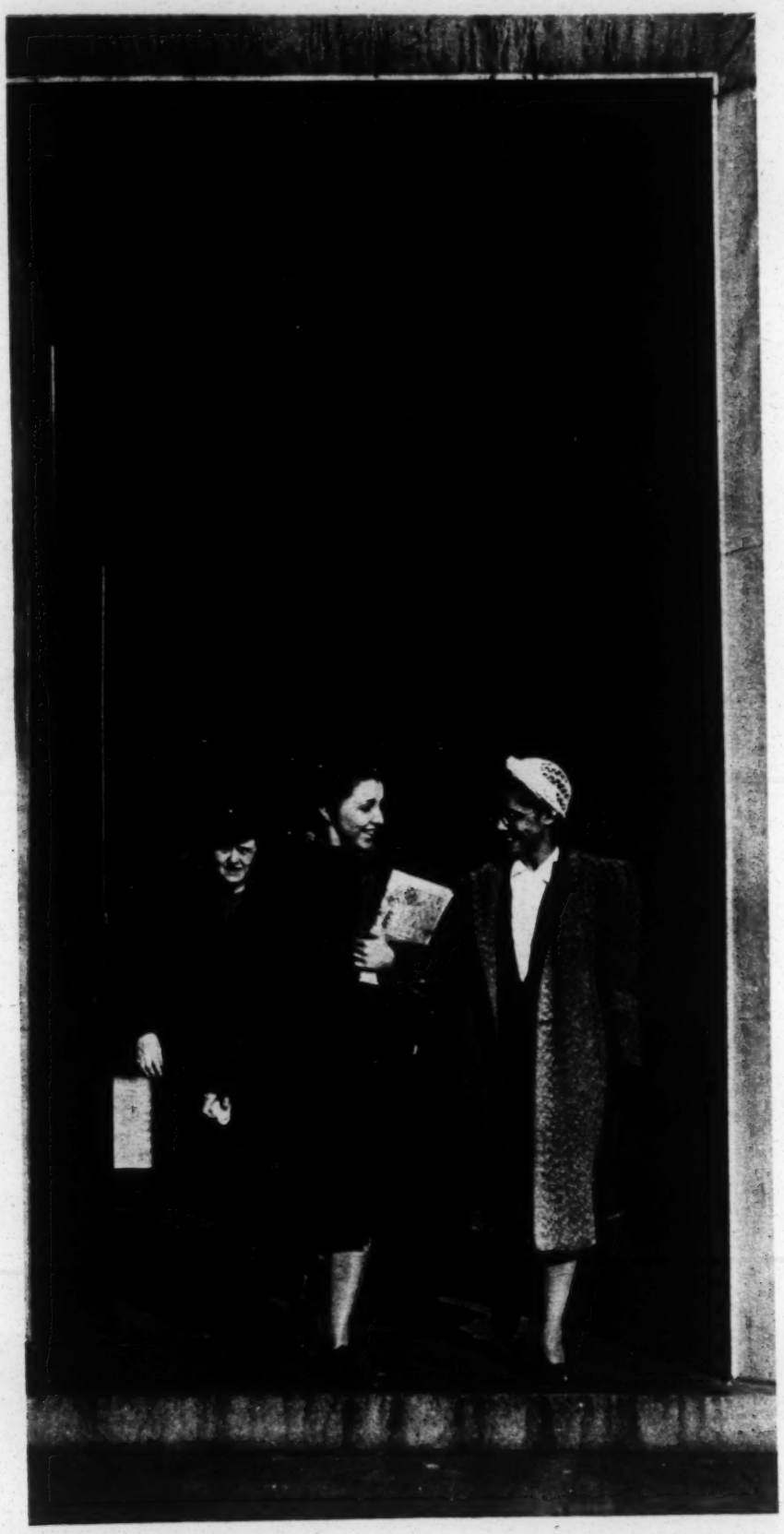
FIREMAN

POLICE LIEUTENANT



EMPLOYER AND STENOGRAPHER

These are the things we do, these and many more. We are doctors and lawyers; we are the skilled and unskilled who man the war industries; we are the clerical help and the white-coated porters; we are—Americans. These opportunities and the promise of still greater opportunities in the future are our stake in America.



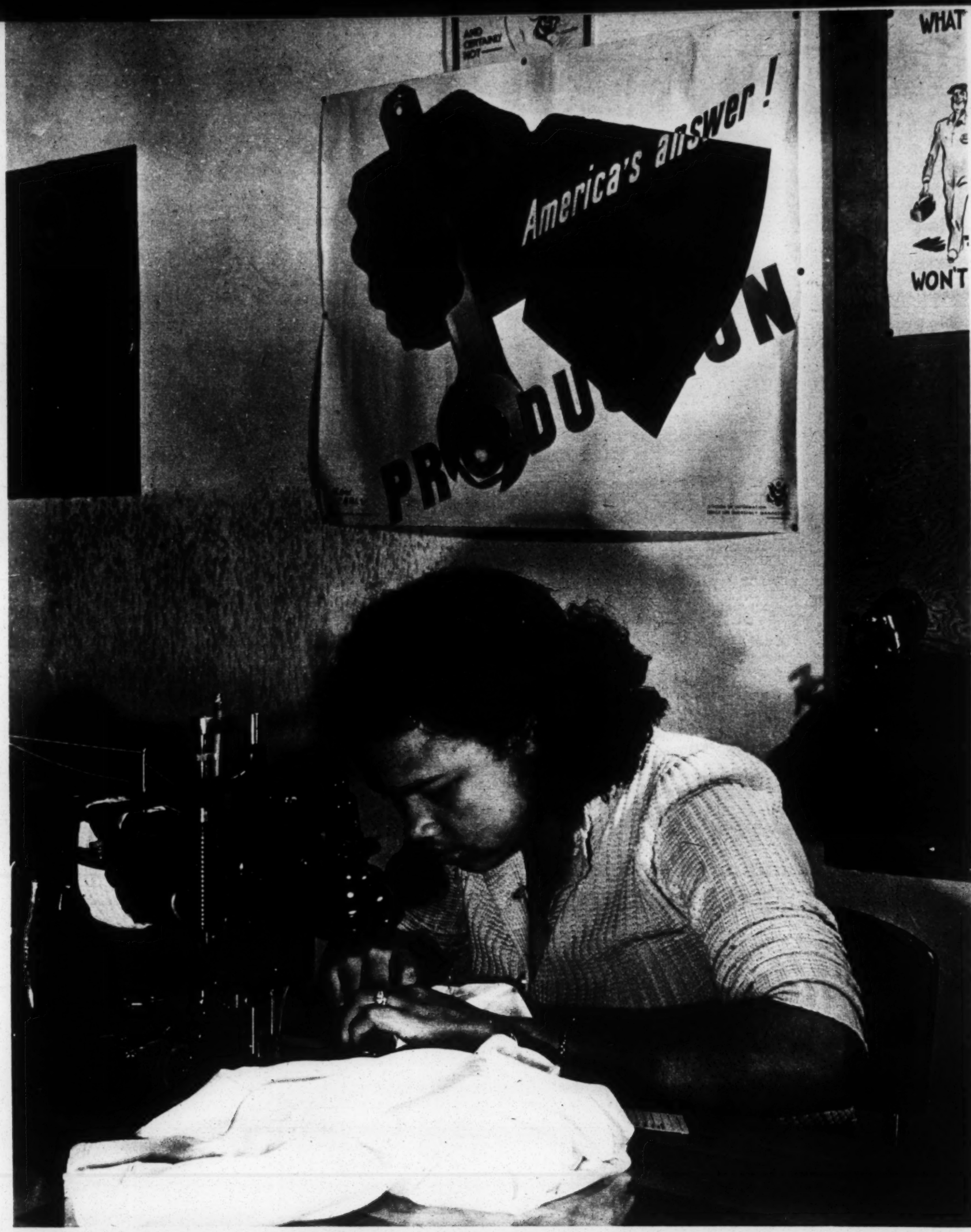
GOVERNMENT WORKER

FACTORY INSPECTOR

AIRCRAFT WORKER

PULLMAN PORTER

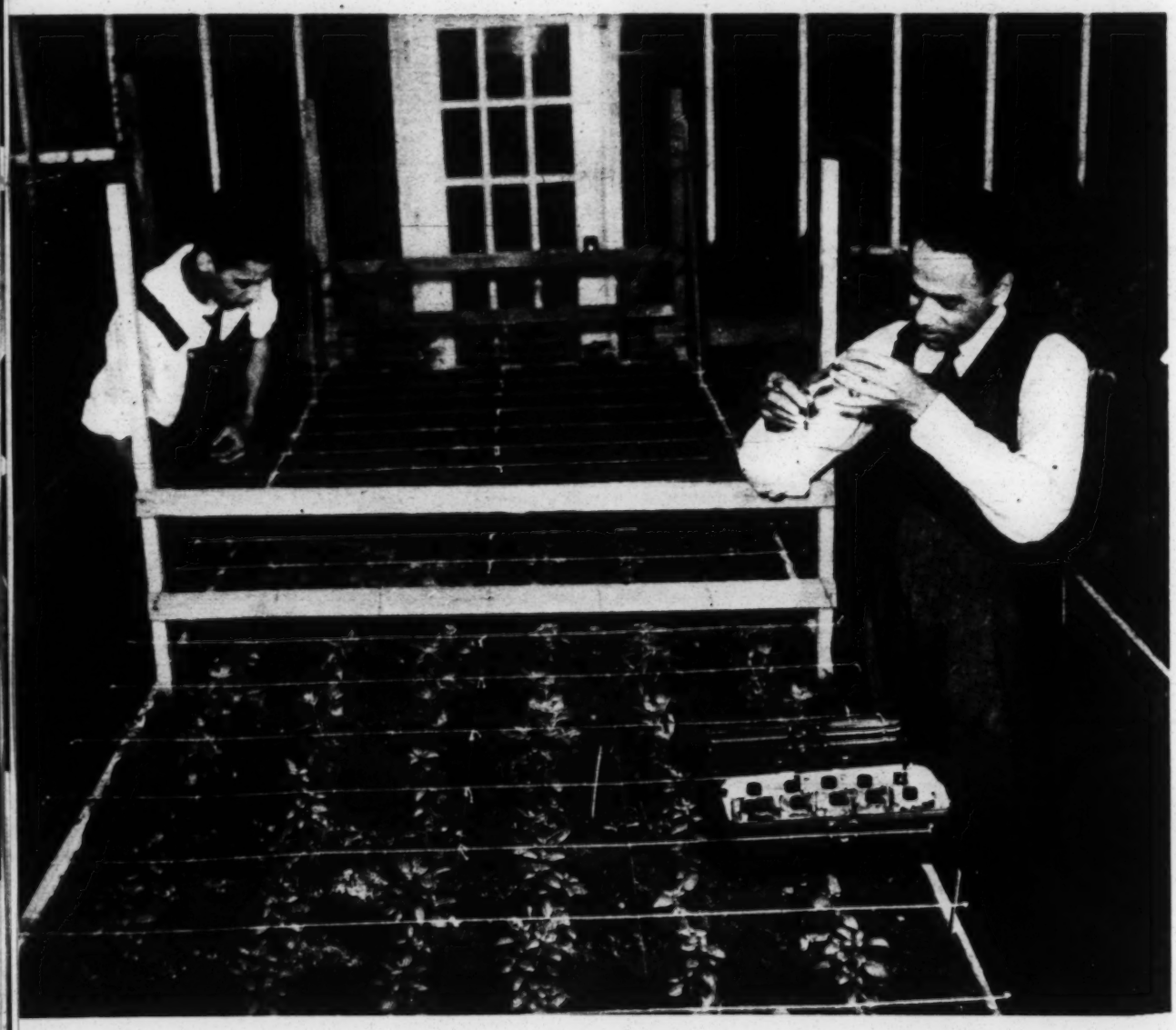
ENGRAVER



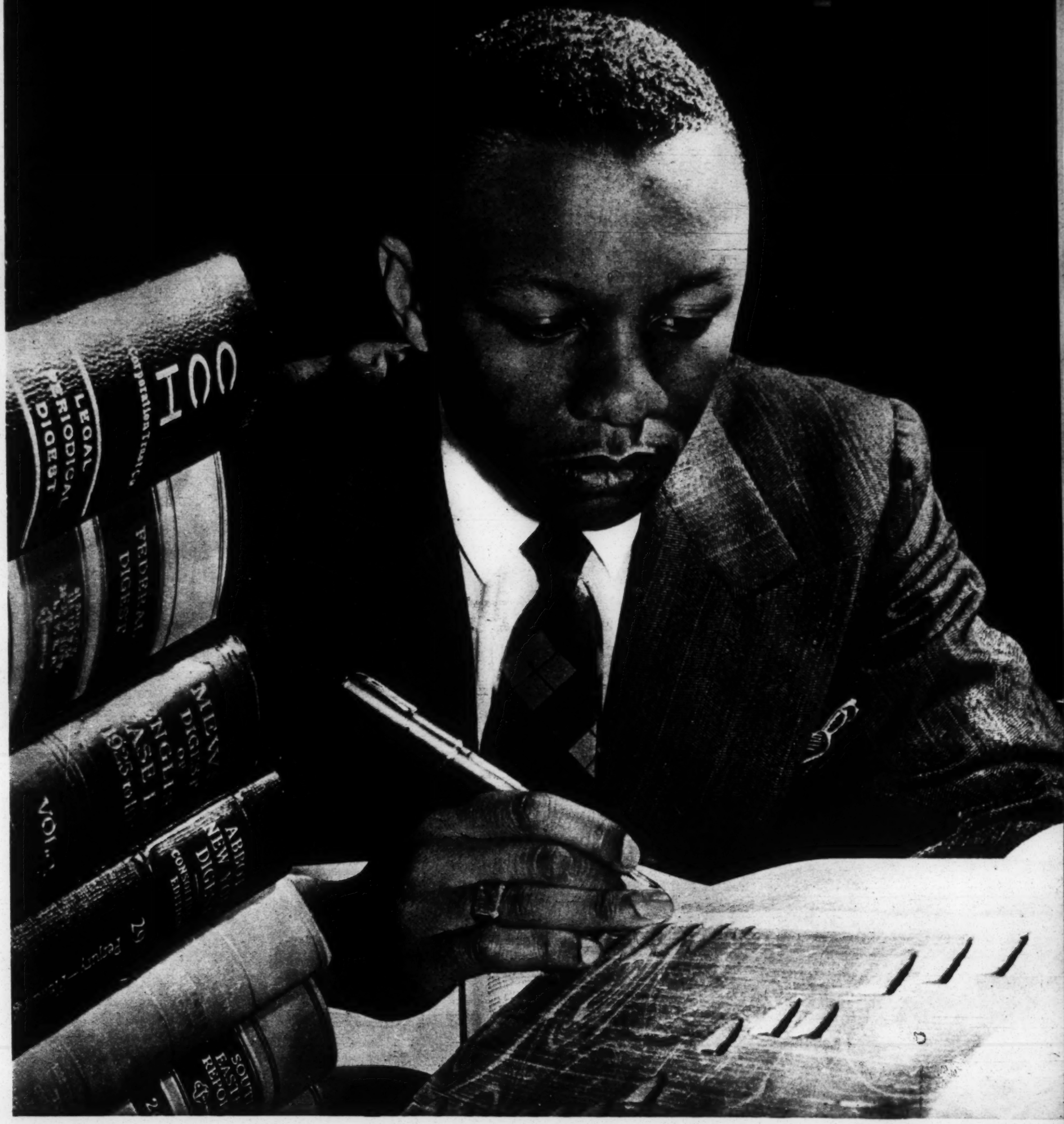
HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF NEGROES are now employed in the factories and plants which are busily producing war materials. This girl at her sewing machine is helping to give America's answer to the Axis. She is making parachutes to save the lives of our intrepid combat fliers. The factory is owned by Eddie Anderson, Negro radio star better known as "Rochester."

We have built great institutions

WE HAVE MADE GREAT STRIDES in higher education. These are home economics students at Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical Institute.



THESE STUDENTS at Tuskegee Institute are doing plant research. Dr. George Washington Carver, eminent scientist, teaches at Tuskegee.



THERE WERE 1,643 STUDENTS in Negro colleges in 1916. By 1941 the number had grown to 40,000—thus increasing 24 times over in 25 years. This young man is a law student preparing for his classroom work at Howard University in Washington, D. C.

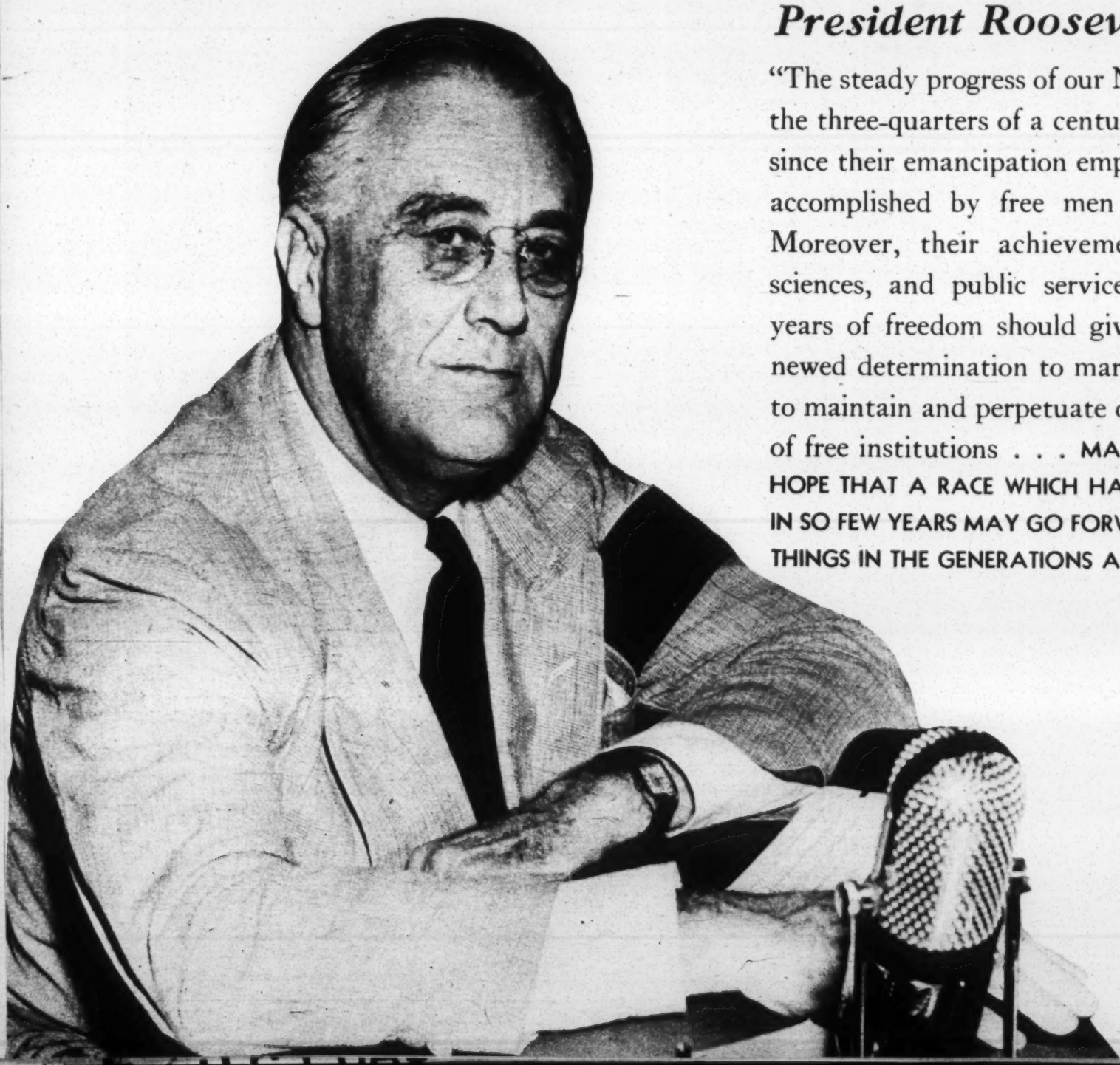
CHEMISTRY STUDENT AT ATLANTA UNIVERSITY. There are now approximately 100 universities and colleges devoted exclusively to Negro education in this country. Ever since Emancipation, as we all realize, education has been the keystone of race progress.

THE RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE. In the background is a statue of Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee and pioneer educator. Many of these cadets will see active war service as officers in the United States Army.

DR. G. W. CARVER,
GRAND OLD MAN
OF PLANT SCIENCES

E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER,
FAMOUS SCHOLAR
AND HOWARD PROFESSOR

WALTER WHITE,
VETERAN LEADER
AND N.A.A.C.P. HEAD



President Roosevelt says:

"The steady progress of our Negro citizens during the three-quarters of a century that have elapsed since their emancipation emphasizes what can be accomplished by free men in a free country. Moreover, their achievement in art, letters, sciences, and public service during a brief 75 years of freedom should give all Americans renewed determination to marshal all our strength to maintain and perpetuate our priceless heritage of free institutions . . . MAY I EXPRESS CONFIDENT HOPE THAT A RACE WHICH HAS ACHIEVED SO MUCH IN SO FEW YEARS MAY GO FORWARD TO EVEN NOBLER THINGS IN THE GENERATIONS AHEAD."

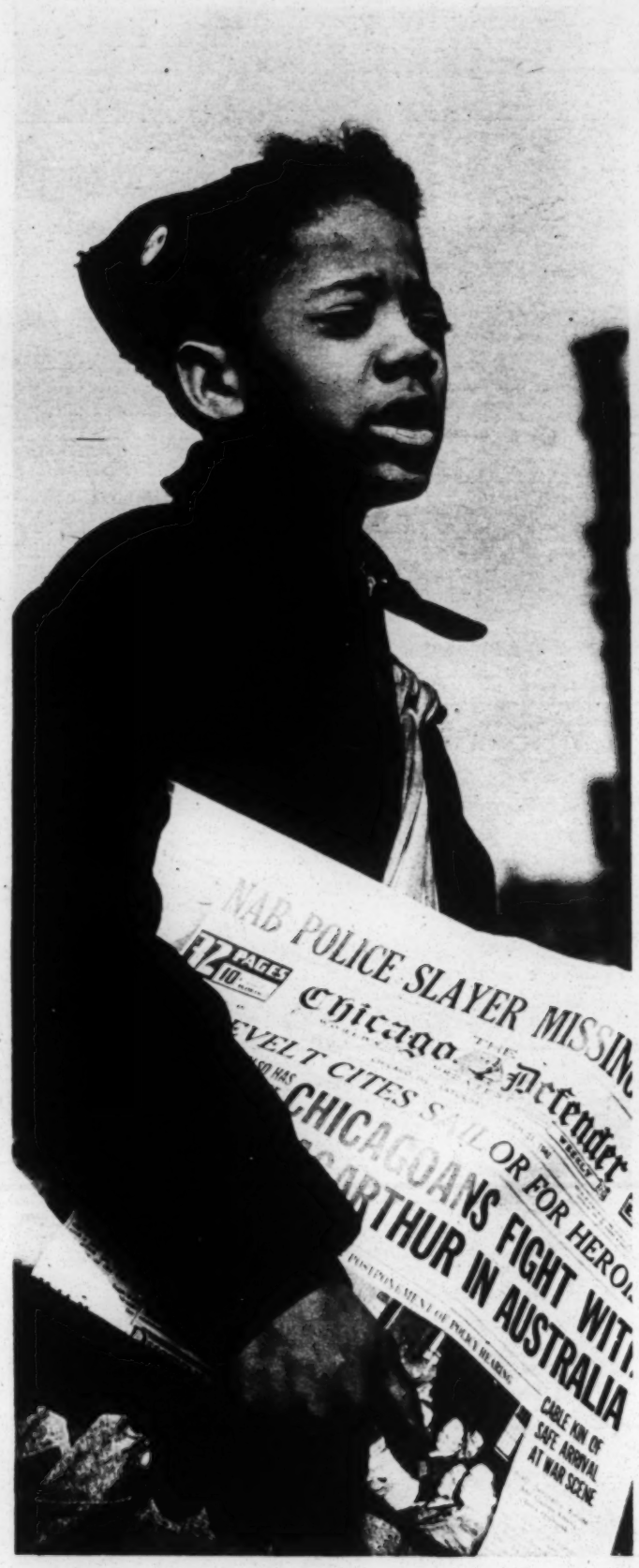
PAUL ROBESON'S SONG CARRIES OUR MUSIC ACROSS THE WORLD

JUSTICE JANE BOLIN, ONLY NEGRO WOMAN ON COURT BENCH

CHARLES S. JOHNSON, SOCIOLOGIST FROM FISK UNIVERSITY

Hitler says:

"From time to time it is demonstrated . . . that for the first time here or there a Negro has become a lawyer, teacher, even clergyman, or even a leading opera tenor or something of that kind . . . It does not dawn upon this depraved *bourgeois* world that here one has actually to do with a sin against all reason; that it is **A CRIMINAL ABSURDITY TO TRAIN A BORN HALF-APE UNTIL ONE BELIEVES A LAWYER HAS BEEN MADE OF HIM . . . FOR IT IS TRAINING EXACTLY AS THAT OF A POODLE,** and not a scientific 'education.' The same trouble and care, applied to intelligent races, would fit each individual a thousand times better for the same achievements."



P. M. H. SAVORY

CARL MURPHY

E. WASHINGTON RHODES

LUCIUS HARPER

CHESTER FRANKLIN

P. L. PRATTIS

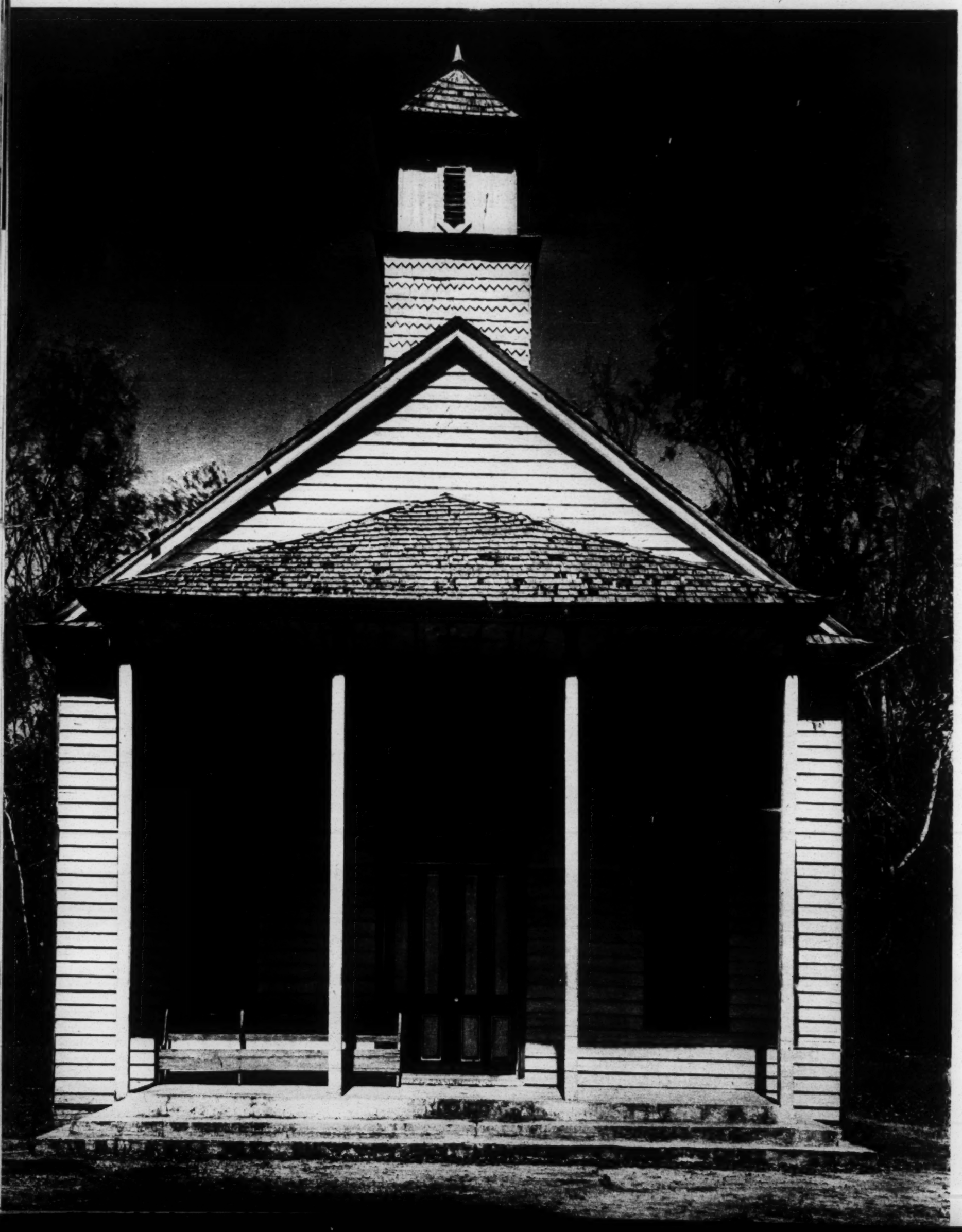
WE HAVE OUR OWN PRESS. There are more than 200 Negro newspapers in this country. Editors and publishers pictured on this page (right to left) represent the New York *Amsterdam Star-News*, Baltimore *Afro-American*, Philadelphia *Tribune*, Chicago *Defender*, Kansas City *Call*, and Pittsburgh *Courier*.

Our newspapers are free—like the rest of the American press—to say what they think, print what they believe. They represent an investment of $4,000,000 in buildings and equipment.

CARTOONIST AT WORK

THIS IS A SPORTS EDITOR

From the humblest beginnings



... out of our deepest need we have built the Negro Church

STORE FRONT CHURCH IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

YOUTHFUL WORSHIPERS IN A CATHOLIC CHURCH

AN EPISCOPALIAN CHURCH IN CHICAGO

OUR NATION IS AT WAR. This war will decide whether the Christian Church as an institution will survive. This war will decide whether Negro Americans will have the right to continue their march to freedom or will sink into slavery.

There can be no question as to where anyone of us stands in this grave world crisis. The democracy which the United Nations fight to preserve has its deep fountain in the principles of Jesus Christ. Our Nation is builded on Christian principles. **WE STAND BEHIND OUR NATION AND OUR PEOPLE FOR VICTORY OVER HITLER AND SLAVERY.**

Because we know the great stake involved in this war, we have lost no time in throwing the full weight of the Negro church behind the task of mobilizing the Negro people for victory. That is why we declared to the President of the United States on February 17, 1942:

"WE PLEDGE EVERY SPIRITUAL AND MATERIAL RESOURCE AT OUR COMMAND IN SUPPORT OF OUR COUNTRY IN THE IDEALS OF FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY . . . "*

**From an address by the Rev. W. H. Jernagin, president of the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches of America*

On the land

The Negro farmer's life improves steadily with Government help

THE NEGRO FARMER IN THE SOUTH, like the poor white farmer, has been the victim of the single crop. Cotton is a cash crop but cotton planted straight to the shanty door not only bleeds the soil but makes the farmer buy much of the food he might grow on his own acres. The Federal Government has made progress in creating a healthy small farming population out of exhausted land and exhausted people. This is done by loans, by adjustment of farm debt, by teaching modern farming methods. Where the furrows once ran up to the dooryard, you now see vegetable gardens to feed the farm family, hay and corn crops, chickens, pigs, and cows.

SEVEN YEARS OF THE FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION'S PROGRAM have prepared the small farming population for the vital job of increasing food production for the war. A survey at the end of 1941 showed that those who had been on the FSA program for more than a year have doubled their food production. For 1942 FSA farmers pledged an increase of 1,150,000,000 pounds of milk over 1941, 235,000,000 pounds of pork, 34,000,000 pounds of beef, 77,000,000 dozen eggs, and a similar increase in vegetables. There are 683,327 Negro farm operators in the United States. Some 95 percent live in the Southern States. They have shared generously in the Federal Government's program to aid the farmer. The Farm Security Administration has made 60,440 loans to Negro farmers. These loans total about $50,000,000. Negroes represent 21 percent of the farm operators in the Southern States; they have received 20.9 percent of loans in that area. While the farmer learns how to get the most out of his land, his wife learns how to preserve food by pressure cooking and canning and the family lays aside the surplus from its vegetable garden for the winter. Left: farmer paying back a part of his loan. Below: the old shanty and the new home built with a Government loan.

CUTTING A SLICE OF HIS OWN HOME-CURED HAM IN THE SMOKEHOUSE

PLENTY: HOME-RAISED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES READY FOR THE WINTER

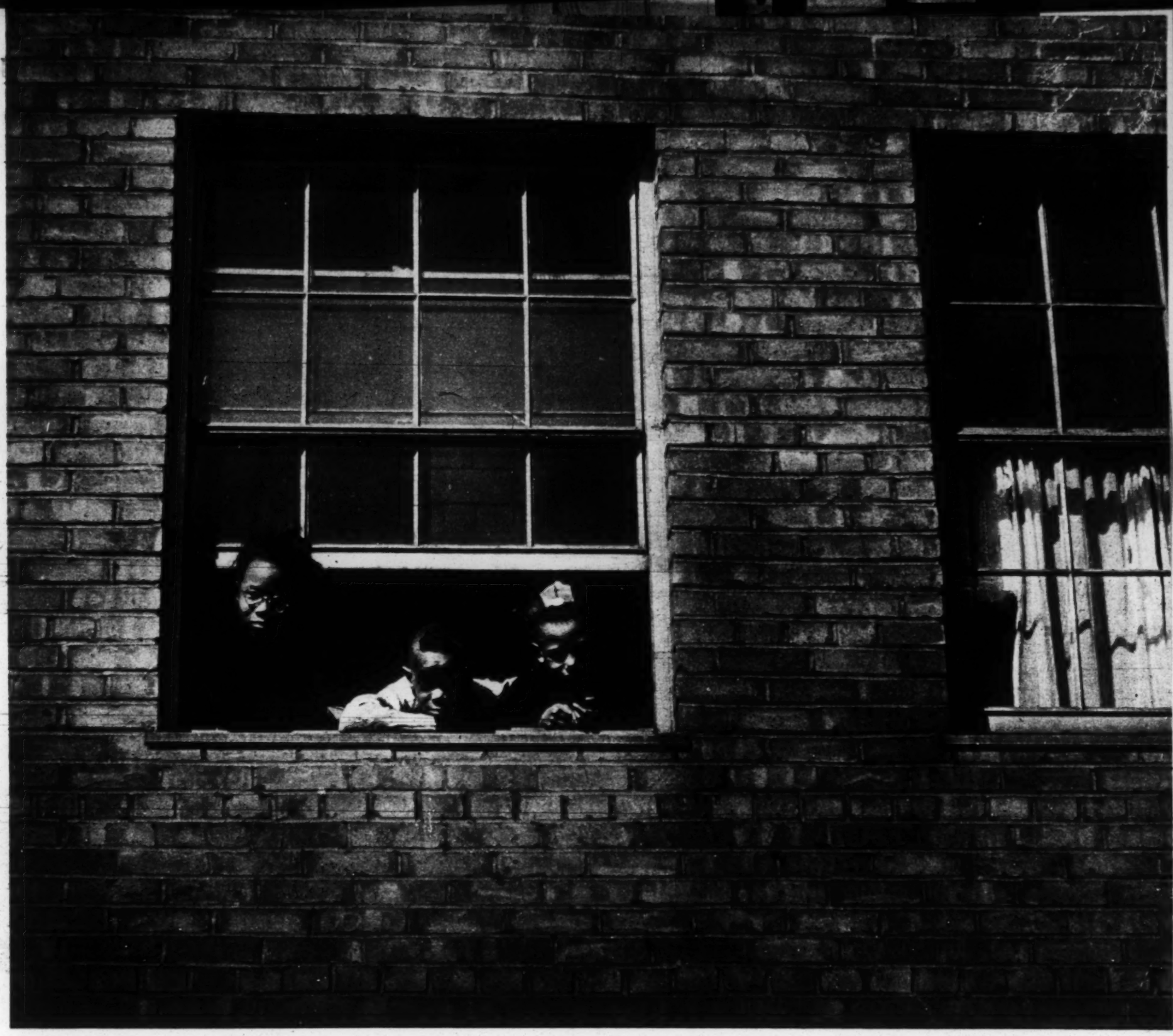
THE YOUNG GENERATION ON THE LAND: In the 17 Southern States during the year 1915 only 58 percent of the Negro children between 6 and 14 were enrolled in school. By the school year 1939-40, some 85.9 percent of the children between 5 and 17—a much wider age range—were regularly in attendance. There were 2,174,260 in elementary school and 254,580 in high school. The number of youngsters in high school has more than doubled in 10 years.

There is increasing care for the very young, which brings down disease and mortality rates. These nursery school children are getting their spoonful of cod-liver oil.

We stay longer in school. Ten years ago only 26.6 percent of the children went beyond the fourth grade. Now that figure has been raised to 37.5 percent.

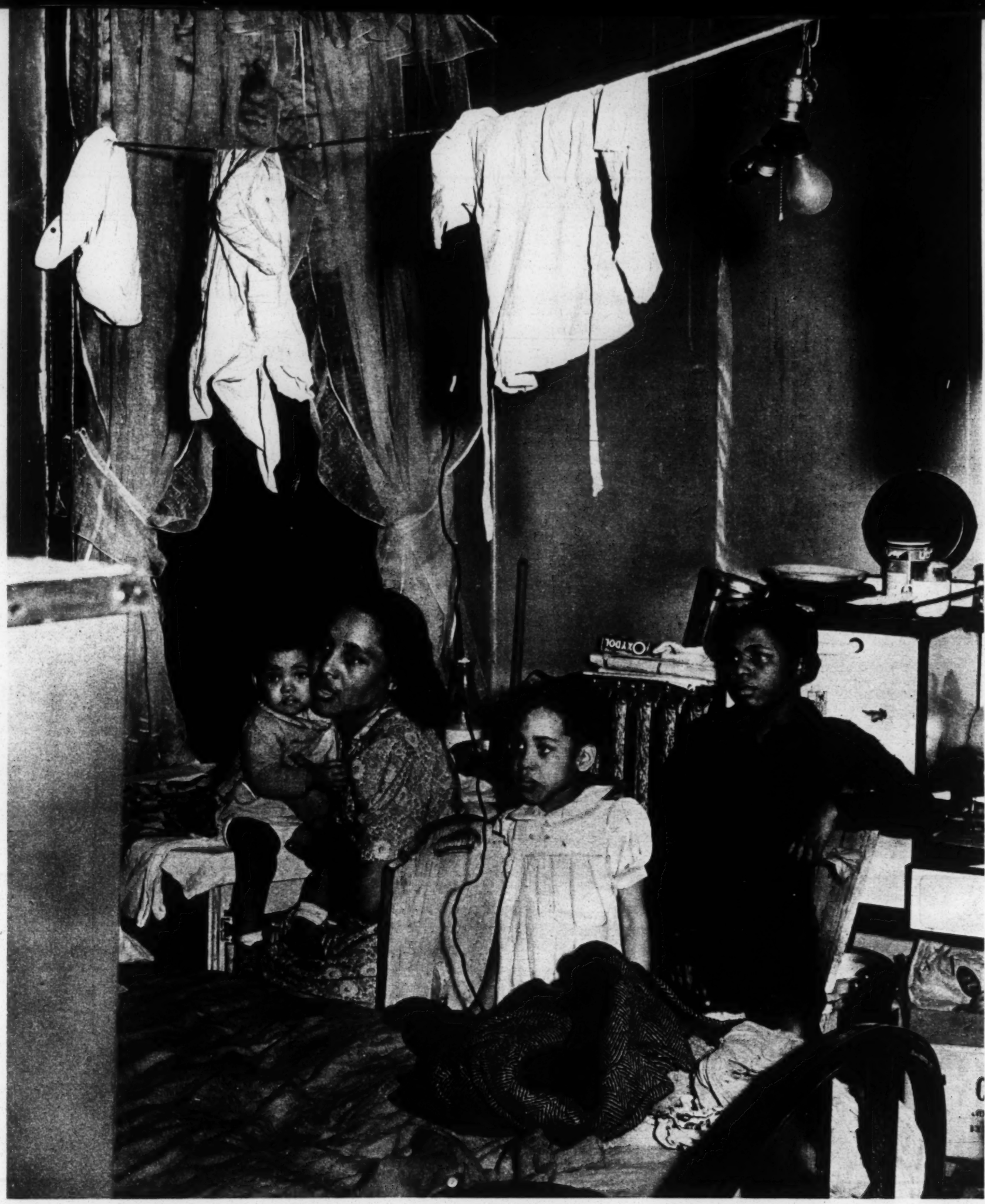
And we increase our knowledge of the world by going to school more days a year. Ten years ago we attended an average of 97 days; now we attend 126 days.

In the city



ONCE WE WERE A FARM PEOPLE, prisoners of the soil but friends of the soil, wakened in the morning by a country dawn, sweated at noon by a country sun. Now 6,450,000 of us live in cities: 470,000 in New York alone, 280,000 in Chicago, 250,000 in Philadelphia, 190,000 in Washington, 165,000 in Baltimore. The city pavements are our children's playground, the crowded areas our home. Jobs brought us to the city. There we built our churches, learned new ways, struggled for recognition. The city meant opportunity—opportunity for better education, opportunity for economic advancement. But though the city meant opportunity, a place to work and live and play, it also meant—for many of us—bewilderment, hardship, overcrowding. We of the city, even more than those still on the land, feel the cycles of employment and unemployment. Too often we have been the last to be hired on the job and, when the times were bad, the first to be let go. During the depression of the nineteen thirties, thousands of us were able to survive, even to make progress, because a friendly Government, through the Work Projects Administration and the National Youth Administration, took a hand.

The city is the glitter of Lenox Avenue in Harlem and the neon lights of State Street in Chicago. It is Beale Street and Central Avenue. It is the Armstrong Technical High School with its 1,300 students and the Abyssinian Baptist Church with its 13,000 members. It is the Regal Theatre and the Savoy Ballroom. But it is also the grim tenement with its crumbling wood and stone, the overpopulated lodging house and high rents, the back street and the long ride to and from work.



This, too, is the city, the "kitchenette," home in one room. In 1937 the United States Government started a slum-clearance program. The object was to provide decent homes for poor people. Of the 121,500 homes contracted for in city areas, approximately 40,600 are or will be occupied by Negro tenants. Although Negroes are about one-tenth of the population, the Government is assigning them about one-third of the new homes—because our need is greater.

This is one of the great Government housing projects, the Ida B. Wells Homes in Chicago. It cost $9,638,000 and 1,662 families live there. Below is a picture taken inside one of their comfortable apartments. Other famous housing projects include the John Hope Homes in Atlanta, Harlem River Houses and South Jamaica Homes in New York, Poindexter Village in Columbus, James Weldon Johnson Homes in Philadelphia, Terrace Village in Pittsburgh, LaFitte in New Orleans, Beecher Terrace in Louisville, College Hill in Chattanooga.

BATHROOM IN THE FREDERICK DOUGLASS HOUSING PROJECT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

There were about 30,000 Negro-owned stores in this country in 1939. The number has grown since. Sales for the same year totaled $71,000,000. There are eleven banks owned and operated by Negroes. There are forty-one member companies of the powerful National Negro Insurance Association; they have 2,800,000 policies and $422,000,000 worth of insurance in force.

C. C. SPAULDING

PAUL R. WILLIAMS

CARL HANSBERRY

JUDGE EDWARD HENRY

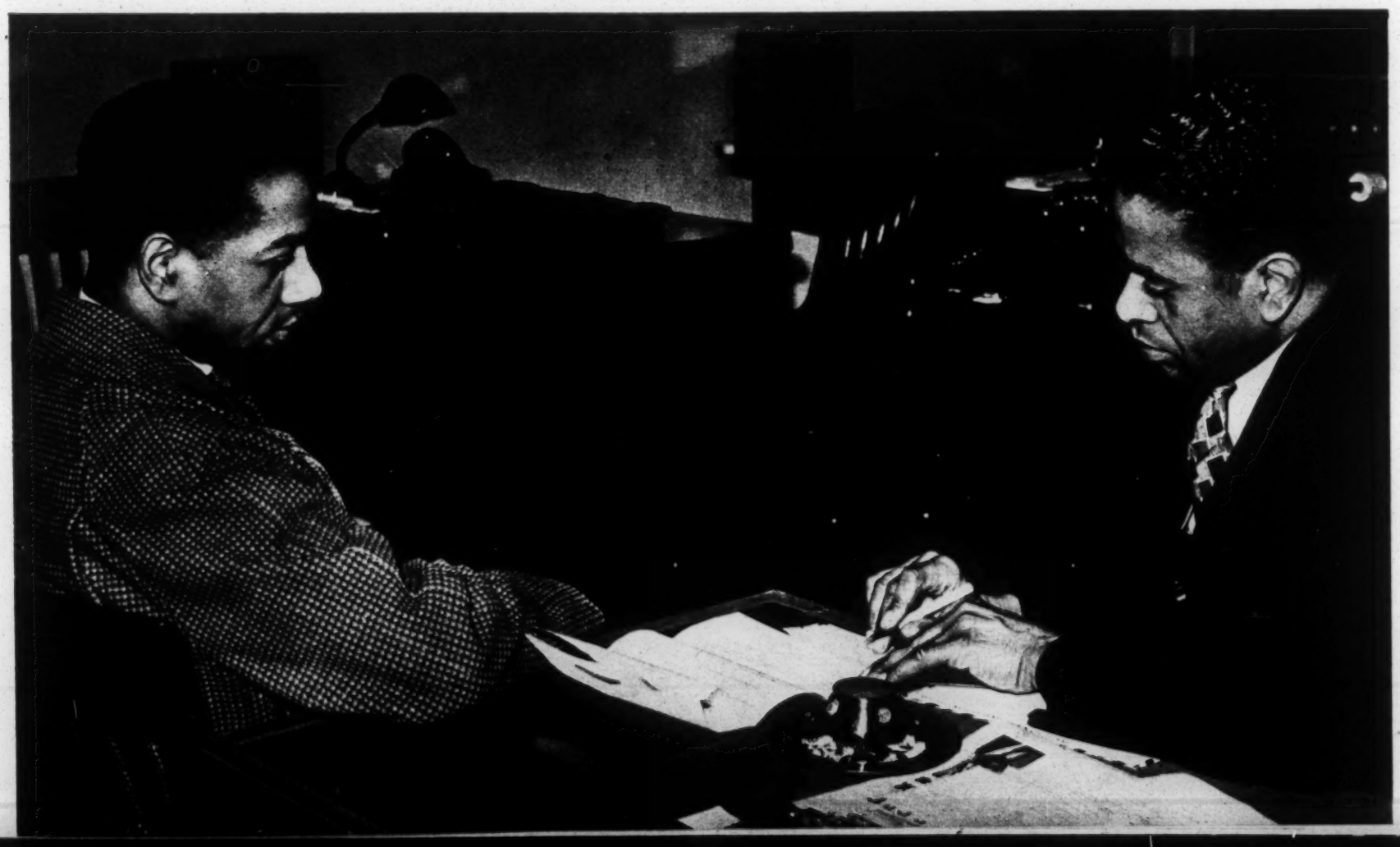
JUDGE HERMAN E. MOORE

CLAUDE BARNETT

DR. ABRAM L. HARRIS

DR. F. D. PATTERSON

THESE LEADERS: C. C. Spaulding is president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Paul R. Williams is a noted architect. Carl Hansberry is the Chicago real-estate man who fought residential restrictive covenants to the Supreme Court. Edward Henry is on the bench of the Municipal Court in Philadelphia. Herman E. Moore is judge of the United States District Court in the Virgin Islands. Claude Barnett is head of the Associated Negro Press and is now assistant to Secretary of Agriculture Wickard. Dr. Abram L. Harris is a professor at Howard University and a famous economist. Dr. F. D. Patterson is president of Tuskegee Institute.



THE GREAT TRADITION: Out of New Orleans, out of Beale Street, out of tinny pianos and levee songs and the rhythm of dark feet dancing has come our music. It is a mouth organ on a street corner, it is a steamboat whistle, it is an all-night party in Harlem, it is laughter and an infectious drumbeat. It is Louis Armstrong (below) and his trumpet. It is W. C. Handy and the plaintive blues. It is barrel house and boogie woogie and show business. It is a slave song in a cotton field and a sorrow song at a burying ground. It is American music—our music.

CAB CALLOWAY

COUNT BASIE

MAXINE SULLIVAN

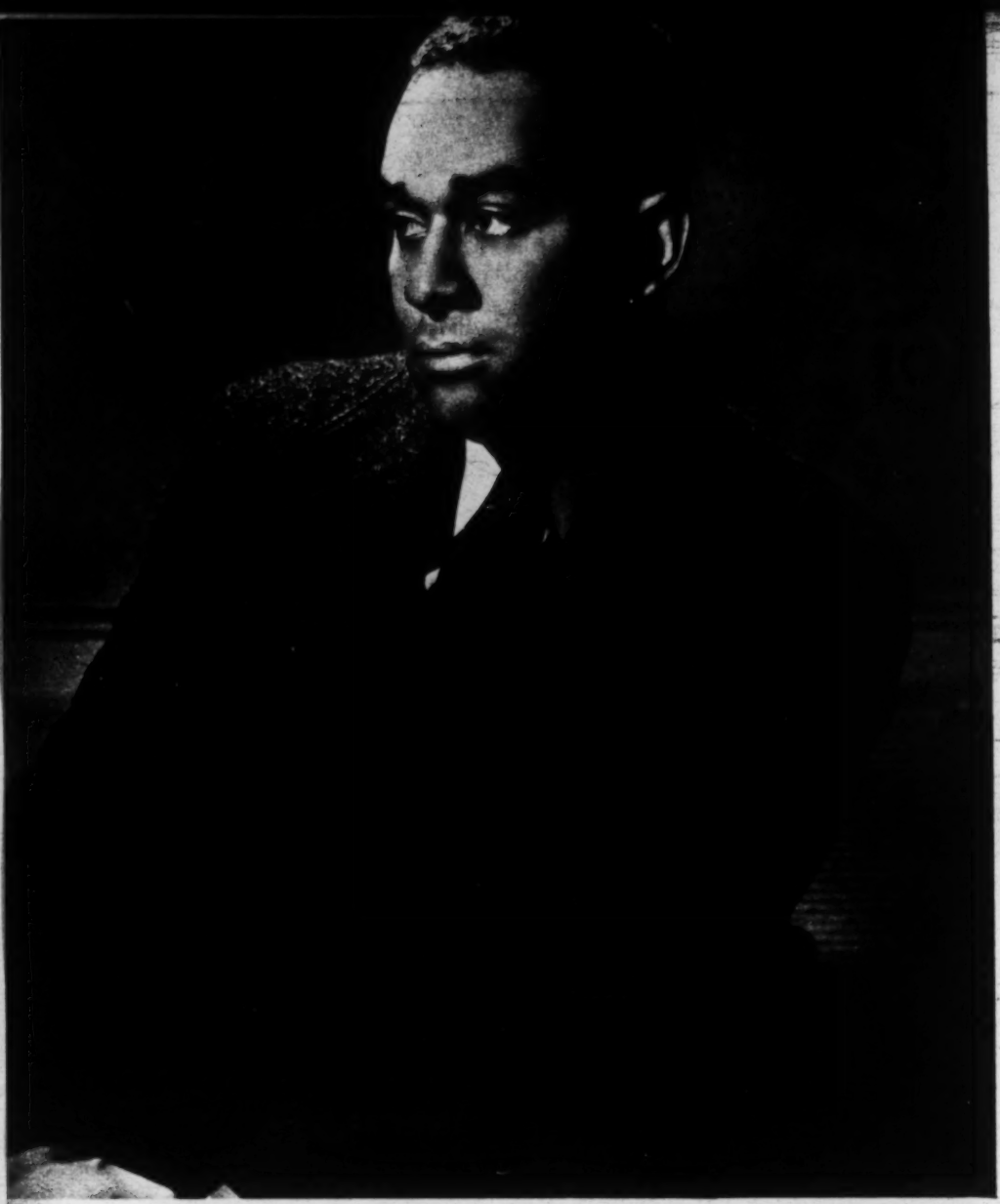
BILL ROBINSON

W. C. HANDY

DUKE ELLINGTON

KATHERINE DUNHAM

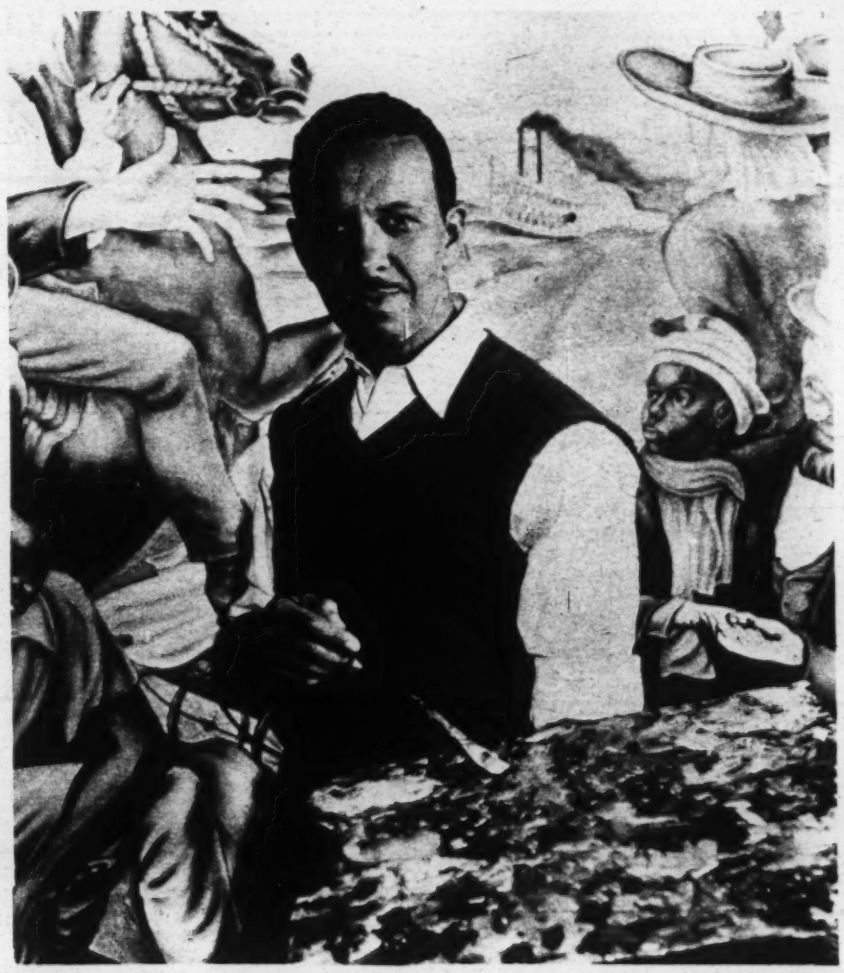
TODD DUNCAN



RICHARD WRIGHT

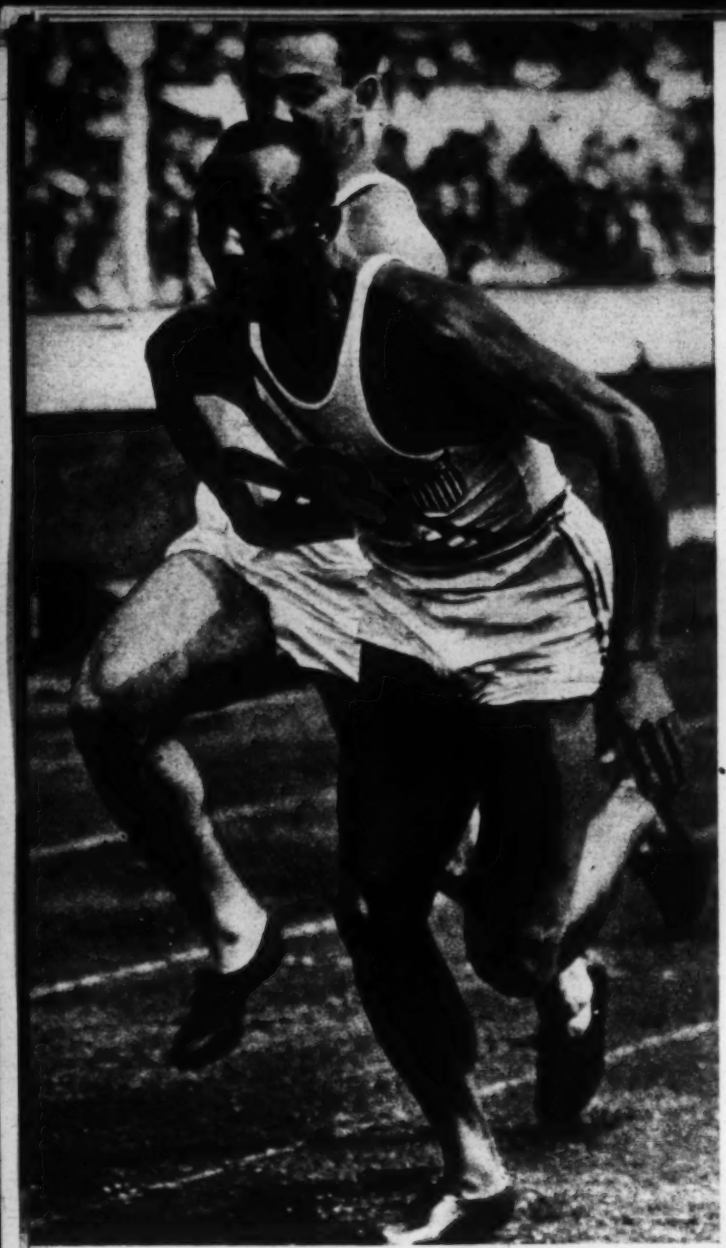
THE SERIOUS NEGRO ARTIST is now coming into his own. Such novelists as Richard Wright, Jessie Fauset, Zora Neale Hurston, and such poets as the late James Weldon Johnson, Langston Hughes, and Countee Cullen are already well known to American readers. On the concert stage Marian Anderson, Dorothy Maynor, Paul Robeson, Roland Hayes, and others have brought the finest expression of the human voice to audiences all over the world. Dean Dixon is a well known symphony orchestra conductor. There are many rising Negro artists including Hale Woodruff, Jacob Lawrence, and Charles Alston. Richmond Barthé and Augusta Savage are able sculptors, and E. Simms Campbell is an outstanding cartoonist. There are many other important personages among Negro artists, including the artists of the theatre and motion pictures. Recognition of their unique talents is steadily increasing.

RICHMOND BARTHÉ



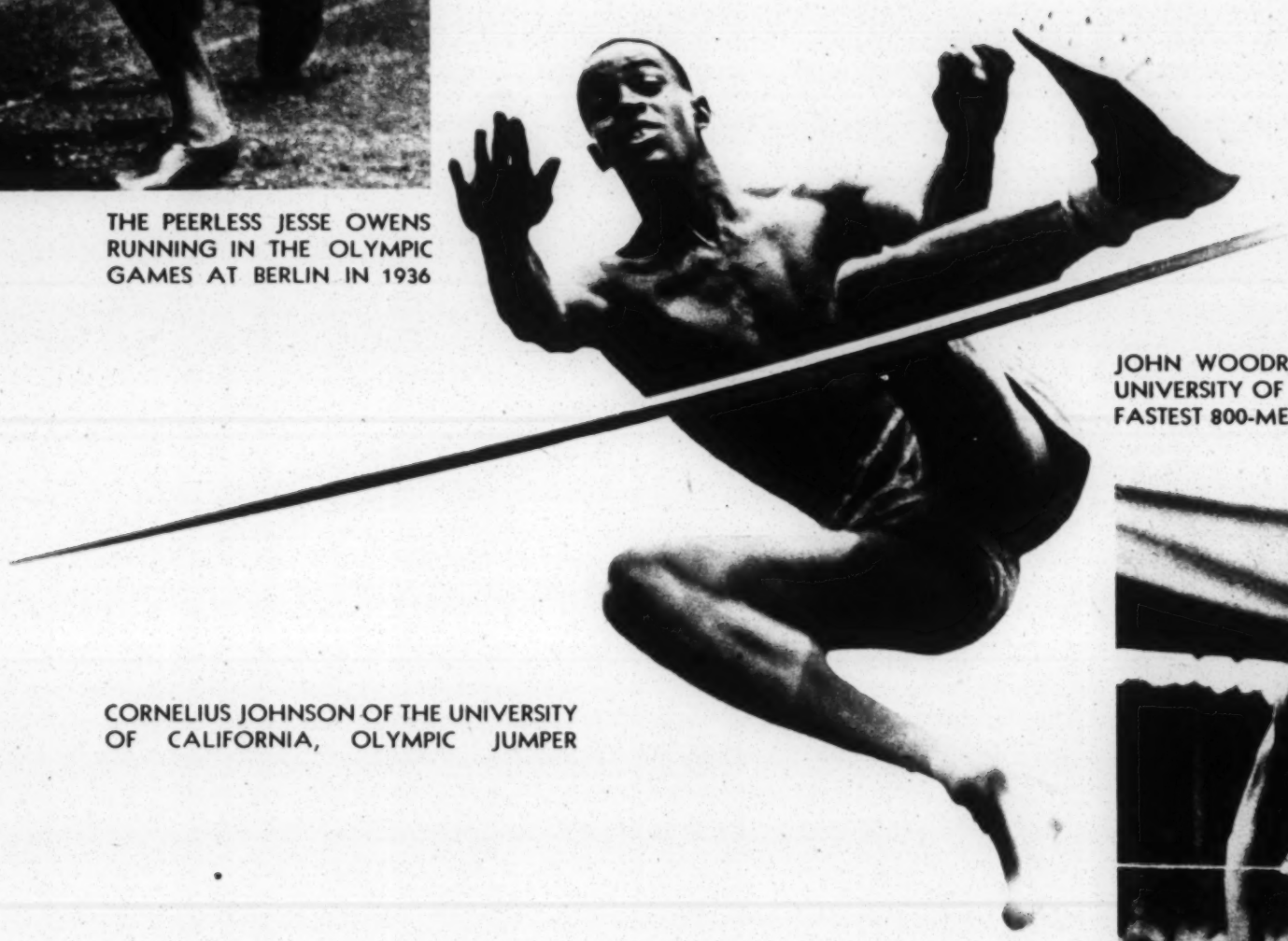
HALE WOODRUFF

MARIAN ANDERSON



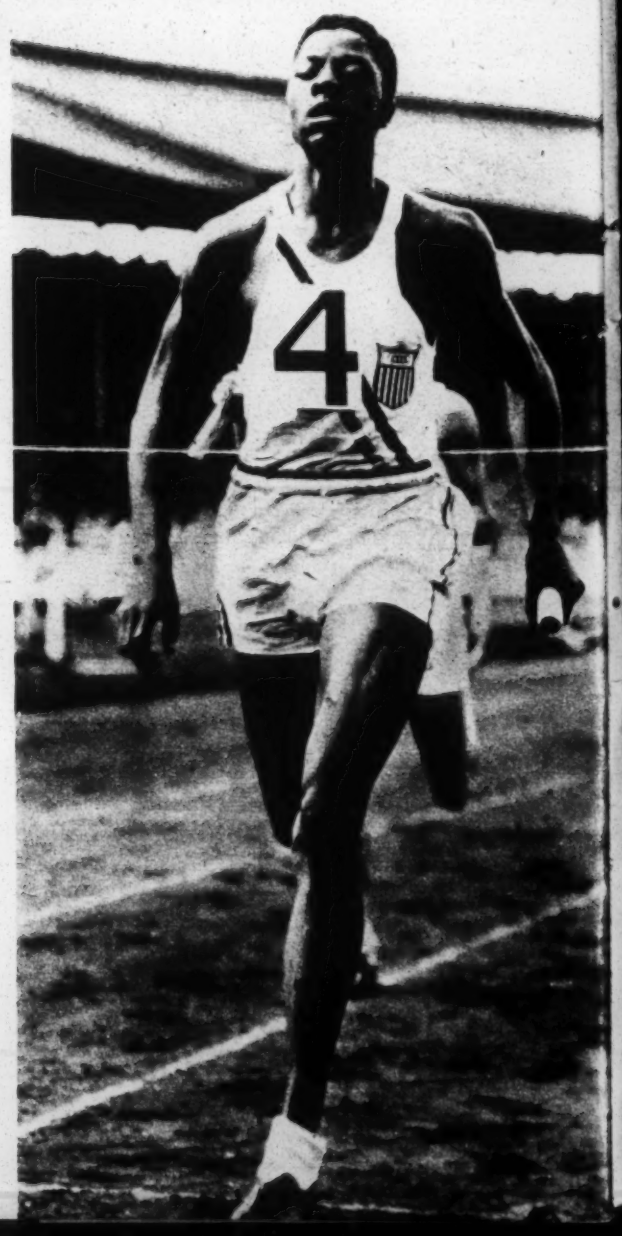
THE PEERLESS JESSE OWENS RUNNING IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES AT BERLIN IN 1936

SOME OF THE GREATEST American athletes have been and are Negroes. Our roll call of stars is long and dazzling. Who can forget such football All-Americans as Fritz Pollard of Brown, Duke Slater of Iowa, Paul Robeson of Rutgers, Brud Holland of Cornell, and Kenny Washington of U. C. L. A.? Or the Harlem Globe Trotters, world champion professional basketball team in 1940? Our track stars have been setting records ever since the days of John B. Taylor and Howard Drew, and our boxers have held championships in every division of pugilistic competition.

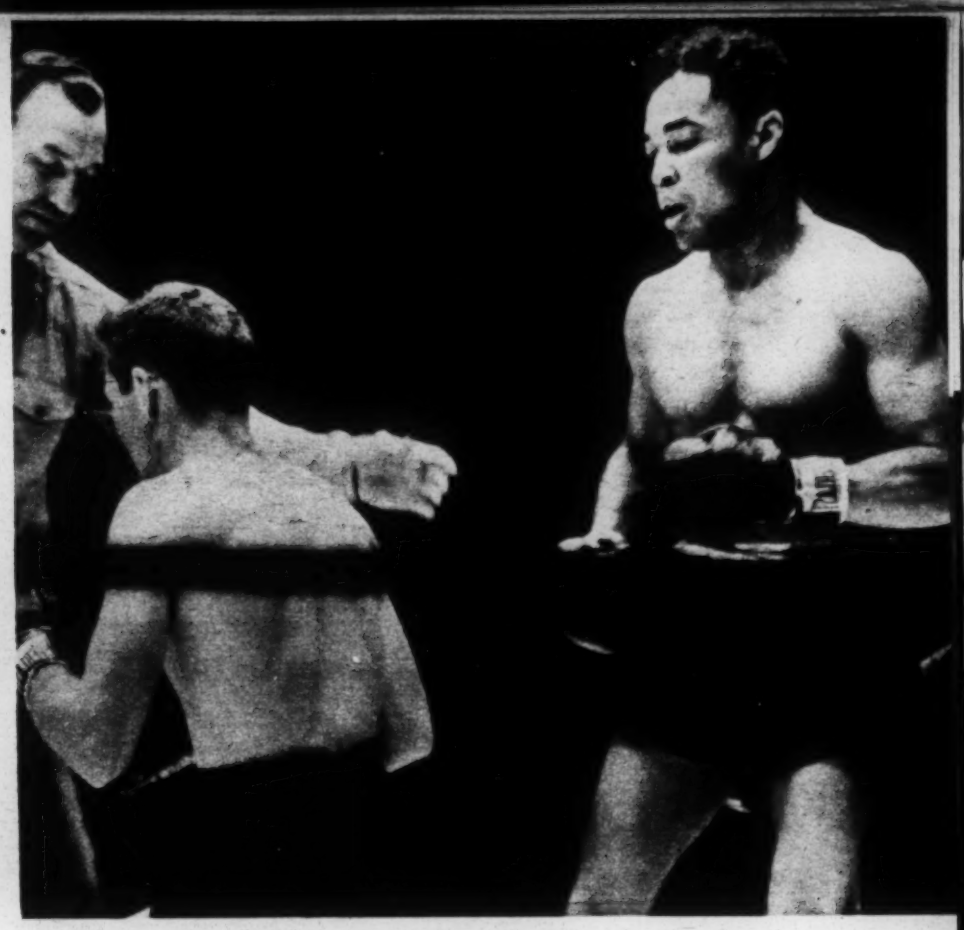


CORNELIUS JOHNSON OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, OLYMPIC JUMPER

JOHN WOODRUFF OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH, FASTEST 800-METER RUNNER

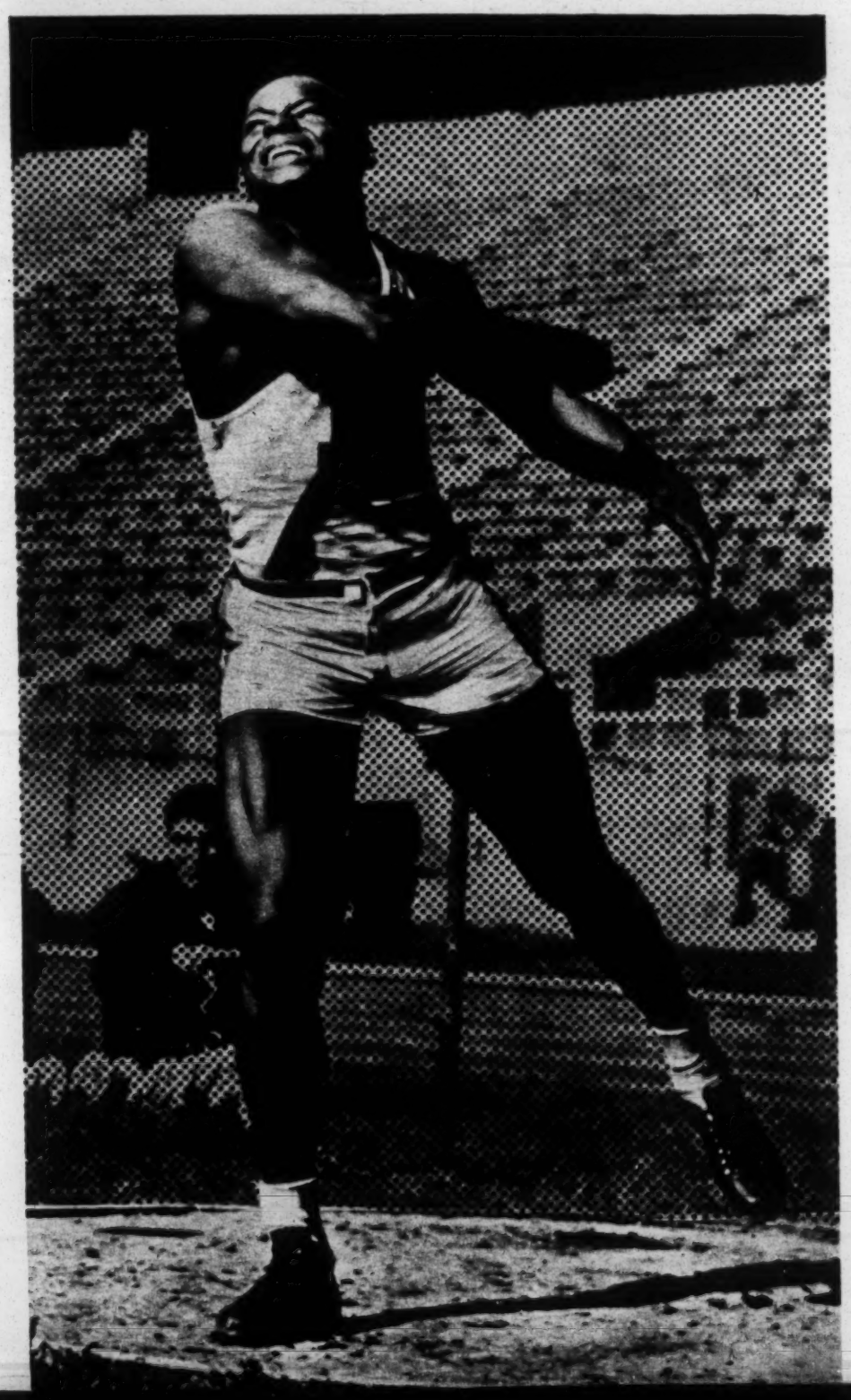


CHAMPION JOE LOUIS IN ACTION

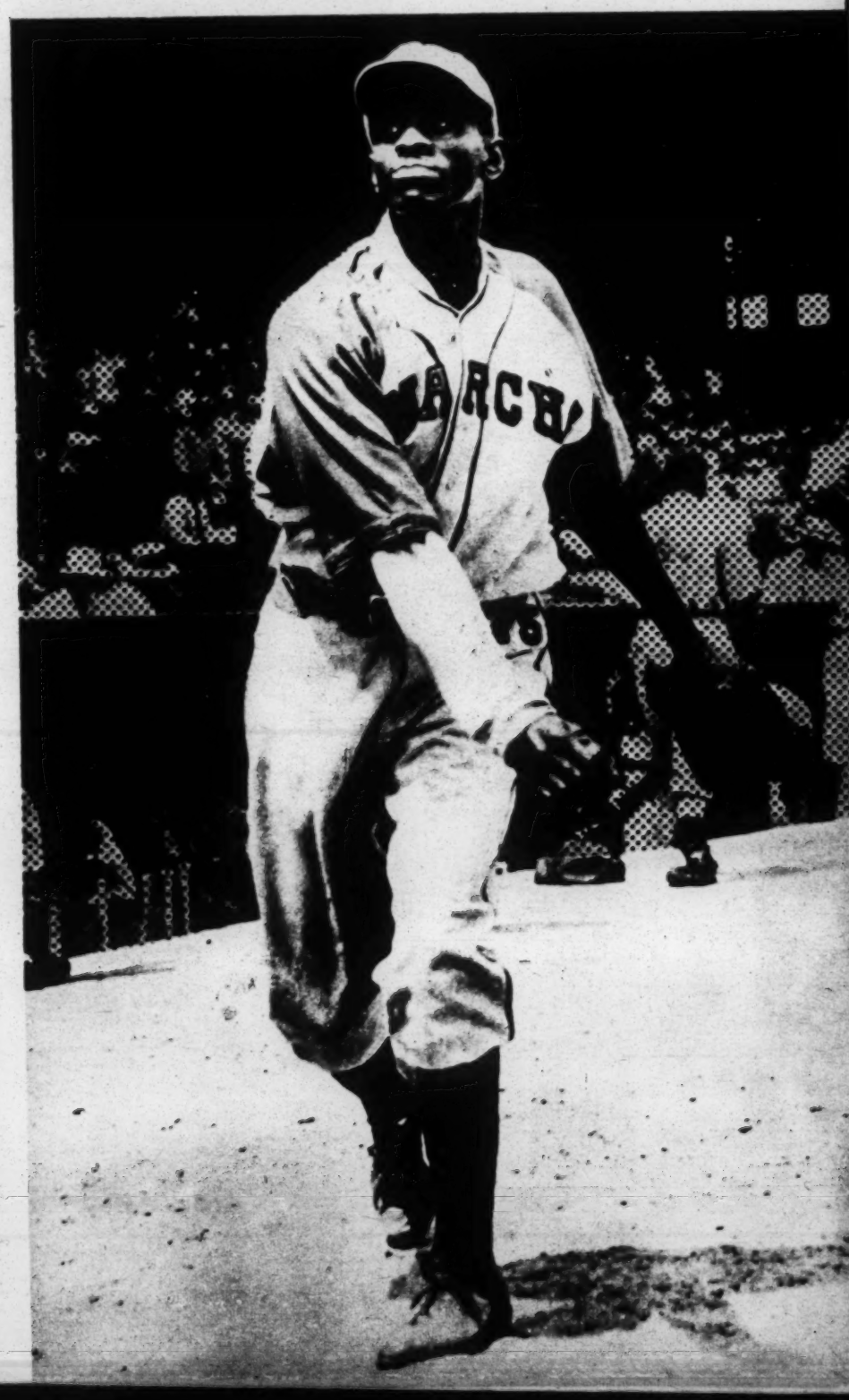


HENRY ARMSTRONG, ANOTHER CHAMPION

WILLIAM WATSON OF MICHIGAN



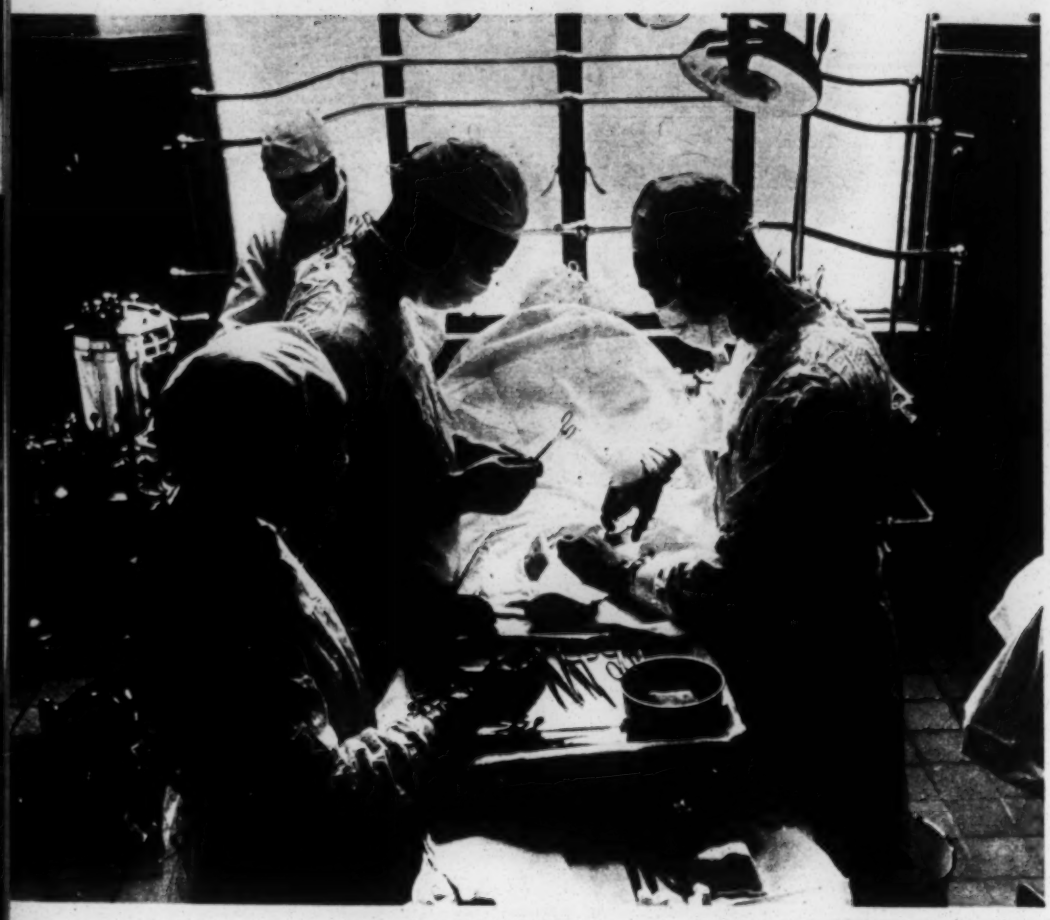
SATCHEL PAIGE, FIREBALL PITCHER



THIS IS THE MAN WHOSE HAND HITLER REFUSED TO SHAKE. Jesse Owens won three events at the 1936 Olympics in Berlin, and was the outstanding individual star. Archie Williams, John Woodruff, Cornelius Johnson also won their events and swelled the points which brought victory to the United States in track and field events. Hitler greeted "Aryan" winners in his private apartment in the Berlin stadium so he would not have to shake hands with our Negro victors. There was a different story in England when the Olympic team went there to compete in the London games. Here Jesse Owens is signing his autograph for British schoolboys.

We go forward in health

THE DEATH RATE AMONG NEGROES HAS GONE DOWN REMARKABLY IN THIRTY YEARS' TIME. In 1911 insurance statisticians placed the death rate at 18.5 per thousand people. In 1930 U. S. Census figures placed it at 16.5 and in 1940 at 13.9 per thousand. This represents not only advancements in medicine, but more hospital beds (though not enough), better care, and an increase in government-financed clinics and health services. The rate of sickness and death among our children also has been greatly lowered. It is, however, still too high, and compares unfavorably with the rate among our white neighbors. But we march ahead.

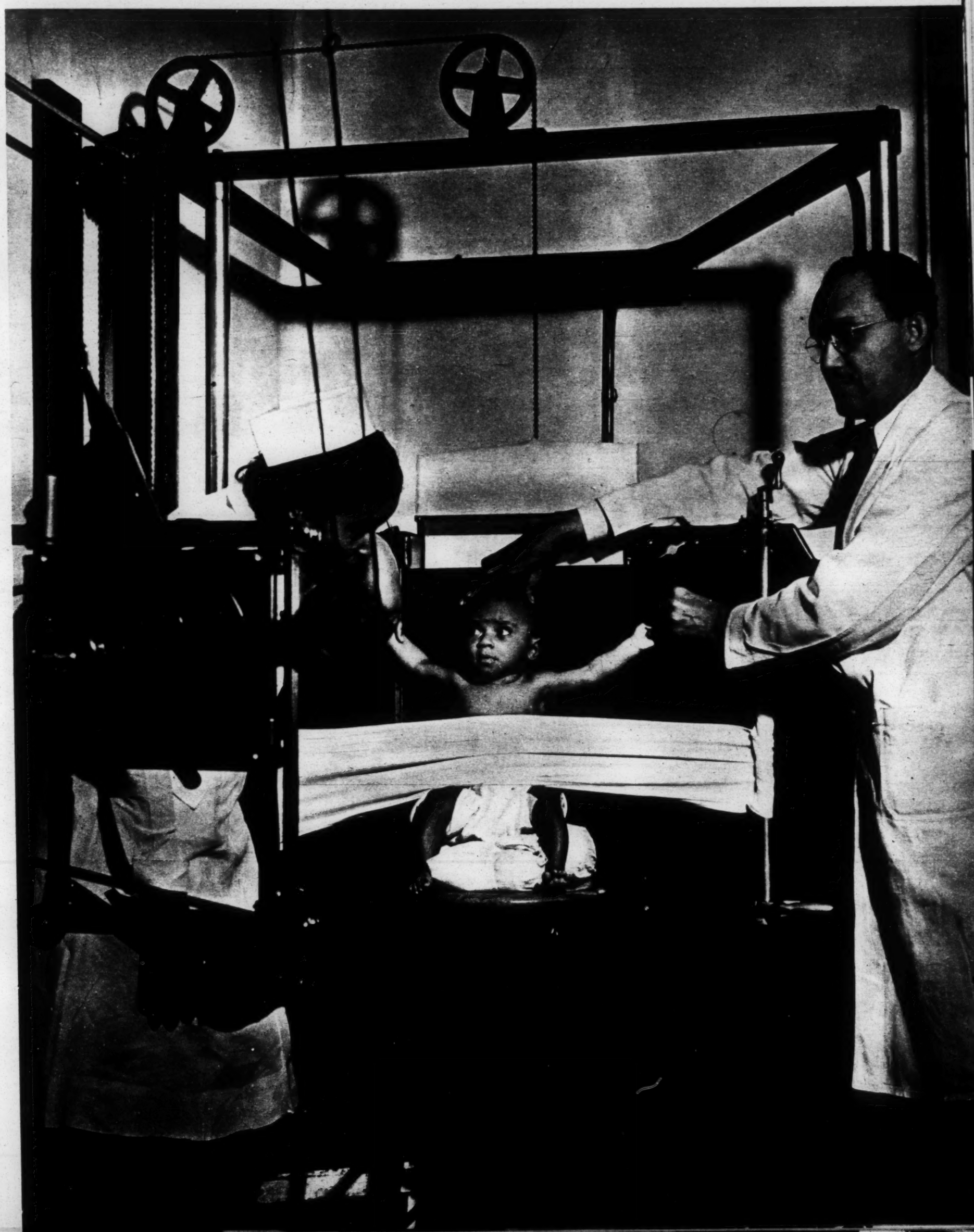


OPERATING ROOM IN PROVIDENT HOSPITAL, CHICAGO

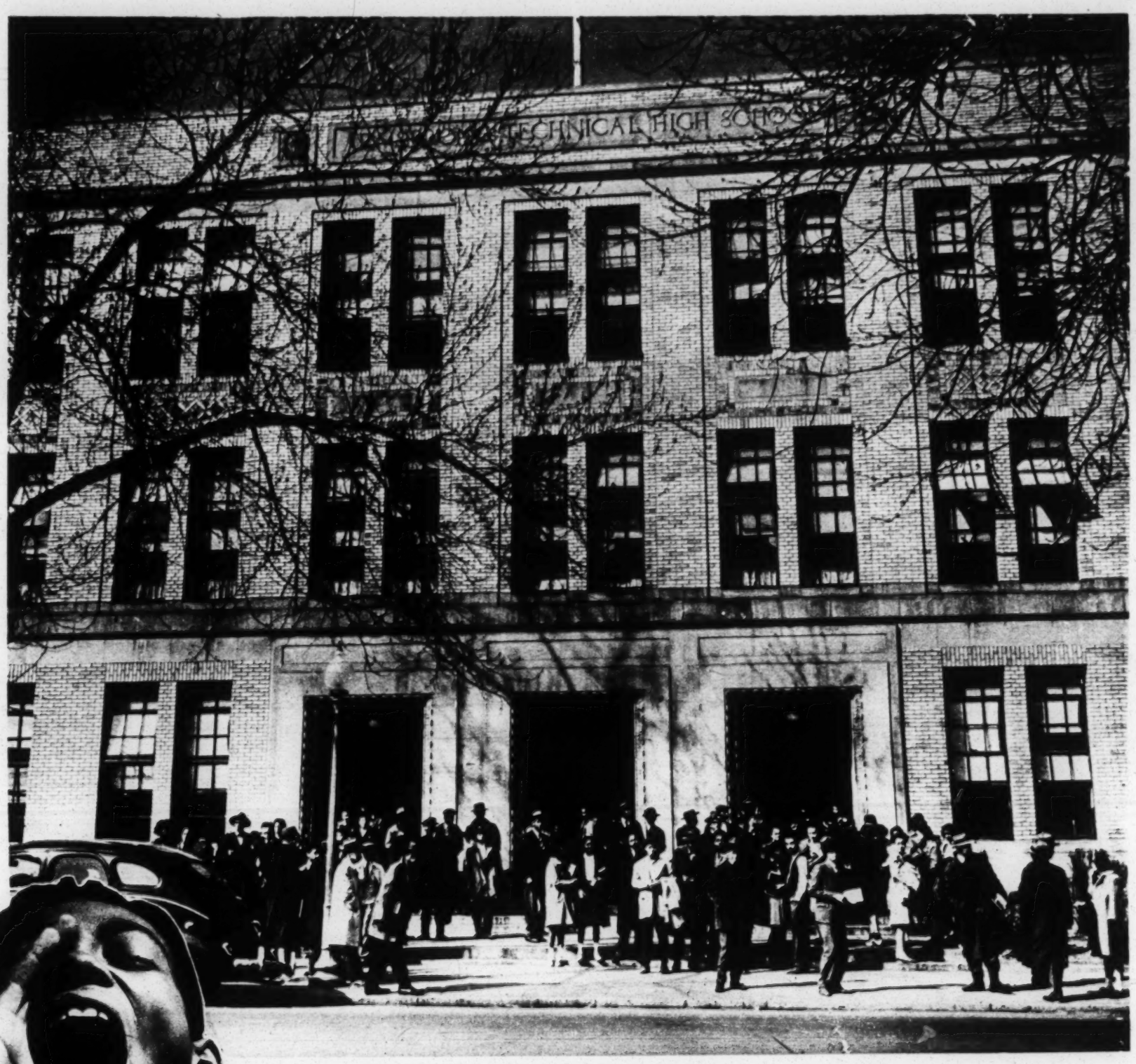
There are 110 Negro hospitals in the United States. Some 22 of these are fully approved and 5 provisionally approved by the American College of Surgeons. Such hospitals as 50-year-old Provident in Chicago, Harlem in New York, and Mercy and Frederick Douglass in Philadelphia are well known in the North. In the South there are 14 approved hospitals; all have Negro doctors and nurses on their staffs. These include such institutions as Flint-Goodridge in New Orleans, the 1,500-bed Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, McRae Sanitorium in Arkansas, the excellent Freedmen's Hospital in Washington, D. C. Despite our advances, the need for more hospitals is an imperative one that must be dealt with after the war. There is now one hospital bed for 1,000 Negroes as against one bed for every 110 whites.

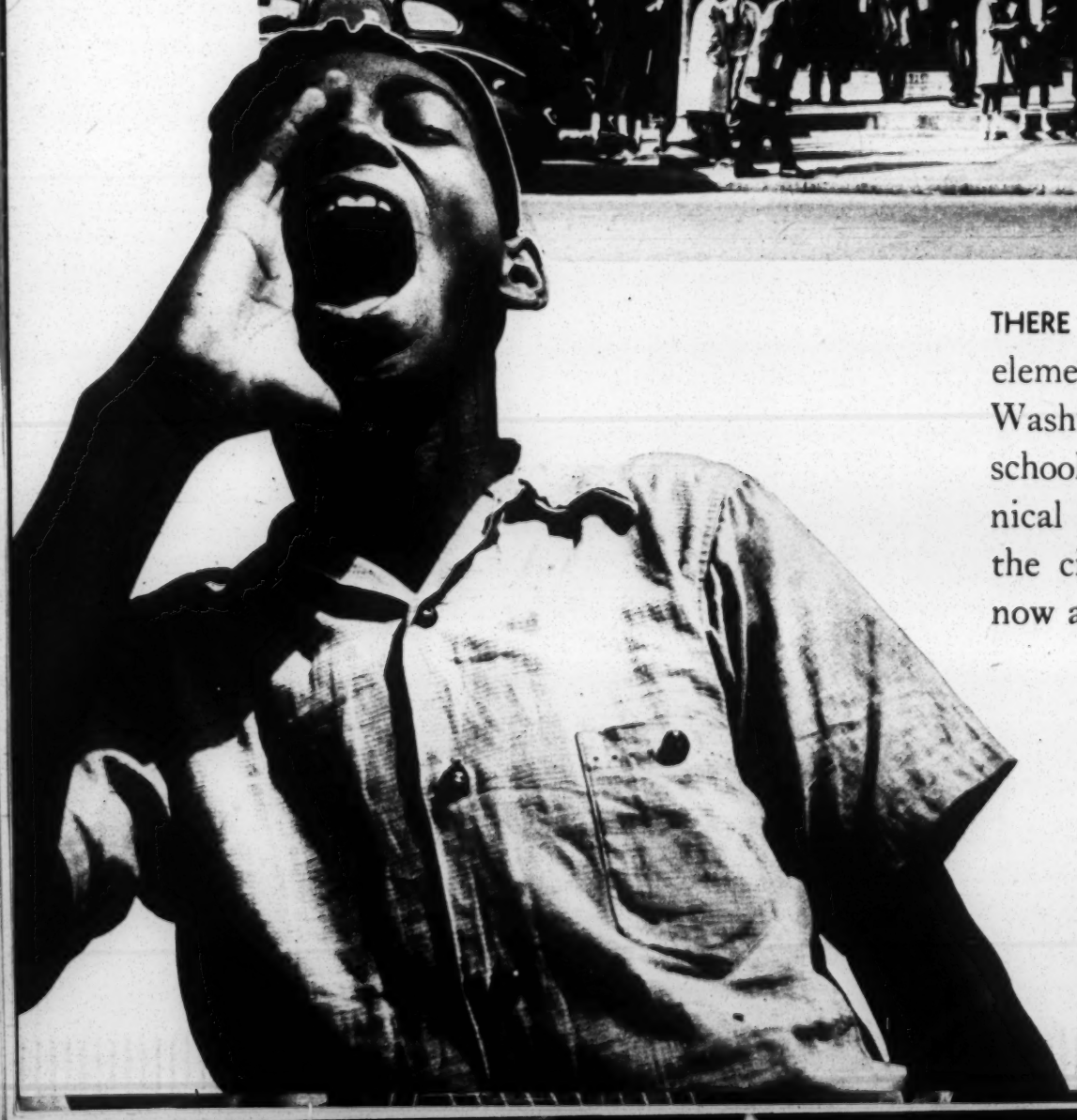
ONE OF THE REASONS FOR BETTER CHILD HEALTH—A "WELL BABY" CLINIC

There were 3,805 Negro doctors in the United States in 1930. There are two Class A medical schools for Negro students, Meharry at Nashville and Howard at Washington. Below: doctor and nurse taking this youngster's first picture—his X-ray picture.



The young generation in the city





THERE ARE MANY EXCELLENT HIGH SCHOOLS and elementary schools in the cities. Booker T. Washington in Atlanta is the largest Negro high school. The building above is Armstrong Technical High School in Washington. Students in the city schools, like all young Americans, are now all doing their part to help win the war.

WORK ON ENGINES IS PART OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING

THIS IS A CHEMISTRY CLASS IN A HIGH-SCHOOL LABORATORY

THREE BOYS AT SCHOOL LUNCH IN NEW YORK

Members of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice conferring with the President. Dr. Malcolm S. McLean, President of Hampton Institute and chairman of the committee, is not present. Left to right: Mark Ethridge, Earl B. Dickerson, John Brophy, Milton P. Webster, David Sarnoff.

We are moving ahead

THIS PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN DURING A UNION ELECTION AMONG AUTOMOBILE WORKERS

In June of 1941 President Roosevelt issued his famous order directing that all defense contracts contain a provision obligating the contractor not to discriminate against any worker "because of race, creed, color, or national origin." Since that time thousands of Negroes have been hired in the aircraft industry; additional thousands are pushing war production in iron and steel, in ship construction on both coasts, in automobile plants, in meat packing and rubber, in many other industries. There is nothing new about Negroes doing skilled work: Census figures twelve years ago listed 12,000 brickmasons, 32,000 carpenters, 2,000 electricians, 8,000 machinists, 27,000 mechanics, 18,000 painters, 4,000 chemical workers, 25,000 iron and steel workers, 63 architects, and 351 technical engineers. But the demands of war production and defense training classes are swelling vastly the number of workers in skilled jobs, and there is a determined and succeeding drive to upgrade qualified men and women already in the plants.

LESTER B. GRANGER

WILLARD S. TOWNSEND

WALTER HARDIN

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

CAPTAIN HUGH N. MULZAC

DR. CARTER G. WOODSON

THESE LEADERS: Lester B. Granger is secretary of the National Urban League. Willard S. Townsend is head of the United Transport Service Employees and the only Negro on the executive board of the C. I. O. Walter Hardin is international representative for the United Automobile Workers. A. Philip Randolph is president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Hugh N. Mulzac is captain of the new 10,000-ton Liberty vessel *Booker T. Washington*. Dr. Carter G. Woodson is director of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

WORKERS IN AIRPLANE PLANT

MRS. ROOSEVELT AND MRS. MARY Mc L. BETHUNE

CONGRESSMAN ARTHUR MITCHELL OF ILLINOIS

ROBERT C. WEAVER AND HIS SECRETARY

There are many Negro officials in State, city, and Federal governments. Mrs. Bethune, president of Bethune-Cookman College, is Director of Negro Affairs for the National Youth Administration. Dr. Weaver is assistant to the Director of Operations in the War Manpower Commission. Justice Paige is a member of the Court of Special Sessions in New York. Dean Pickens is Administrative Aide at the U. S. Treasury.

MAYOR LAGUARDIA SWEARING IN JUSTICE MYLES PAIGE

WILLIAM H. HASTIE, CIVILIAN AIDE TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR, AND UNDER SECRETARY PATTERSON

WILLIAM PICKENS AND J. L. HOUGHTELING

EXECUTIVE ORDER 8802

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE IN DEFENSE INDUSTRIES

. . . . . I do hereby reaffirm the policy of the United States that there shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries or Government because of race, creed, color, or national origin, and I do hereby declare that it is the duty of employers and of labor organizations, in furtherance of said policy and of this order, to provide for the full and equitable participation of all workers in defense industries, without discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin . . . . . .*

Franklin D. Roosevelt

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THE WHITE HOUSE
June 25, 1941

**Excerpt from Executive Order 8802*

In the Armed Forces

BRIGADIER GENERAL BENJAMIN O. DAVIS, HIGHEST RANKING NEGRO OFFICER

BECAUSE WE HAVE COME A LONG WAY, because we are proud of our achievements in a few short years, because our future like the future of all freedom lovers depends upon the triumph of democracy, we are now fighting shoulder to shoulder with our fellow Americans in the present world conflict. We already have our own roll-call of heroes and martyrs. A Negro, Robert H. Brooks of Sadieville, Kentucky, was the first war casualty of the United States Armored Forces. Private Brooks, son of a sharecropper family, was killed near Fort Stotsenburg in the Philippines on December 8, 1941. Since that time the parade ground at Fort Knox, Kentucky, has been named Brooks Field in his honor.

NEGRO COLOR GUARD AT CAMP UPTON, NEW YORK

Civilian into soldier: the sergeant teaches the private to handle his gun. Thousands of Negroes in camps from one end of the country to the other are learning to use the tools of modern war.

AMERICA FURNISHES ITS TROOPS WITH THE VERY LATEST IN EQUIPMENT. THIS IS A GAS-MASK DRILL

THIS OUTFIT UNDER FULL PACK IS BOARDING A TRANSPORT

Our troops are now stationed all across the world, in the Orient, in England, in North Africa, in all the far places where men in the American uniform carry the battle to the enemy. They are in every branch of the Army: Air Corps, Infantry, Artillery, Armored Forces, Engineers, Cavalry, Quartermaster Corps. Selective Service calls us from civilian life in exact proportion to our percentage of the national population—which is approximately one-tenth. There are now two Negro divisions. Many regiments are Negro-officered. There are Negro doctors, Negro nurses, Negro chaplains. There are hundreds of Negroes in the various officers training schools—serious, hard-working, well-educated candidates. Fliers are being made at the Basic and Advanced Flying School at Tuskegee, Alabama. Our troops are making a record for themselves which will not only equal but surpass the distinguished record made by Negro Americans in the first World War.

THE DRILLING IS TOUGH, BUT IT'S A TOUGH WAR. HERE TROOPS CHARGE ACROSS BROKEN COUNTRY IN OPEN FORMATION

ENGINEERS CONSTRUCTING A TEMPORARY BRIDGE IN NEW GUINEA

The Negro soldier has a proud tradition. There were Negro soldiers in the Revolutionary War, in the War of 1812, in the Mexican War, in the Civil War. During the Spanish-American War the celebrated Ninth and Tenth Cavalry, and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry, carried much of the burden of the assault on El Caney and San Juan Hill. More than 400,000 Negro soldiers served in the World War. Among the regiments famous for gallantry in combat were the Eighth Illinois which became the 370th Infantry and fought as part of the French "Blue Devil" division, and the 15th New York which became the 369th Infantry and fought as part of the French "Red Hand" division. Four Negro regiments were awarded the Croix de Guerre. The record of the 369th itself is one to inspire all Americans: it was under fire 191 days in France, suffered casualties in killed and wounded of 1,500 men, never lost a prisoner, never lost a foot of ground in defensive operation and took every objective except one in offense operations. That time there was a lack of artillery support. Some record. Some regiment.

AS PART OF THE ARMY TRAVELS: THREE MEN IN A JEEP

GOLIATHS OF MODERN WARFARE: THESE MEN MAKE UP THE CREW OF ONE OF AMERICA'S MOST MODERN TANKS

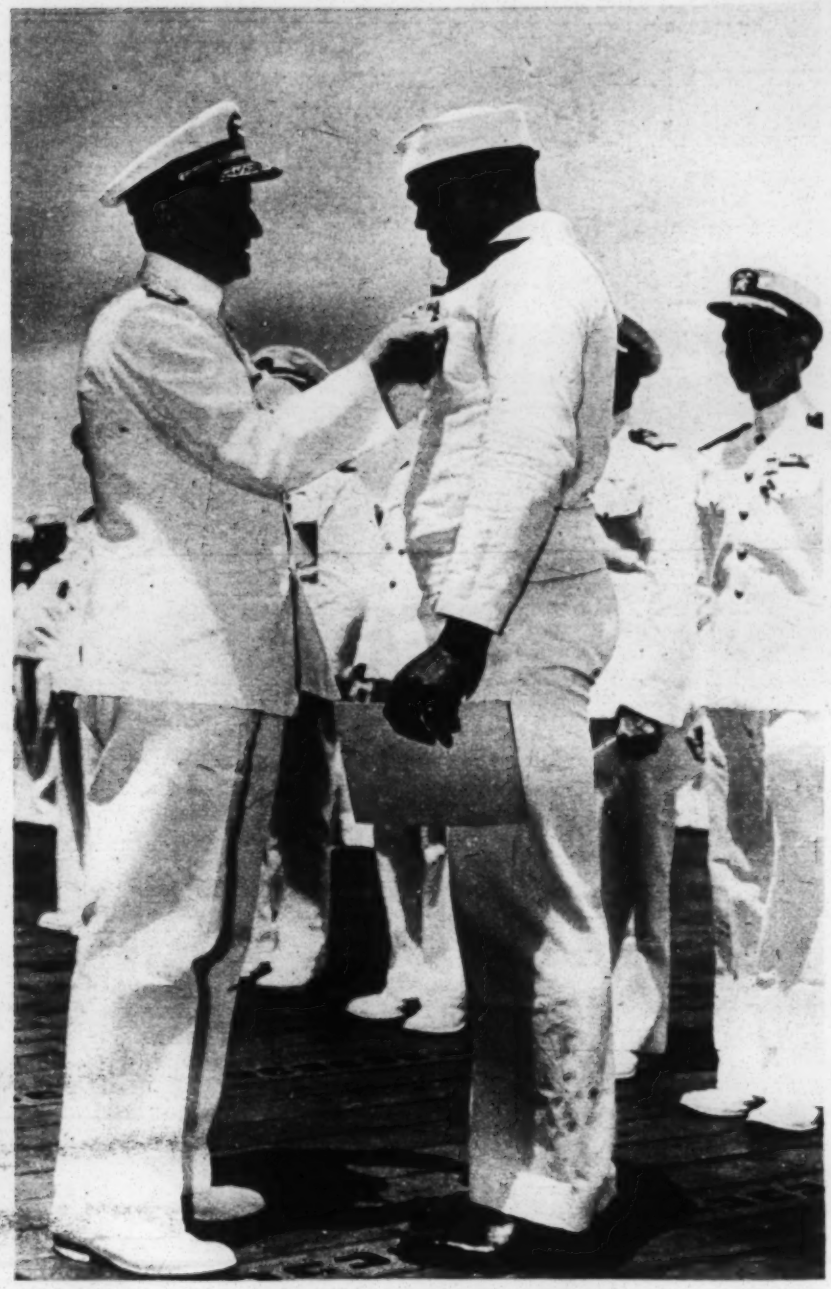
MOTORCYCLIST IN THE ARMORED FORCES FIRING HIS SUBMACHINE GUN

THESE SOLDIERS ARE LEARNING TO SEND AND RECEIVE MESSAGES IN CODE AT THE TUSKEGEE FLYING SCHOOL

THESE OFFICER CANDIDATES STAND AT ATTENTION. THEY ARE MEMBERS OF THE 99TH PURSUIT SQUADRON

THE FLYING CADETS GET READY TO TAKE OFF

WILLIAM BALDWIN, FIRST NEGRO TO BE INDUCTED IN THE NAVY UNDER THE NEW ENLISTMENT PROGRAM



ADMIRAL C. W. NIMITZ DECORATING DORIE MILLER, HERO OF PEARL HARBOR, WITH THE NAVY CROSS

COAST GUARDSMAN FROM THE PEA ISLAND STATION NEAR NORFOLK WHICH IS MANNED ENTIRELY BY NEGROES

For a number of years the United States Navy permitted the enlistment of Negroes only as mess attendants and in a few other capacities. This policy was changed on April 7, 1942, when Secretary of the Navy Knox announced that thereafter Negroes would be accepted as seamen in the Naval Reserve and given duty which included service on mine sweepers, tankers, and in shore establishments. Contingents of these seamen train at Camp Smalls, Great Lakes Naval Training Station, which is named for Captain Robert Smalls, Negro naval hero of the Civil War.

Sources of Photographs: Acme; A. P.; Blackstone; Harris & Ewing; International; N. Y. Public Library Picture Collection; P. M.; M. Smith; Time, Inc.; U. S. Army Air Corps; U. S. Army Signal Corps; U. S. Farm Security Administration; U. S. Office of War Information; U. S. Navy; Valente; Vandamm.

JOE LOUIS SAYS: "WE'LL WIN 'CAUSE WE'RE ON GOD'S SIDE"

Additional copies may be had upon request from the Division of Public Inquiries, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.

Literacy, The Negro and World War II

HERBERT APTHEKER

Modern educational and social psychologists, interested in the question of the comparative intelligence of peoples varying in class status, cultural pattern, and ethnic origins, or combinations of these differences, have long dreamed of a particular type of experiment. This dream experiment was one which would involve scores of thousands of subjects of all groups, classes, and backgrounds. These subjects would be carefully tested and sorted, and would all be about equally deficient in a common skill or aptitude. They would then be put through a learning process—not a mere test—and that process would be conducted by carefully selected teachers who would be provided with all the equipment that they needed and desired. The motivation of the subjects would be nurtured, and the rapport between teachers and learners would be good. The learning process would be continual for the period of the experiment, and it would not be broken by subjecting the examinees to other and extraneous environments while it was being conducted. And the living conditions of the subjects would be excellent and as uniform as could be established. Finally, having achieved these ideal conditions and situations, the experiment would be climaxed by an objective test to discover whether or not the common deficiency had indeed been eliminated.

Exigencies of the Second World War made possible, as we shall show, the realization, in very large part, of this dream. But to appreciate the full significance of this, it is necessary that one understand the reality that called it forth.

The fact is that educational and social psychology has been and still is plagued by what is termed the nature-nurture controversy as concerns the comparative intelligence of peoples. As the result of social needs there were developed in America and in Europe, starting some fifty years ago, so-called intelligence tests whose purpose was to provide a measuring rod of the learning capabilities (as deduced from past accomplishment) of individuals for obvious uses in educational, vocational, and industrial fields.

Very soon after the formulation of these tests their function was distorted and vicious conclusions based upon this distortion were announced. The view was expounded that these tests did not demonstrate merely the level of learning capabilities attained under given conditions and as ascertained by specific questions; but rather that they were instruments measuring an innate, unchangeable quality of human beings—labelled intelligence—and that, therefore, where particular groups did poorly on these tests those results scientifically proved the innate inferiority of those groups. Using these tests uncritically, and applying them as indicated, one was able to assert that science had demonstrated the innate inferiority of the rural folk as compared to the urban, of the poor as compared to the rich, and of the Negro (predominantly rural and poor, anyway) as compared to the white.

From Jour. of Negro Educ.

It did not matter to these mythologists masquerading as scientists that the pioneers in testing, the creators of the tests, had themselves denounced these interpretations. Thus, for example, the greatest of these pioneers, the Frenchman, Binet, had explicitly denounced[1] "some recent philosophers" who supported "the deplorable verdict that the intelligence of an individual is a fixed quantity . . . ," and had, himself, experimentally increased scores made on his tests by the same individuals by changing conditions affecting them. And, again, an American pioneer in this field had been careful to point out[2] that the tests could have validity in terms of ascertaining native ability, only *"when we compare individuals in a group who have had common experiences,"* and that, *"Tests are valid only within a group who have had identical or very similar opportunities for gaining familiarity with the materials of the test, and who have not only the same opportunity to learn, but the same desire to learn."*

And these mythologists persist in promulgating their notions — which, being attuned to and derived from the demands of the socio-economic status quo and functioning as props for that status quo, retain a widespread popular acceptance[3]—notwithstanding the series of devastating blows dealt them in recent years.

Let us summarize these blows. First, is the fact that the median score of Negroes on intelligence tests is practically identical with (indeed, slightly higher) than that recorded for some white groups, as Portuguese, Italians, and Mexicans.[4] Second, is the fact that in several tests, where environmental conditions were approximately the same, the scores of Negroes matched, and at times surpassed, that made by whites.[5] Third, is the fact that where environmental conditions for Negroes may be assumed to be better than that for whites, the former scores have been higher than the latter.[6] Fourth, studies have demonstrated, as a rule, that improving environmental conditions improves scores obtained in tests. This has been true, of course, not only of Negroes, but of all other peoples. The cumulative effect of environment —good or bad—upon scores has also

[1]A. Binet, *Les Ideés Modernes sur les Enfants* (Paris, 1909), pp. 141-46.

[2]Stephen S. Colvin, "Principles underlying the construction and use of intelligence tests," in *The 21st Yearbook of the National Society for the Study of Education* (Bloomington, 1922), pp. 19, 20, 23. Emphases in original.

[3]For an example showing this popular acceptance see E. L. Horowitz, "'Race' attitudes," in O. Klineberg, *Characteristics of the American Negro* (N. Y., 1944), p. 226.

[4]See Klineberg, *op. cit.*, p. 35.

[5]Thus, early tests by Stetson (1897), Ferguson (1916), and Sunne (1917) found Negroes getting equal or higher scores in the entire tests or in critical sections thereof. Tests by Peterson and Lanier (*Mental Measurement Monographs*, 1929, V, pp. 1-156) showed higher scores for whites in Nashville, very slightly higher in Chicago, and identical in New York. Practically identical scores were found by McAlpin in Washington in 1932 (*Journal of Negro Education*, I, pp. 44ff.), and Long had the same result there in 1934 (*ibid.*, III, pp. 205ff.). Note, too, the well-known test of 500 Negro youngsters in Los Angeles (1925) by Clark, where the scores achieved by them (median of 104.7) was slightly higher than that of the whites (*Education Research Bulletin*, Los Angeles City Schools, 1925).

[6]An outstanding example of this is, of course, the result of the Army intelligence tests during the First World War, in which Negroes from Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, and Ohio achieved higher median scores than whites from Mississippi, Kentucky, Arkansas, and Georgia.

been demonstrated. Fifth, the intimate connection among such things as formal education, rapport, and motivation, in all of which Negroes are, generally, at a disadvantage, and scores obtained on intelligence tests, is established without any question.[7]

Of even more importance than all of the above, however, and that phase of reality which has been most decisively responsible for evoking the dream that has been described, is the fact that the validity of the intelligence tests as scientific instruments for measuring any and all population groups, has been seriously, and successfully, challenged.

Otto Klineberg has demonstrated and insisted upon the importance of cultural and environmental factors in explaining and accounting for differences in scores. Another has shown, specifically, that one particular cultural distinction—that between urban and rural groups—is important, and that, since the intelligence tests generally in use were standardized by using urban examples, it is to be expected that their results would favor urban folk. In addition, it has been demonstrated that a test standardized on rural individuals resulted in lower scores for urban examinees.[8] The importance of this for the Negro —so largely rural—is obvious.

Moreover, application of the tests now in use have uniformly resulted in lower scores for the poor and higher scores for the middle-class and the rich. An essential reason for this, in addition to the data presented above, is that *the intelligence tests were standardized using white, urban, middle and upper class subjects.* Employing the tests, therefore, as measures of some absolute quality labelled "intelligence" is not merely unfair, but is absolutely invalid, absolutely unscientific. Such a procedure is analogous to using a linear standard to measure a liquid, and speaking of a gallon of wood, for example.

This is why a psychologist recently wrote, after surveying the literature on this question:[9] ". . . *that these tests cannot be used for measuring the capacity of different social levels within our own society* . . . [and that] the mean difference in IQ found to exist between children of the lowest and highest status may be accounted for entirely in environmental terms."

A final point bearing on the validity of the results obtained from these tests must be mentioned. This is the fact that these results are expressed in terms of a quotient (IQ) in which

[7]Specific documentation of these facts would cover almost the entire literature of educational psychology for the past twenty years. As examples, see W. C. Bagley, *Determinism in education* (Baltimore, 1925); Clark Foreman, *Environmental factors in Negro elementary education* (N. Y., 1932); O. Klineberg, *Race Differences* (N. Y., 1935); and *The 39th Yearbook of the National Society for the Study of Education* (Bloomington, 1940), Part I.

[8]M. E. Shimberg, "An investigation into the validity of norms with special reference to urban and rural groups," *Archives of Psychology* (1929), No. 104. For an awareness of this problem of standardization see David Wechsler, *The Measurement of Adult Intelligence* (3rd edit., Baltimore, 1944), chapter 8. Of his own device, the Wechsler-Bellevue Scale, he writes (p. 107): "We have eliminated the 'colored' vs. 'white' factor by admitting at the outset that our norms cannot be used for the colored population of the United States."

[9]Walter S. Neff, "Socio-economic status and intelligence," in *Psychological Bulletin* (1938), XXXV, pp. 727-56. Emphases in original. For a critique of Neff, which does not refute his basic point, see Hollingworth, Terman, and Oden, "The significance of deviates," in *The 39th Yearbook, op. cit.*, p. 48.

the mental score age is divided by a chronological score age. But this mathematical process presupposes that the two scores possess a constant relationship. This basic presupposition "in point of fact does not exist" as a leading psychologist[10] has written very recently.

Thus, we have a situation where mathematical figures derived from a non-existent relationship and based upon measuring instruments standardized upon particular sets of subjects, are used to describe levels allegedly attained by differing sets of subjects! And, to confound confusion, these levels are then put forth as marking the innate intellectual capabilities of the individuals concerned, which is contrary to the avowed intent of the inventors of the very instruments from which the levels were derived!

With this as the situation one can readily understand the origin of the dream delineated in the beginning of this paper,[11] and the crucial character of the results of the realization of that dream becomes readily apparent.

As has been remarked, the necessities of war accounted for this realization. In the *First Report* of the Director of Selective Service, he quite frankly remarked that he had believed,[12] upon assuming his task, that he was dealing with a "literate America." The result of this assumption was that the first regulations of Selective Service on literacy, promulgated in the Winter of 1940, stated that those registrants "who passed the physical examination and could understand orders given in the English language" were acceptable.

What immediately followed disillusioned General Hershey as to the literate quality of large masses of the American population. In the first place, it was found that in the two registrations prior to Pearl Harbor there were over 347,000 men who made marks on their cards because they were unable to write their names, and that of these over 125,000 were white and over 220,000 were Negro.[13] Secondly, and as a consequence of the practical absence of literacy requirements for induction, about 60,000 illiterate men entered the Army in the half-year prior to the onset of war.[14]

These illiterates, thrust into the midst of desperate efforts to mold a modern war machine, were, generally, "useless to commanders,"[15] and, though some feeble efforts were undertaken "to make them more literate" even these were largely abandoned, for "under the circumstances of peacetime . . . the Army felt its facilities and personnel could be more profitably used."[16]

Thus it came about that, on May 14, 1941, the Army, by regulation, announced that no registrant possessing an education less than that attained

[10]D. Wechsler, *op. cit.*, p. 12.

[11]For lamentations over the fact that experiments such as the one described in this paper were impractical for they would be "so difficult and expensive," see Hollingworth, Terman, and Oden, *op. cit.*, p. 49.

[12]*Selective Service in Peacetime First Report of the Director of Selective Service 1940-41* (Washington, 1942), p. 174.

[13]*Selective Service in Wartime Second Report of the Director of Selective Service 1941-42* (Washington, 1943), p. 230.

[14]*Selective Service in Peacetime . . .* p. 174.

[15]*Selective Service as the Tide of War Turns The Third Report of the Director of Selective Service 1943-44* (Washington, 1945), p. 207.

[16]*Selective Service in Peacetime . . .* p. 174.

by one who had completed the fourth grade in an American elementary school was to be inducted. This, it was believed,[17] "was certainly a low enough minimum," but facts and necessities were to prove the contrary. Within six weeks after the promulgation of this regulation about 55,000 registrants were deferred because of it, and by September 15, 1941, this number had increased to over 140,000 men, of whom about 60,000 were white and the remainder Negro.[18]

The situation was critical. Thus, during the three months from April through June, 1942, it was found that of every thousand whites rejected, illiteracy, as defined by the regulation of May, 1941, accounted for over 38, and of every thousand Negroes rejected, it accounted for 112. Moreover, figures compiled at about that time showed that of all men then registered, except those with dependent children, approximately three-quarters of a million (about half million white, quarter million Negro), though physically fit, might be lost to the armed forces because of insufficient schooling.[19] When it is remembered that the United States, at the conclusion of the war, had put into the field no more than eighty-nine combat divisions (*i.e.*, about one million men) the meaning of this educational failing, in terms of the very life of the nation, becomes clear.

Remedial action was vital. New Army regulations announced[20] that, effective August 1, 1942, "any registrant who is able to understand simple orders in English and who possesses sufficient intelligence to absorb military training rapidly is eligible for induction into the military service." To prevent wholesale swamping, however, it was added that the number of men unable to read and write English in a fourth grade standard accepted for induction on any one day at any station was not to exceed ten per cent of the white and ten per cent of the Negro registrants.

Nevertheless, General McNary informed the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on October 14, 1942, that[21] "The Army has inducted 135,000 illiterates." Thus, the situation remained unsatisfactory.

On December 5, 1942, a Presidential Executive Order stopped all voluntary enlistments, and also placed upon the Selective Service Administration the responsibility of supplying men for the Navy. This, together with the impending decision of the Navy to accept Negroes provoked a restudy of the entire problem of the induction of illiterates. The decision (taken February 1, 1943) was to revert to the fourth-grade educational

[17] *Idem.*

[18] It may, perhaps, be unnecessary to remark, as does General Hershey (*Selective Service in Peacetime* . . . p. 259), that this very much higher rate of illiteracy for Negroes as compared to whites exists "not because Negroes resist education or for any other reason than that 'educational opportunities just are not available to them.'" It is of particular interest to note that while the percentage of Negroes rejected from May 15-September 15, 1941, because of illiteracy (12.3%) is about eleven times that of the white rate (1.1%), in fifteen States the rejection rate for Negroes was *less* than the total percentage of white rejections and that in twenty-six States the rejection rate for Negroes was less than that for whites in ten Southern States. See *The Black and White of Rejections for Military Service* (American Teachers Assn., Montgomery, Ala., 1944), p. 3.

[19] *Selective Service in Peacetime* . . . p. 174; *Selective Service in Wartime* . . . p. 231.

[20] *Selective Service in Wartime* . . . p. 232.

[21] *Selective Service in Wartime* . . . p. 231.

test for induction into both services, but "the Army would now accept educationally deficient selectees not to exceed five per cent of the total number of men accepted and assigned to the Army by color at each induction center on each day."[22]

This makeshift for an intolerable condition lasted but four months, and on June 1, 1943, both the Army and the Navy began to accept, with no limitation on percentarge of illiterates, all registrants who passed certain intelligence tests. This, however, was no improvement in terms of solving the manpower problem. Indeed, as might have been foreseen, under this arrangement the rate of rejection was even greater than before, particularly for Negroes. This was so, because to the "educational and cultural background" that had accounted for the high rate of rejection under the illiteracy requirement, were now added, since tests were given, the conditions under which this was done, and "attitudes of the testers" plus the resulting "noncooperative attitudes on the part of the registrants."[23] Indicative of the consequence is the fact that as of September 1, 1943, it has been estimated that over 340,000 men were placed in class IV-F because of educational deficiency.[24]

The problem, resulting from generations of chronic and inexcusable social injustice, was insoluble, in any immediate sense. Remedial action was possible and necessary, however, and this was introduced in earnest by the Army in June, 1943. At that time Special Training Units were created with the purpose of giving those illiterates who had survived the so-called intelligence tests, an intensive 13 weeks' course (later reduced to from 8 to 12 weeks) aimed at the specific task of raising them to a minimum literacy level equivalent to that obtained as the result of successfully completing the fourth grade in an "average" elementary school.[25]

Here, then, one had men from many walks of life, of all colors, creeds, and nationalities, from all sections of the country, from urban and rural backgrounds, identified only by a common intellectual failing—illiteracy. The theoretical value of the experiment in terms of the question of comparative intelligence is enhanced, too, by the fact that these men were to be subjected not to a mere test of brief duration, but were to be put through a learning process of appreciable duration, the results of which had a relatively well-defined and objective base—namely, have the subjects overcome their illiteracy to the indicated level? When it is remembered that fundamental to all definitions of intelligence is the idea of "ability to learn," or "ability to meet new situations quickly and successfully"[26] the significance of this effort becomes clearer.

The plan of the experiment was as

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[22]*Selective Service as the Tide of War Turns* . . . pp. 207-08.

[23]*Idem.*

[24]*Black and White of Military Rejections* . . . p. 5.

[25]*Selective Service as the Tide of War Turns* . . . p. 208.

[26]H. C. Warren, ed., *Dictionary of Psychology* (Boston, 1934), p. 140; S. S. Colvin, *op. cit.*, p. 15; F. N. Freeman, "The meaning of intelligence," in *The 39th Yearbook* . . . p. 18; P. Witty, "New evidence on the learning ability of the Negro," in *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology* 40:404 (1945).

follows:[27] Illiterates accepted for training in the Special Training Units were to receive psychological interviews, and careful medical tests. They were then to be given placement tests designed to reveal their degree of functional literacy, as a result of which they were to be placed in classes of appropriate levels. In addition, periodic achievement tests were to be administered and men reassigned, if necessary, as a result of these findings, thus permitting them to advance as quickly as possible, and assuring an homogeneous content (in terms of learning standards) to the classes.

The classes were to be small (not over about 18 members was the desideratum), and the teachers were to be carefully selected for ability and eagerness. The content of the material presented to the students was to be alive and functionally useful, and related to their own experiences, both past and present. Expense was not to be spared, and physical facilities and training aids were to be excellent, practical, and helpful. Negro teachers were to be employed extensively for Negro students. Special attention was to be given to motivation and morale of the students. Not all the work was to be academic, but rather physical exercises and some military training were to be included. Of course, the living conditions of the subjects (food, clothing, medical service, etc.) were to be the equal of the average domestic army post.

This was the plan and, of course, as in all plans made by and for human beings, there was not identity between the concept and the execution. It is certain that not all the teachers and administrators (company commanders) were of equal quality, and it is likely that some were poor. Certain it is, too, that in different units there existed varying levels of motivation and morale, and that even physical conditions varied somewhat throughout the experiment.

It is likewise a fact that the plan itself envisaged no breaking away from the Jim-Crow pattern of the Army. In the words of the Acting Deputy Director of Military Training of the Army Service Forces:[28] "There were some Negro special training units as such. The majority of the units contained both Negroes and whites, who were organized into separate companies and instructed separately." It is true, too, that while Negro instructors were used in Negro units, many Negro classes in general units were taught by white instructors, and the latter were not always entirely free of that bigotry

[27]For descriptions of the work of the Special Training Units, see: A. G. Trudeau, "Army experiences and problems of Negro education," in *Education for Victory* 3:13-16 (1945); P. Witty, *op. cit.*, pp. 401-04; S. Goldberg, "Psychological Procedures Employed in the Army's Special Training Units," in *Journal of Clinical Psychology* 1:118-125 (1945); P. Witty and S. Goldberg, "The use of visual aids in Special Training Units in the Army," in *The Journal of Educational Psychology* 35:82-90 (1944); Witty and Goldberg, "Evolution in education through Army experience," in *ibid.*, pp. 338-46; Witty and Goldberg, "The Army's training program for illiterate, non-English speaking and educationally retarded men" in *Elementary English Review* 20: 306-311 (1943); N. Kaplan, "Salvaging illiterates in the Army," in *Occupations* 23: 74-6 (1944); J. C. Evans, "Adult education for Negroes in the Armed forces" in *Journal of Negro Education* 14:438-9 (1945). None of these articles is in any sense critical, and all are in reality more descriptive of the plan than its execution.

[28]Letter from Colonel S. M. Prouty to the present writer, dated Washington, 5 March, 1946.

which plagues our nation.

Yet the great fact remains that the plan was carried out substantially as envisaged, and that scores of thousands of Americans received, finally, a fraction of that education which is supposed to be their birthright.

Specifically, one is able to present these data: from June 1943 through October 1944 approximately 180,000 men were placed in Army Special Training Units as functional illiterates. Of this number about 150,000 (85%) successfully completed their training and attained—or were said to have attained[29]—a basic degree of literacy. Among the 150,000 men just mentioned, 86,670 were Negroes.[30]

Of particular importance is the fact that of the whites who entered these units during the aforesaid period 84.2 per cent successfully completed it, while 15.8 per cent failed and were discharged from the Army. Of the Negroes who entered these units during the same period 87.1 per cent successfully completed it, and 12.9 per cent failed and were discharged. "In other words," as General Trudeau has stated,[31] "experience in the Army indicates that a slightly higher percentage of the Negroes than the whites successfully complete the Special Training Program, *i.e.*, achieve fourth grade standards in reading, language, and arithmetic and demonstrate sufficient mastery of prebasic military subjects to warrant their being forwarded for regular training." It may further be remarked that no great difference between Negro and white appeared in the speed with which this learning process was accomplished, for while 71.7 per cent of the Negroes completed the training in less than sixty days, the comparable figure for the whites was 75.6 per cent.

The conclusion is clear. The learning accomplishment of scores of thousands of Negroes from all sections of the country over an extended period of time compares quite favorably with that attained by scores of thousands of similarly diversified whites, in this greatest experiment of its kind ever conducted by the American government. And the other striking characteristic of this experiment is the fact that the conditions to which Negroes and whites were subjected were fairly similar—certainly more nearly similar than are the conditions under which Negroes and whites live, work, and study in the conventional American civilian pattern.

These data not only constitute a shattering blow at racists, but present a challenge to their opponents to urge and to demand that their government do in peacetime what it felt had to be done and what it at least began to do in wartime—namely, conduct an all-out, scientific and democratic assault upon the twin disgraces of illiteracy and educational inequality that remain as huge blights upon the lives of untold millions of its citizens.

[29]Figures created by men and dealing with men are subject to error. The writer has heard, from people whose opinions he respects, of men who "completed" STU work but remained illiterate. Pressure did exist, it may be believed, on administrators to make as good records—on paper if necessary—as possible. Yet these figures are official, nothing else exists, and the numbers involved are so vast that individual iregularities probably would not materially affect the percentages.

[30]Figures from letter from Col. S. M. Prouty to present writer, dated Washington, 18 March, 1946.

[31]A. G. Trudeau, *op. cit.*, p. 14.

Implications of Military Selection and Classification in Relation to Universal Military Training*

ROY K. DAVENPORT

INTRODUCTION

Is it desirable that there should be a system of universal military training in the United States? Does military training offer a means of more readily accomplishing certain social goals? Will such training be of greater or less significance to Negroes than to the majority population group? These questions are being discussed by professional educators and sociologists and by lay individuals. The basis for such discussions frequently develops from a general social or military experience or both. Information relative to the results of selection for military service and the classification of persons selected for military duty may be expected to contribute to efforts which seek to resolve the questions mentioned above.

This article is presented in order that there may be a more complete understanding of military experience in selecting and classifying men for military duty. Since certain Army test results tend to reflect differences in the social experiences and opportunities of the groups under consideration, the significance of these data may rest in the relationship between achievement on the tests and educational opportunities. Perhaps, in part, these data may suggest the extent to which Negroes will receive greater or less benefits from a system of education which includes compulsory military training.

INDUCTION TESTING

The induction of men into the military services was influenced by three major policies operating for limited periods during the period of mobilization. Prior to August 1942, regulations excluded from service all men who did not have the capacity of "reading and writing the English language as commonly prescribed for the fourth grade in grammar school"[1] and provided that men who had not completed the fourth grade should be tested at induction stations to determine whether they possessed this capacity. The second period, effective from August 1942 to June 1943, permitted the induction of men who could not meet the above standard when they possessed "sufficient intelligence to absorb military training rapidly. . . ."[2] The added stipulation was made that such men would be inducted within a fixed quota, a percentage of the total number of men inducted each day from each point of induction. The percentage of such men to be inducted was changed during the period from ten percent at the beginning to five percent in February 1943 when induction stations began the processing of selectees for both Army and Navy.

*Data which are the basis of tabulations and observations in this article were obtained from reports, and consolidations of them, received by the Adjutant General's Office, War Department.

[1]Changes to Mobilization Regulation (MR) 1-7, dated 18 April 1941.

[2]War Department Circular No. 169, dated 1 June 1942.

The importance of this second period of induction policy is in the fact that it introduced two concepts into the screening of men being selected for military service. *Intelligence* became a factor for consideration. Those men who were unable to meet the requirement of a fourth-grade education but who were accepted on the test findings were designated *illiterate*. In both instances the criteria recognized only the military requirements and were without reference to accepted interpretations of them. Thus, *intelligence* meant those factors which were important for military success, and *illiteracy* indicated inability to meet the fourth-grade standards for expression in and understanding of the English language as printed or written.

The third period may be considered to be that during which improved screening tests were applied in order to insure that the above criteria of acceptability were functioning. This period is sometimes characterized as one during which no limits were placed upon the number of "illiterates" to be inducted. Chronologically, the first portion of the period extended from June 1943 through May 1944, while the second portion of the period extended from June 1944 to the termination of hostilities. The first twelve months differed from those which followed in that in June 1944 new psychological tests were introduced after having been thoroughly evaluated during the preceding year.

In the interest of discussions to follow, it is pertinent to outline procedures, effective during these periods, which bear relationship to the problem of Army Grade classifications resulting from the application of the Army General Classification Test (AGCT). During the first and second periods men were forwarded from induction stations to reception centers where they were tested and classified. From this point, they were forwarded to regular training centers. During the third period, however, those men who were of low "intelligence" or "illiterate" were forwarded from reception centers to special training units before being forwarded to regular training centers.

Although men in the low "intelligence" group were first tested with the AGCT at reception centers, the results of these tests are not generally included in data pertaining to the distributions of test scores since some men were subsequently discharged from the Army when they failed in the special training units and others showed improvement on the test. All men in these units, low "intelligence" and "illiterates," were tested near the completion of their course at the special training unit and, upon being forwarded to regular training, their test results were included in the general distributions. It is recognized that these data tend to give weight to the effect of the special literacy training received by men of the low "intelligence" group. While this is true, the distributions of Army General Classification Test scores represent men actually in the Army and undergoing regular training or participating in military duties rather than men tentatively selected for service.

Experience in training men for military duty had early indicated that men in the borderline ability

group (AGCT Grade V) were not generally good risks. This was especially true of those men who fell in the lower extreme of this grade. There was considerable reason to believe that men who lacked literacy skills could be developed into better soldiers than those who, having these skills, fell in the lower three or four per cent of the normal distribution of ability as measured by the AGCT. The decision was made at the end of the second period to eliminate men who might be expected to score in the lower extremes of this test and to induct those "intelligent illiterates" who, with a minimum of literacy training, might be expected to become better soldiers than the eliminated group. This was achieved by adjusting critical scores on tests employed at induction stations. The effect of this decision may be observed in the lowered proportions of Grade V men during the third period.

Under procedures in effect at induction stations throughout the nation, men were selected by local boards to fill quotas allocated to the local area. These men were forwarded to induction stations where they were examined to determine whether or not they possessed the minimum mental and physical capacities required for military service. Screening of selectees to determine mental acceptability was accomplished by military psychologists who recommended to the commanding officer that men be accepted or rejected. Final determinations rested with this officer but only in rare instances were such recommendations not accepted. Selectees were considered acceptable without mental examination if they had completed a standard high school course. Non-high school graduates were given a verbal test which measured both mental capacity and minimum literacy skills. Those men who failed this test were given an opportunity to take a group non-verbal test measuring mental ability. This was followed by an individual test of the same type for men who failed to make a passing score on the group test. No selectees were rejected for failure to possess minimum mental capacity until they had failed to perform successfully on at least one of the multiple hurdles and had been interviewed by the military psychologist to determine the validity of the test score. Many men who were acceptable on each of the above screens were subsequently rejected for physical reasons.

During the period September 1944 through August 1945, 2,331,042 selectees were given pre-induction examinations. Approximately ten per cent (9.47%) of these were Negroes. Although 21.16 per cent of the total number were recommended for induction as high school graduates, Negroes comprised only 2.07 per cent of this group. Of the 367,537 "illiterates" examined during this period, 35.63 per cent were Negroes, and they comprised 60.77 per cent of the total Negroes processed. Of the Negro "illiterates" processed, 32.34 per cent were recommended for induction, 18.5 per cent possessed sufficient "intelligence" for induction but had disqualifying physical defects, while 49.16 per cent did not possess sufficient "intelligence" for induction. A similar analysis of the experience with white "illiterates" reveals percent-

ages of 37.98, 32.36 and 29.66, respectively.

Table I provides data for each of the nine service command areas[3] covering a period of twelve months during which the processing of selectees at induction stations may be considered to have been most carefully conducted. It is of interest to observe that the rate of acceptance of Negro inductees was lower in the First and Seventh Service Commands (446 and 443 per 1,000, respectively) than in each of the others except the Fourth. A parallel condition existed for white inductees in these Service Commands. A possible explanation of this may be that the application of physical standards was more rigid in the First and Seventh Service Commands. Support for this suggestion is to be found in the data reflecting the number of physically-disqualified, literate, non-high school graduates who were rejected. In this classification, the First Service Command's rejection rate was 211 colored per 1,000, while that for the Seventh was 238 per 1,000. Similar figures for the white selectees of this group are shown by the rates of 213 and 201 per 1,000 for the respective Service Commands. While it is difficult to deter-

TABLE I

DISPOSITION OF MEN PROCESSED FOR PRE-INDUCTION EXAMINATION FROM SEPTEMBER 1944 THROUGH AUGUST 1945, SHOWN AS A RATE PER 1,000 MEN PROCESSED

Race and Service Command	(White)									(Colored)								
Disposition per 1,000	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Recommended for Induction	*611*	*699*	*675*	*592*	*668*	*704*	*644*	*649*	*642*	*446*	*650*	*631*	*390*	*606*	*520*	*443*	*481*	*522*
As High School Grad.	212	243	207	134	233	269	273	172	283	99	81	67	24	88	79	82	37	110
As Literate Non-High School Grad.	373	433	423	359	382	410	361	384	334	280	428	350	156	363	305	290	204	272
As Acceptable Illiterates	26	23	45	99	51	25	10	93	25	67	141	214	210	155	136	71	240	140
Rejected	*389*	*301*	*325*	*408*	*332*	*296*	*356*	*351*	*358*	*554*	*350*	*369*	*610*	*394*	*480*	*557*	*519*	*478*
High School Grad., Physically Disqual.	101	92	79	55	83	89	110	61	134	39	26	19	10	34	31	46	11	64
Literate Non-High School Grad., Physically Disqualified	213	179	183	189	172	171	201	153	187	211	147	102	69	152	149	238	66	149
Acceptable Illiterate, Physically Disqual.	37	16	33	89	37	20	26	63	22	104	64	69	138	71	79	110	123	103
Non-Acceptable Illiterate Including Physically Disqual.	38	14	30	75	40	16	19	74	15	200	113	179	393	137	221	163	319	162

[3]States included within service command areas were as follows: *First*, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island; *Second*, Delaware, New York, New Jersey; *Third*, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia; *Fourth*, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi; *Fifth*, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Kentucky; *Sixth*, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin; *Seventh*, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Wyoming, Colorado; *Eighth*, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico; *Ninth*, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington.

mine the extent to which there were differences in the application of uniform standards among the commands, it is important that either (1) the physical condition of selectees in these areas was poorer than in others, a condition which is to be doubted, or (2) that the criteria of the medical authorities, as factors in the interpretation of uniform standards, reflect a generally higher goal in physical health as sought for these areas by members of the profession.

The data for the Fourth and Eighth Service Commands show an extremely high proportion of Negro selectees being rejected as non-acceptable "illiterates." Almost two-thirds of the rejection rate for Negroes in the Fourth Service Command, and only slightly less in the Eighth, was in this category. The figures shown include those for men without physical disabilities, as well as those disqualified for physical reasons. Among the men in this category in the Fourth Service Command there were two physically qualified for each one disqualified. In the Eighth Service Command the physically qualified were in equal ratio to the physically-disqualified, mentally non-acceptable Negroes. Exactly the reverse condition was observed among the white mentally non-acceptable white selectees in these Service Commands. In general, for all service commands per 1,000 processed, there were eighteen white physically qualified to sixteen disqualified and 189 Negro qualified to 110 disqualified physically. The significance of this condition to education and to the Negro people should be considered in any contemplation of a program of universal training.

There is reason to doubt that purely cultural factors such as education and general socio-economic environment can be completely eliminated from objective tests and the situations under which such tests are administered. It is reasonable to assume that successful performance in a non-verbal test requires a minimum relative social experience. Criteria of success on such tests are determined not by an objective and quantitative measure of intelligence; rather statistical techniques are applied to a total population group in order to eliminate either a fixed percentage of the total group or to establish a cut-off point below which it is considered uneconomical to attempt to train individuals whose test scores are so located. Thus, there remains the probability that failure to qualify on military tests of mental capacity indicates only that the total experience of the individual has been so devoid of those experiences basic to military success that the armed forces could not profitably undertake to train him for military service. This may well be considered an indictment of the social system and not proof of the lack of inherent ability. Since considerably larger proportions of Negroes than whites were found to be non-acceptable on tests of mental capacity it would be well to consider the scope of proposed universal military training with attention being directed to its effect upon the group found to be mentally non-acceptable for induction under selective service procedures. If such training is planned so as to include this group, it may well be that a contribution can be made toward improving the condition of large numbers of illiterate Negroes.

It is of interest to observe that during 1943 and 1944 the special training units absorbed larger proportions of illiterates than men of low intelligence (Grade V). Illiterates were 66.56 per cent of the white group and 63.87 per cent of the Negro group sent to these units. During this same period, literate graduates of these units were found to score principally in Grades IV and V on AGCT with 72.3 per cent and 26.5 per cent of the white graduates and 50.5 per cent and 49.1 per cent of the Negro graduates scoring in the respective grades. During this two-year period approximately 14 per cent of the white and 12.3 per cent of the colored trainees were discharged from these units, and the Army, because of inability to meet graduation standards in the prescribed period of time.

It must be recalled that the program of the special training units included elementary arithmetic, literacy, and military training and utilized the most progressive teaching techniques in order to make available for military duty thousands of men who otherwise would have been unable to qualify for induction. These same techniques, if applied to men who could not qualify for service because of inability to meet minimum mental standards, might reveal that with somewhat longer training periods thousands of men could qualify for either service in a military type occupation or greater participation in the social and economic life of the nation. Perhaps a program of universal military training could achieve a goal such as this in much less time than would be required for state and local educational programs.

Classification Testing

The Army General Classification Test (AGCT) has been administered to more than nine million men. Because of its general application to military personnel it has come to be, for some persons, the yardstick by means of which a number of final determinations are made. Popularly referred to as "the Army's intelligence test," there have been, and will perhaps continue to be, efforts to compare the intelligence of sectional and racial groups on the basis of distributions of scores obtained from the experience with AGCT. Such comparisons are of interest to many people. They should be made, however, only when there is a complete understanding of the nature of the test and the purpose for which it was designed.

The AGCT apparently measures the individual achievement resulting from (1) native capacity, (2) effective schooling and educational opportunities, (3) socio-economic status and (4) cultural background. In answer to the question of what the test measures, Dr. Walter V. Bingham indicated that the Army General Classification Test

> . . . . does not measure merely inherent mental capacity. Performance in such a test reflects very definitely the educational opportunities the individual has had and the way in which these opportunities have been grasped and utilized. . . . There is nothing in the title of the test which says anything about native intelligence. It is a classification test. Its purpose is to classify soldiers into categories according to how ready they are to pick up soldiering—how likely they are to learn easily the facts, skills, and techniques necessary for carrying out Army duties.[4]

[4]Ambrose Caliver, *Postwar Education of Negroes.* U. S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, p. 25.

The test is composed of three kinds of tasks: (1) there are verbal items of increasing difficulty to sample the grasp of meanings and differences in words; (2) items are included which involve the solution to arithmetical problems and mathematical computations; (3) ability to visualize relationships of things in space is measured by selected items. Prior to April 1945, these abilities were measured by a variety of items in a single test which yielded a single score. Subsequent to that date four unit tests were introduced from each of which a score may be derived. The composite score, comparable to earlier AGCT scores, is used when a single index is desired. In this series separate tests are used to measure ability in arithmetical computation and arithmetical reasoning, thus separating these two abilities.

While each raw score on the AGCT is converted to a standard score, the actual position of scores on the scale is seldom the basis upon which judgments are based. Rather, five categories of scores, known as Army Grades, serve to reduce the effect of chance scores and provide convenient groups for comparing abilities. The groups, or grades, cover, with one exception, one standard deviation distance on the standard score scale with the mean score of 100 being the center of Grade III. Thus, Grade I includes scores above 129; Grade II, those scores from 110 through 129; Grade III, 90 through 109; Grade IV, 60 through 89; and Grade V, scores below 60. Until July 1942 the upper limit of Grade V extended through 69 but the decision was made to lower this limit since it was felt that certain men in the "Slow Learners" group (Grade V) had abilities which made them better risks than those in the lower portions of this group.

During an early period of experience with the Army General Classification Test an effort was made to study the relationship of the test results to education. More than one-half million cases, distributed in educational categories as indicated in Table II, revealed the definite relationship which exists between educational achievement and achievement on the test. Of those individuals for whom some schooling was recorded, although none had completed the ele-

TABLE II

THE AGCT ARMY GRADE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY EDUCATIONAL CATEGORIES FOR COLORED AND WHITE SELECTEES PROCESSED JUNE 1941 TO FEBRUARY 1942

		Grade					
Educational Category	Race	I	II	III	IV	V	No. of Cases
Some Schooling	W	0.3%	3.5%	18.9%	42.9%	34.4%	81,033
	C	0.2	1.1	4.9	20.7	73.1	24,456
Completed Grade School	W	2.0	21.8	42.8	27.6	5.8	212,949
	C	0.3	3.6	19.4	43.4	33.1	22,343
Completed High School	W	15.1	50.5	28.5	5.4	0.5	177,556
	C	1.6	16.5	41.5	32.6	7.8	8,404
Completed College	W	47.5	45.0	7.1	0.4	0.0	19,580
	C	6.4	34.9	44.3	12.9	1.5	776
College Post-graduate	W	53.3	40.2	6.0	0.4	0.1	2,533
	C	12.5	56.3	25.0	4.2	2.1	48

mentary grades, 3.8 per cent of the white and 1.3 per cent of the colored selectees scored above Grade III on the Army General Classification Test. In each of the successive categories of educational achievement the percentage of men scoring above the central grade on the test increased. In the "Completed High School" category 65.6 per cent of the white and 18.1 per cent of the colored selectees were in the highest two categories and in the group of men for whom college post-graduate training was recorded, 93.5 per cent of the white and 68.8 per cent of the colored selectees were similarly placed. The consequent reduction in the proportions scoring in the lowest two grades in the progression of educational categories indicates the influence of education upon the achieved results.

Experience with the Army General Classification Test from June 1941 to September 1945, as summarized in Table III, reflects the condition of the total manpower pool of the nation during specific periods, and the calls which were made upon it by the military and industrial fronts. There were other factors which influenced the flow of men into the Army such as the ability of the Army to absorb certain types of men. When the decision was made which inaugurated the third period of induction, mentioned earlier, it altered the flow of manpower by admitting unlimited numbers of "illiterate" selectees and screening out a considerable proportion of "Slow Learners." Thus, the distribution of AGCT grades over these periods does not reflect the condition of the total male population. Instead, the data tend to reflect the condition of that part of this population which was selected for military duty. It is of interest that although the Army's selective process tended to reduce the proportions of men falling

TABLE III

ARMY GENERAL CLASSIFICATION TEST SCORE DISTRIBUTIONS DURING SELECTED PERIODS FOR WHITE AND NEGRO INDUCTIONS, SHOWN AS A PER CENT OF TOTAL FOR EACH PERIOD

Period*		AGCT Grades I	II	III	IV	V
June '41-August '42	W	7.7	28.6	32.2	22.2	9.3
	N	0.5	4.3	14.8	31.5	48.9
	T	7.1	26.6	30.7	23.0	12.6
September '42-May '43	W	5.2	27.2	33.1	28.4	6.1
	N	0.2	2.7	11.0	43.1	43.0
	T	4.7	24.7	30.9	29.8	9.9
June '43-May '44	W	8.1	33.2	31.9	25.4	1.4
	N	0.3	3.8	13.6	63.0	19.3
	T	7.1	29.4	29.6	30.1	3.8
June '44-April '45	W	4.4	26.4	34.3	32.9	2.0
	N	0.2	2.3	10.1	61.7	25.7
	T	4.1	24.3	32.2	35.4	4.0
May '45-September '45	W	5.4	29.0	33.5	28.7	3.4
	N	0.2	3.0	13.1	58.8	24.9
	T	4.9	26.6	31.7	31.4	5.4

*Each period, subsequent to the first, reflects changes in procedures. In the order listed, the second period was that in which the upper limit of Grade V was lowered 10 points; in the third period, illiterates were inducted without quota and a proportion of potential Grade V men were rejected; the fourth period introduced new psychological tests at induction stations; the final period introduced a series of tests giving a composite score for the Army General Classification Test in the place of the former unit test which yielded a single score.

in Grade V other factors operated to reduce the proportions of men scoring in the highest category.

The variations among the states with respect to the extent of educational opportunities afforded the youth of school age is well known. Any grouping of states within a given area may be expected to bear the approximate relationship to any other similar grouping as a particular state in one bears to a given state in the other grouping. While this cannot be true for every state in every grouping, it will be sufficiently true for most to enable one to infer from data representing an area of the nation the extent to which the adequacy of educational opportunity is a factor for consideration in interpreting those data. The data of Table I, revealing results of induction station selection and rejection, when analyzed in this respect tend to support this hypothesis.

Table IV presents the percentage distributions of AGCT grades in the service command areas for the period from June 1943 to May 1945. The proportions of men concentrated on either side of the center of Grade III may be said to correspond to the general condition of educational and social opportunity of the areas under consideration. The data also show the general imbalance in the proportions of Negro inductees scoring in the extreme grades on the test. It is true, as evidenced by a comparison of service command experiences with the anticipated results, that the distributions do not conform to the curve which represents the statistically normal distribution. This was true in part because of factors of selection which have been discussed earlier.

TABLE IV

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ARMY GENERAL CLASSIFICATION TEST GRADES FOR INDUCTEES PROCESSED FROM JUNE 1943 TO MAY 1945 IN NINE SERVICE COMMANDS

Service Command	White Grade I	White Grade II	White Grade III	White Grade IV	White Grade V	Negro Grade I	Negro Grade II	Negro Grade III	Negro Grade IV	Negro Grade V	Total Grade I	Total Grade II	Total Grade III	Total Grade IV	Total Grade V
First	6.6%	34.9%	37.3%	20.9%	0.3%	0.6%	8.3%	32.5%	55.6%	3.0%	6.5%	34.3%	37.2%	21.6%	0.4%
Second	8.8	37.0	33.8	19.7	0.7	0.4	6.3	24.6	59.8	8.9	8.1	34.2	32.9	23.3	1.5
Third	6.0	30.5	35.0	27.3	1.2	0.3	4.4	16.0	64.1	15.2	5.2	26.4	32.0	33.0	3.4
Fourth	3.1	17.7	28.1	46.9	4.2	0.1	1.0	4.0	61.7	33.2	2.2	12.9	21.2	51.2	12.5
Fifth	5.5	27.4	32.3	32.2	2.6	0.4	4.7	19.7	61.4	13.8	5.1	25.7	31.3	34.4	3.5
Sixth	10.0	37.4	32.5	19.6	0.5	0.8	8.0	23.2	60.6	7.4	9.3	35.2	31.8	22.7	1.0
Seventh	8.8	33.7	32.8	24.1	0.6	0.7	7.0	21.5	62.6	8.2	8.5	32.7	32.4	25.5	0.9
Eighth	3.5	21.1	30.0	42.1	3.3	0.1	1.0	5.8	66.5	26.6	3.0	17.6	25.8	46.3	7.3
Ninth	7.3	35.3	34.1	22.5	0.8	0.3	5.1	19.9	66.5	8.2	7.0	34.0	33.5	24.3	1.2

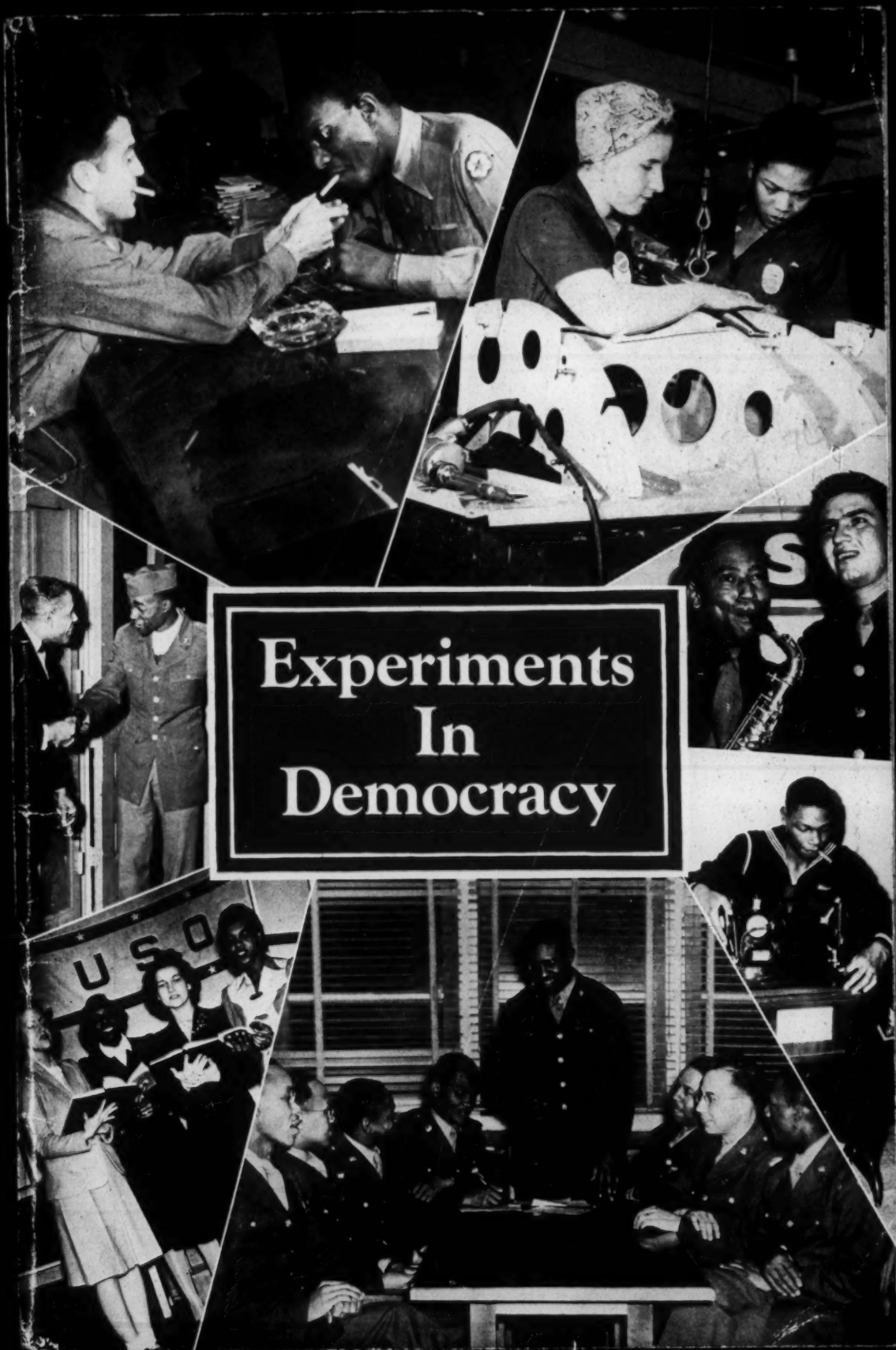
Differences which appear between areas reflect, however, more than statistical error in the estimate. They point with certainty to the conditions within each area which influence the type of abilities which the AGCT measures.

Education and social experience cannot be ignored in interpreting the differences which are observed. The distance from the anticipated distribution which is present in the results of this program of classification offers support to the theory that opportunity for social experience is related to the results achieved by the men who were examined and classified on the basis of test scores. Such scores, especially those achieved on the AGCT, reflect the total experience of the individuals being tested. Adequacy of schools and extent of participation in community life are in large measure the determinants of success on these tests.

Conclusion

The highest rates of rejection for failure to possess the required minimum mental capacity were those for areas comprising the Southeast and Southwest states. While this was true for both white and Negro selectees, the rate for Negroes was in excess of four times as large as that for white selectees. Similarly, the highest proportions of men scoring in Grades IV and V on the Army General Classification Test were in the service commands comprising these areas. It is significant that the educational opportunities afforded by public school systems in this section of the United States are less adequate than in the other sections. The condition of education for whites in this area bears the same relationship to educational opportunities in the North and West as the opportunity afforded Negroes in this area bears to that for whites in the same region. Comparisons of rejection rates in service commands, by race, as well as results achieved on the AGCT, lead inescapably to the conclusion that if educational opportunities in all areas, for both races, had been identical nearly all of the sectional and racial differences observed would disappear.

The Army special training units provided elementary arithmetic and literacy training for "illiterate" and "low intelligence" white and Negro selectees in equal numbers. Since Negroes constitute approximately one-tenth of the population of the nation, it may be concluded that, in relation to their population ratio, five times as many Negroes profited from this training as white selectees. The Army required the manpower thus provided and was not motivated by any desire to raise the literacy level of the population. While this program served the ends of the Army, it cannot be denied that society-at-large has been benefited or that the greatest contribution was made to the Negro population. It is inconceivable that a program of universal military training will exclude men of low level literacy or intelligence. If such a program seeks to improve the position of this segment of our population for purely military reasons, it follows that Negroes, as a group, will profit proportionately to a greater extent than other groups.


Experiments
In
Democracy
USO

39 - World War II

Experiments In Democracy

This pamphlet records some of the steps the USO Division of the National Board YWCA has taken toward achieving its goals of "service to all involved in the war effort" and of setting forward Negro-white relationships in America.

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USO Division of the National Board YWCA
600 Lexington Avenue • New York 22, New York

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I . . . . . WHAT WE ARE FIGHTING FOR

★

ALL thoughtful Americans are mindful of the way in which this global war has touched our lives. Americans are fighting today on nearly a hundred major battle fronts. Our troops and ships are scattered over five continents and the seven seas. The forces that have brought the most distant point of the earth only sixty flying hours from our homes have also foreshortened cultural and social distances and blurred the dividing lines between races and nations.

In charting a new course for human freedoms everywhere, we in America must realize that the eyes of the world are upon us; and the way in which we are meeting the problems of our minority groups has tremendous and far-reaching influence. Every gain in human insight and social justice here is a world gain, any set-back, a world loss. In the process we move either in the direction of world chaos or world order.

Alain Locke has observed that "most of all, these new forces of unification are closing in on that great divide of color, which has so long separated not only East and West, but two-thirds of mankind from the other third . . . for this very reason, not since the Civil War has the Negro's cause been of greater significance. The paradox of race has become our democracy's dilemma. But speeded on its way to solution it could become a triumphant vindication. Clear credentials on this score would give America a passport to world confidence, especially in the eyes of that two-thirds of humanity who happen to be non-white. . . . Thus it is that race prejudice not only provides

fertile ground for Axis propaganda, but dangerous soil for the possible growth of Facism."

Another great American, Wendell L. Willkie declared only a few weeks before his death that "the war has given new opportunities to the Negro and at the same time has emphasized the injustices in our attitude toward him. It has made us conscious of the contradictions between our treatment of our Negro minority and the ideals for which we are fighting. The equitable treatment of racial minorities in America is basic to our chance for a just and lasting peace. For it cannot be too much emphasized that in the world today whatever we do *at home* affects our foreign policy, and whatever we do *abroad* affects our domestic policy. On no single question is this truth so inescapable as in the repercussions all around the world that result from our treatment at home of our colored citizens."

It has been reported that in Italy a German tactic against the Negro troops was distribution of leaflets bemoaning the Detroit race riots. They were fired into American lines where the all-Negro 92nd Division had been fighting.*

One of the 500 Nazi prisoners, aboard the S.S. Booker T. Washington on the way to internment in the USA, had more to say on the subject of Axis propaganda. The fact that the ship was manned by a Negro captain and a crew of several races was to him and his fellows an amazing contradiction of all that German leaders had told them. Their spokesman said, "They told us Negroes were no better than slaves in your country. But what we have seen on this ship, the happiness, comradeship among all of you, your fairness to us when we had been told that you would beat and abuse us, all that has made us think. At night after the lights go out down in the hold, we talk about it, all of us."*

Fortunately we are beginning to realize that some common human denominators must be found in terms of "liberty, equality and fraternity for humanity-at-large." When so much of life is fraught with fears and frustrations, it is well to take stock of the factors which give us cause to take heart and go forward. Though the headlines scream about our failures in human relationships and play up the riots, stabbings, arrests and brutalities, volumes could be written about our successful experiences in releasing tension and erasing prejudice.

In the social experiment which is the USO we have learned a great deal about our American minorities and have developed policies and ways of work which have emphasized the full contribution

*Negro Digest, *December, 1944.*

and participation of all groups in American society. By everyday experience we have come to know that the same prejudices, inequalities and racial arrogances that operate against one minority—the Negroes, Mexicans or Jews, for example—operate against all minorities the world over. Out of everyday experience, too, we are learning to accept our differences and to find the things that unite us. In the past we have been insensitive to the reactions of people who are "different," but today we are struggling for greater understanding and insight. The Constitution of the United States does not recognize *first-* or *second-*class citizens but guarantees liberty, justice and equality for all men. Scientists refute the idea of racial superiority, and the religious concept of the Fatherhood of God implies also the brotherhood of mankind, and the intrinsic dignity and value of every human life.

In carrying out the basic principles of the USO and "serving all involved in the war effort" much depends upon the integrity, emotional stability and maturity of our USO leadership. The purpose of our organization is not advanced by sentimentality, fanaticism or martyrdom. In USO we must accept people for what they are and recognize their great human potentialities. We are all learning together. We make the same human mistakes, but we have the same opportunities to take part in this educational process and to go forward in the direction of our ideals.

This pamphlet records some of the steps the USO Division of the National Board YWCA has taken toward achieving its goals of "service to all involved in the war effort" and of setting forward Negro-white relationships in America. It is not in any sense complete nor authoritative. The material has been gathered from the correspondence of USO staff and volunteers, narrative reports of club directors, the observations of regional supervisors and headquarters staff, and includes also a summary statement of the official policies and operating practices of the USO in the various aspects of its services to Negroes. This pamphlet is a program tool indicating the scope of services and pointing out ways of working in the area of race relations with understanding and social insight to the end that our efforts may put America forward in its achievement of a true democracy.

II . . . . . FACTORS AFFECTING USO'S SERVICES TO NEGROES

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THE greatest mass migration in the history of our country has occurred in World War II. In this great re-shuffling of populations Negro servicemen and war workers and their families have been moving into all sections of the United States.

* The latest official War Department figures showed the following numbers of Negroes in the armed forces:

Army	701,678
Air Forces	73,686
Navy	142,628
Coast Guard	3,695
Marines	15,771
Total number of commissioned officers in all branches of service	5,804
Negroes in essential war industries approximate figure (Sept. 1944) (including men and women)	1,000,000
Total Negro population	13,000,000

From a report to Board of Directors of USO by Henry W. Pope, *Director of Services for Negroes, USO Headquarters, October 13, 1944.*

In spite of the fact that Negro troops have been assigned to military duty in many very small units, ranging from 150 to 400, USO services have been provided, wherever needs have been presented.

Notwithstanding the movement of enlisted personnel to the theaters of war and the subsequent elimination of a few large clubs, services to Negroes are now being provided in the following number of operations. . . .

National		294
	Clubs and Extensions	238
	War Production Clubs	14
	Military and War Production Clubs	19
	NTAA Service Units	12
	Troops in Transit Lounges	11
Community Conducted		65
	Clubs and Services	57
	Troops in Transit Lounges	8
Total Operations		359

The constituent groups included in USO's services to Negroes are men and women in the armed forces; men and women in war production areas and families of both groups; civilian women and girls employed in military areas—as for example in camp offices, laboratories, laundries, restaurants, stores, etc. USO also carries on a decentralized program with the families of war production workers in housing projects.

Mobile and maneuvers service units travel to Negro troops stationed at outposts and on maneuvers.

A large number of clubs in the North staffed by white personnel have provided services to Negroes. The extent of integration in these clubs ranges from practically no contact and complete separation, to complete integration except social dancing. It also has been practicable to have mixed staffs (Negro and white) in a few communities in which Negro and white constituencies have used USO facilities without reference to race. In many clubs staffed by Negro personnel only, there has been a good attendance of white servicemen.

It cannot be emphasized too strongly that one of the major problems encountered in serving Negroes effectively is psychological in nature. The morale of the Negro is more affected by race relations in continental USA than any other single factor. Many Negro serv-

icemen resent segregation not because they want to mingle with whites but because of the idea of racial inferiority it implies. Many Americans are sensitive to the anachronism of fighting a war against racism with an army constructed on racial lines. Quality and quantity of services are of vital importance, but *how* services are provided and the relation of this *how* to the great American creed of freedom and equality are also of vital importance to Negroes.

Conditions Directly Influencing USO's Services to Negroes

The following analysis of social and economic conditions which affect USO's services to Negroes was presented by William Y. Bell, former USO associate regional executive, at the Regional Staff Conference in Region VII*, December, 1943. While Mr. Bell's report stresses the particular problems of the southern region, much of the material is pertinent to other sections of the country, and merits the thoughtful consideration of USO staff and volunteers.

1. Transportation

   In acutely dislocated areas transportation is overcrowded and uncomfortable for everyone. Negro servicemen have difficulty getting bus transportation to and from camp. White bus drivers may, and do, refuse to pick them up. The inadequate or nonexistent Negro taxicab service is additional hardship for servicemen and the relatives who visit them.

   Negro USO club directors are aware of the additional assistance to travelers which they must give under such circumstances. They realize how hard it may be to secure the services of volunteers who have transportation difficulties getting to and from the club. Club attendance shows that men may prefer to remain on post rather than risk being left at the gate by successive buses. Negro soldiers may arrive at the USO club so upset by their experiences in getting there that they are psychologically negative prospects for any sort of program participation.

2. Eating

   Since there has never been a large, middle-class Negro traveling population to support more desirable restaurants, Negro eating places are, in the main, few and inferior. They are of

**Region VII includes the following states: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee.*

the cafe variety, specializing in short orders, sandwiches and soft drinks. Prices are apt to be higher than those of comparable or even better white establishments because food prices in Negro neighborhoods are higher. At the same time, the quality of food served is apt to be poorer. The implications are obvious for first-class snack bar operation in Negro USO clubs.

3. Civil Liberties

The degree of civil liberties afforded by a community to visiting servicemen, in-migrant war workers and their respective families affects the attitude with which these constituencies approach the USO program and the effectiveness of the USO director and staff in dealing with them. Some communities are particularly oppressive upon Negro soldiers.

When four white civilians approached a Negro private in his home town demanding that he remove his army uniform, he refused and a fight followed in which one of the civilians said he was cut by the soldier. For the next three and a half years the soldier will be in jail, because he resisted a demand for which he could have been court-martialed by the Army. A Negro sentry was ordered to move by a state trooper. When he refused to leave his post of duty, he was shot dead by the trooper who was later punished by one day's suspension from the force. Similar violations of servicemen's rights are widespread and occur frequently. Obviously, it is difficult for the USO club to design a program for men who have personal knowledge of such matters.

Infringement upon civil liberties affects more than the serviceman, however, and USO services in some places have been upset by experiences suffered by directors and volunteers. In connection with a vice drive, police made wholesale arrests of Negro women on the streets at night. Their tactics were so extreme that volunteers, including the director's wife, were afraid to come to the club. A Negro director was asked to leave town because he pointed out in a public meeting the effect of inadequate playgrounds on the increasing juvenile delinquency rate. USO is concerned not only with the morale of our servicemen but also with that of our USO staff.

4. Housing

Housing for Negro transients throughout the country is a problem even in normal times for two main reasons. First, there are few desirable hotels open to Negroes because of the absence

of a large, traveling Negro middle class to support them. Second, the outer limits of most Negro neighborhoods are fixed by Real Estate Boards. In general Negroes are allowed to expand into areas vacated by whites only slowly and upon payment of rents higher than those charged the former white tenants. Wartime conditions merely heighten these problems. USO is one of the few agencies to which servicemen, war workers and their families may turn.

Conditions Indirectly Affecting Program, Volunteers and Lay Leaders

1. Economic Conditions

   Since Negro males are, on the whole, confined to common labor at low wages or else have not received the training which would enable them to hold better paying jobs, the income of the average Negro family, in comparison with the average white American family, is extremely low. To increase the family income, the woman usually works. In many places, 80 to 90 per cent of Negro women work, most of them in domestic service, where long hours are the rule. The reservoir of Negro volunteers is, therefore, smaller than would ordinarily be expected.

2. Lack of Social Agencies

   There are few southern communities with Negro social agencies. In such places, USO is the only agency present which even approaches a social agency with professional personnel. Local civilian Negro individuals and families are apt to turn to the USO club for advice on problems. While the USO club is not set up to render services to groups other than servicemen, war workers, etc., public relations dictate that the USO director at least listen to requests for social services and then give advice or refer applicants to whatever help may be available. This is an additional responsibility upon the director and staff.

3. Educational Cultural Development

   The South as a whole spends one-fourth as much on the education of the average Negro child as it does on its average white child—although even the average southern white child receives half as much in school expenditures as the average north-

ern white child. School systems in this region are generally lax about school attendance: few insist on Negro school attendance especially. Negro schools are apt to be scattered far apart. Many children drop out of school to work. Obviously, the reservoir of volunteers and lay leadership who can bring the benefits of formal education to USO activities is limited. The school system in one city pays one Negro high school teacher $600 while a white teacher of the same training and experience receives $2,400. This highlights a condition of low, differential wages which has caused southern Negroes to migrate to other sections of the country, resulting in a drain of native leadership. While this emigration of leadership is not limited to Negroes (4,000,000 Southerners have left the region in the last generation, compensated for by only a 600,00 influx; one child out of every eight children educated in Alabama leaves the state), it is more serious because of the relatively greater need for Negro leadership. The need for volunteer training programs and interpretation is relatively greater because of these reasons.

4. Recreation
   a. Commercial—The Negro middle class is small, conservative and has not encouraged or been able to support more desirable commercial recreation. That which has been established has been set up for the large marginal population. The result is that almost the only commercial recreation available to Negro servicemen and war workers consists of substandard pool halls and theaters. Negroes have little or no access to informal centers such as hotel lobbies, theaters, restaurants, etc., which take some of the strain off white USO clubs. The need for USO service is, therefore, relatively greater.
   b. Nonprofit—*Private* recreation among Negroes has been limited. *Public* recreation is even more lacking. Junior hostesses and volunteers in Negro USO programs have relatively no previous recreational experience. Much greater emphasis upon training programs is, therefore, indicated.

While these problems may seem great, they are not insurmountable. It is to the credit of USO that it is in a position to recognize these military and community conditions for the effect they may have on USO services. The whole field of services to Negroes presents a tremendous challenge to USO. It is heartening to observe the way in which USO has attempted to meet it.

III .... EXPERIMENTS IN DEMOCRACY

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IN A true democracy differences of race, religion, political opinion are encouraged and respected. Our American creed is based on the premise that all citizens have a right to equal opportunity for participation in the economic, political and social organization of our nation; but what we have done in practice has been too often contrary to what we profess to believe. The war has greatly speeded up the rate of social change and has taught men and nations the values of cooperative effort. It has helped many to see what can be gained by working *together*, instead of in *separate* groups. Indeed the greatest social progress has been made in areas where there has been greatest tension.

The USO Division of the National Board YWCA has been moving step by step in the direction of equality and freedom, and has brought together Negro and white citizens in the following ways:

a. As members of leadership groups—USO councils, Operating Committees, staff conferences, volunteer training courses.
b. Through the use of the same USO buildings and facilities on a segregated or sometimes non-segregated basis.
c. Through USO programs in which both white and Negro constituents participate.

The program developed by the USO Division of the National Board YWCA is focused upon the basic needs of people, and YWCA leaders are concerned not only with the business of providing services and activities, but also with what happens to people in the process.

Changing Community Attitudes

When USO began over four years ago, some communities resisted the idea of USO's plan for services to Negroes. Even talk about establishing Negro clubs was sometimes resented. So often the white clubs got started first, even though large numbers of Negro troops were being sent into all sections of the country. But soon it became clear to most communities that something had to be done for everybody affected by the war; and community leaders came to realize that USO had a responsibility for all.

Sometimes separate facilities were set up for services to Negro and white groups when separate clubs were not necessary. But in many instances the separate club has been a step in the direction of integration because there has been an exchange of professional leadership in staff conferences, and Negro and white volunteers have learned to work together on councils and committees. Even the separate facilities have demonstrated USO's concept of equality. While in some places it has been almost impossible to find centrally located buildings which were suitable for renovation, and those that were available were often in the worst slum areas, USO headquarters and the national offices of the agencies have made every effort to prevent the use of old furniture or worn equipment. In many communities residents were used to having new schools and churches for white people, and old rickety buildings for Negroes, but USO has sent in standard equipment, attractive new furnishings and has designated federal buildings or up-to-date renovations for Negro operations. USO has proved to communities that Negroes can administer these buildings, and has certainly changed the status of Negroes in every community where Negro services have been provided.

It has taken considerable work on the part of regional supervisors and club directors to secure Negro lay leaders. Because community problems have seemed to such leaders to be so insurmountable, there often has been a tendency on their part to withdraw from these problems and become preoccupied with their own business and professional and social life apart from the total community. Many have made an adjustment to the transportation problem by using their own cars, rather than public conveyances. All of these factors have tended to lessen their contact with general community conditions and discriminations. USO staff members have been urging these local leaders to be related to USO, asking them to serve on committees to raise funds, to help to operate USO buildings—thereby achieving some racial collaboration and over-all community planning.

Racial antagonisms and barriers have been heightened through the years. There is among some Negroes as much feeling of prejudice against white people as white people have shown against Negroes. The process of clearing away these clouds of hatred and distrust is slow and often painful, but USO has not retreated!

One of the Negro supervisors has a room in the home of a Negro woman who "simply hates white people." When the Negro supervisor wanted to entertain the white supervisor of the region in her room, most careful interpretation had to be made to her landlady. When the guest arrived, the landlady reluctantly agreed to meet her. The next time the white supervisor visited her home she was more cordial, and with each successive visit she is discovering that people are people and that she and the white supervisor have a lot in common.

When Negro troops were stationed just beyond the borders of an acutely crowded community, USO went in to operate a club. Race tensions grew, community feelings ran high. When the morale of the Negro troops had reached an all-time low, the mayor appointed an Interracial Committee made up of Negro and white civic leaders representing the Council of Social Agencies, Child Welfare Association, YWCA, Negro Civic Club, USO Council, City Community Committee and the Operating Committee of the Negro USO club. The purpose of the committee was "to study problems of concern to both races, to work for better race relations in the community, to study local conditions in order to eradicate sources of possible friction." At the first meeting in the mayor's office, the president of the Chamber of Commerce was present. Better recreational facilities for Negroes were considered and instances of brutality to Negroes on city streetcars were discussed. This was the first time that actual *facts* of this nature had been dealt with by civic leaders. USO staff and volunteers were there to help with further facts and interpretation. White and Negro members of the committee have been working with the churches of the community, as well, on steps to improve conditions. Women's groups in the churches are studying basic problems of Negro-white relations, and various denominational pronouncements have been made to indicate that church leaders are doing some thinking, too. Although the committee was appointed to work only on emergency problems, the mayor expects this to be a permanent committee.

Community Cooperation

When the hordes of Negro war workers in a Pennsylvania community jammed the small USO clubhouse to overflowing, community organizations representing many faiths and nationalities promptly offered to share their recreational facilities with USO. Now the USO club operated by Negro staff is used mainly as a lounge and operational headquarters, while most of the war workers' activities are carried on all over town as cooperative, community enterprises. The dances are supervised by USO staff, planned by war workers and community representatives, and held at the YWCA building or at the Federal Housing Project.

The Operating Committee working with the USO staff assigned by the YWCA to a middlewest USO operation is concerned about needs of the Negro servicemen who have been regularly attending USO clubs in the area. There are rumors that the Negro boys have not felt free to use USO facilities, because of the attitude of many of the white men at the post.

Some of the white soldiers have said, "Let one of those niggers come to the USO, they'll see how quickly they'll get thrown out!"

The women on the committee have agreed that their town has a responsibility for helping servicemen from other sections to see that in their locality the customs pertaining to Negroes are quite different. They feel that their community pattern of providing hospitality to all men in uniform ought to be continued—not changed.

A New Role for Negro Leaders

One of the outstanding achievements of USO in its services to Negroes has been its contribution to the development of an appreciation of the value of community organization among Negroes and the development of Negro leadership. In many smaller communities Negroes have had the benefit of trained professional leadership for the first time.

A white club director has made this comment about her Negro co-worker: "Wherever Miss B went, she was a revelation to the local whites . . . but more startling to me than the change in the white community was the total change in the Negro community. When Miss B, who looks like a *Vogue* fashion plate, went to work, with her home economics training and her flair for organization, things began to happen fast. The Negroes began to paint and refurnish their shabby little homes; yards were cleaned up. They themselves seemed to improve their personal appearance. The knowledge that

Miss B was living in the home of a white person because of the crowded conditions in the town set up a small barrier at first, but finally the Negroes accepted it as an indication that segregation might not be a permanent thing."

Community Planning for the Future

There were two critical problems in a military community in North Carolina—an acute shortage of labor, particularly in domestic service, and a lack of community recreation facilities for adolescents. The USO Operating Committee sponsored a two-day conference on "Negro Women and the War" attended by Negro and white church women, school officials, civic and social leaders, who considered their problems. A panel discussion on "Negro Women as Domestic Workers" brought together, as panel participants, officers' wives as "employers" and Negro women and girls as "employees." They discussed every angle of the problem frankly and constructively and came through with some specific agreements about standards in domestic employment—the "employers" agreeing with the "employees" on wages, hours and conditions of work, and the "employees" agreeing with the "employers" on how to work efficiently and well. As another result of the discussion, the USO staff was asked to assist the community in setting up an employment bureau and training center for girls in household employment.

The conference also did some "long-range" planning for teenage recreation, and discussed with the park commission, school and church leaders how more adequate recreation could be provided.

USO Councils

One of the outstanding achievements of USO in the development of services to Negroes is its representative pattern of organization and administration. Council members have learned that careful planning is directly related to the business of providing adequate services. They are discovering that the degree to which democracy has pervaded USO structure and operating practices locally greatly conditions the attitude and behavior of the Negro constituency and staff alike. USO councils, which are truly representative of all community groups, have been an important factor in aiding many American communities to begin interracial work. Throughout the country Negroes and whites have had an opportunity to work together

—in many instances for the first time—planning and organizing over-all USO services. And in the process of getting this job done, councils have faced, and often overcome, many kinds of interracial difficulties, thus achieving, as a by-product of effective services, improved race relations.*

On occasions when the white leadership of the community was confronted by a "Negro problem," which they were making no headway in solving, white directors have suggested that help might be forthcoming from Negro leaders, and that Negro representation on the council might be useful in avoiding further "problems." Most communities have seen the logic of these suggestions even when they have been reluctant to accept USO's policy. Many white citizens, long accustomed to paternalism, have been amazed that there were able Negro leaders to count on in an emergency. And the Negroes themselves have been able to develop much new leadership with the help of the professional staff made available to them by the USO.

Leadership in the Negro group which is selected by Negroes themselves tends to be drawn from the professional class—ministers, teachers, physicians and dentists. Too frequently, a few are selected and then expected to represent the group in everything, regardless of their qualifications. Once the leaders are selected, they are not apt to be challenged by the rank-and-file. Often the Negro leaders selected by white people are not considered leaders by the Negroes. Sometimes they may be amenable "yes-men" who say what white leaders want them to say in order to have their favor. Negroes are occasionally selected by white people because of their position, e.g., a school principal or minister, without inquiry into their real qualifications for the job, or knowledge of their status with the Negro group. Obviously, Negro leadership must be carefully chosen because of its great influence in determining the direction of USO program. Regional supervisors and executives as well as club directors have a great responsibility to make certain that they are dealing with really representative Negroes.†

In communities in the North, South, East and West Negro council members work with white members in raising War Chest funds, planning for community recreation and health services. By and large, Negro leaders feel that the opportunities offered in council

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**From a report to Board of Directors of USO* by Henry W. Pope, *Director of Services for Negroes, USO Headquarters, October 13, 1944.*

†*From a report presented at the Regional Staff Conference in Region VII by* William Y. Bell, *December, 1943.*

groups are such that real and permanent gains can be made if they can only continue to work.

The YWCA is now emphasizing more active participation of Negro leaders in council meetings, and is helping staff on location to work closely and constructively with council members so that they may be prepared to speak on matters other than race and relate themselves to the total program. There is considerable evidence that Negro representatives themselves are coming to see the importance of remaining on USO councils, in order to represent the Negro group, even though in the beginning it may mean overlooking indignities and discourtesies, as they move toward the larger goals.

Where Negro representation does not exist, USO regional executives responsible for organizing and working with councils are continuing their efforts to make all USO councils interracial. There is rather general community acceptance of this USO policy even in states with segregation laws.

Compromise—Not Retreat!

In one of the most complicated situations in the country Negro representation on the USO Council was not achieved for many months. The Operating Committee of the Negro club sent regular written reports to each council meeting and extended frequent invitations to white leaders to attend special activities in the Negro club. White staff members and regional supervisors made every effort to keep the Negro leadership in touch with council actions; and through these various understanding approaches to the situation, the USO Council eventually responded with wholehearted decision to invite the Negro representatives to regular council membership.

The chairman of the USO Council in a Rocky Mountain State has devoted a good deal of time to reading material suggested to him by the Negro staff. He used to avoid difficult situations but now he has learned some good techniques for handling them. He went to a neighboring town to see a movie about Negro soldiers because he "felt a USO council chairman should be able to discuss race relations." He is insistent that USO shall "practice democratic principles in the way it solves the problems of serving Negro and white soldiers with equally good facilities."

Times Are Changing!

Three years ago one USO Council threatened to "burn the place

to the ground" if a federal building was designated for services to Negroes in their town. But a lot of things have changed. USO now provides a very effective Negro program in a large federal building there and the USO Council recently invited the Negro director to be a member.

The Council Takes a Firm Stand

Thousands of Negro soldiers were assigned to a training camp, and the USO staff and council in an adjoining community moved at once to meet their needs. They agreed to include the men on an integrated basis in the regular activities and services of the club. Only one Negro family lived in the community and Negro junior and senior hostesses came from a number of nearby towns.

As the wives and families of the Negro men began to arrive at the camp, housing needs were most urgent. The situation was discussed in the area staff conference with the result that a committee was set up to find accommodations for Negroes. The committee sponsored an evening reception attended by some thirty Negro officers and their wives and about the same number of white residents. One of the guests invited a number of the officers to her home to introduce them to her white neighbors and many pleasant acquaintances developed.

In canvassing the local residents for rooms, the Housing Committee asked local landladies if they would be willing to rent rooms to Negro soldiers and their wives. Some refused, but many agreed, and a number of rooms were made available. One couple, who had at first refused USO's request, later called to say "Yes." They had thought over the questions raised by the USO director, and had decided to rent two rooms to Negroes, and to turn over the garage in their backyard for housing. A Negro major arranged for the renovations and repairs which were done by Negro soldiers in their off-duty hours.

The integrated program has been an unusually successful experiment—thanks to skillful staff and volunteer leadership. Recently a few dissenting, conservative elements in the community have attempted to "high pressure" the council into setting up separate services to Negroes. But the USO Council has not been willing to "turn back the clock" and has taken a firm and united stand against this point of view.

Staff Relationships

USO professional workers have helped to demonstrate two basic principles of good race relations: *first*, "that it is feasible and greatly acceptable to establish a program on the premise of equal services to all," and *second*, "that it is possible to create an atmosphere that reflects democratic practice." Negro and white staff have not dramatized this democracy but have gone ahead quietly establishing the principle of equality. Before USO appeared on the scene, the only contact many whites had had with Negroes was with the servant group; and in many communities there was considerable surprise that Negro directors had full responsibility for the administration of clubs, signed checks and received salaries comparable to the white directors.

Some white staff members have helped to bring about better race relationships by their willingness to take the initiative in local communities and make a courageous stand against discrimination and inequality. The Negro staff have contributed much to the experiment by their professional competence, patience and sensitivity to human needs and attitudes. They have given many of their white co-workers a lift over the tight places and tensions by their genuine understanding and buoyant spirits.

A white director in a small western town cites a case in point:

"When it came to establishing a Negro club on the white side of town, diagonally across the street from the largest and wealthiest church, rumblings arose and protests were made to the mayor and city fathers. Fortunately the USO Council stuck to its guns and got the club opened, more or less on trial. Mothers began re-routing their children to school, to avoid D Street. But when none of the anticipated street riots developed, curiosity got the better of everybody, and one by one the neighbors began coming by to see what was going on. Mrs. A was the first Negro professional worker to come to the town. Local residents had been in the habit of seeing Negroes only in janitorial or kitchen roles and it was a pleasure to me to introduce Mrs. A to the ministers, bank presidents and civic groups. Through her leadership the tide of public opposition was turned into genuine cooperation. In the month she spent with us she also pointed out the problems which lay ahead for a professional staff, and some of the limitations of housing and eating.

"For a week before Miss B and the YMCA worker arrived I tried to find living quarters for them. No rooms were available in the Negro community, and finally, in desperation, on Saturday night, I

called on the ministers of the town, asking them to state our need in their churches. Two white people volunteered to house the Negro staff. The YMCA worker was taken in by a rancher in the country, and it was a soldier's wife, recently arrived from Texas and living in an exclusive part of town, who invited Miss B to share her home. At first, eyebrows were raised, but soon she was just another neighbor. Some months later when the troops were shipped out and Miss B was leaving for another USO assignment, the white neighbors said, 'If the men come back and you are able to return, we'll be glad for you to have a room with us.' "

It is the firmly-adhered-to policy of a southern USO staff conference of white and Negro workers to hold all meetings and social gatherings where Negro members are welcome. A few months ago after plans were completed to hold a meeting of the staff conference aboard a Mississippi River Boat, arrangements were changed when it was discovered that the Negro members of the group could not be included.

A United Approach

The USO staff in a New England club has always approached the matter of integrated services for Negroes as a total staff responsibility. They have thrashed out difficulties frankly and worked out staff strategy as a group. Their technique for meeting criticism from servicemen is on an individual basis: when a white soldier complains about having Negroes around, he is guided by one of the staff to an office where he can "blow off." Then the staff member will gently but firmly bring the conversation around to what this war is all about, what it means to be a citizen of the United States. The serviceman is reminded that it is USO policy to provide services to *all* men in uniform, and is asked for his suggestions about an equitable way to achieve this service. The same method has been used with Negro servicemen who gripe for one reason or another—and it has worked!

Sure Cures for That Dull Feeling—in Staff Conference

"The staff conference has great potentialities for training-on-the-job for all professional leaders, but too many meetings involving hours of staff time are poorly planned," reports one of the associate regional supervisors. "Many staffs do not tackle real problems, but waste time with non-essentials and routine clearance of building

schedules. It is difficult to convince the Negro staff that they should continue to attend when they have no real job to do. On the other hand, the Negro staff ought to take more initiative in pointing up the basic problems to be discussed and should be frank in expressing their dissatisfactions."

Negro staff agree, too, that their white co-workers are at times "too protective" of their feelings and that frequently there are not frank enough professional discussions of conflict situations.

Some staff conferences have appointed Program Committees, representing Negro and white members, to plan agenda for staff meetings so that matters of vital professional interest are considered. One staff conference has been studying techniques of community organization—preparing themselves to work more successfully with over-all community groups and to help USO Council and Operating Committees to plan for the postwar period when USO has withdrawn.

In an Oklahoma town where there are Negro and white USO clubs, Negro and white staff discussed how they could work together for improving race relations in the community. They called together a small group of interested citizens—Negro and white—to consider the need for better recreation facilities and leisure-time activities for Negroes. This group voted to ask the mayor for the use of a park. The mayor refused their request, but promised to clear some vacant lots near one of the USO clubs. These did not prove to be satisfactory; but instead of being defeated by the situation the USO worker writes, "I guess our committee will have to work a little harder!"

Fair Exchange—of Leadership!

A white supervisor and a Negro supervisor were visiting a Middle Atlantic community where no facilities—not even the public library—have been open to Negroes. Two junior hostesses were pressing the white supervisor for help with some junior hostess problem. Said the white supervisor, "Mrs. D, our Negro supervisor, is here with me and she's quite an expert on that question. Wouldn't you like to discuss your problems with her?" The girls liked the idea, arranged an appointment and were so skillfully assisted with their difficulties that they invited the Negro supervisor to come back and work with them again.

A Negro director in the Southwest has been teaching in a white housing project. White girls are now coming to the club and have had some interracial activities.

Standard Equipment for All USO Staff—a Sense of Humor!

In USO, Negro and white professional workers do their jobs most effectively when they approach even the grim and complicated problems of race with the lighter touch. Those who have succeeded in bringing about better race relations have learned that there is a difference between obsession and conviction. USO's purposes are served best not by fanaticists but by emotionally mature leaders who take setbacks and suffering all in their stride.

One of the Negro associate supervisors put it this way, "Every time somebody gives you a kick, somebody else comes along and dusts you off!"

Training-for-the-Job

The USO interagency orientation courses, institute workshops and refresher courses help to prepare professional workers to do an effective job in providing services to all groups. All of these training sessions are attended by white and Negro workers and are held in places where all persons may have equal eating and hotel accommodations. USO staff, therefore, have not only the experience of working and studying together, but also of knowing each other as persons, and demonstrating to the communities, in which the training sessions are held, the fact that policy is something to live by!

In each training conference the agenda includes discussion and thoughtful analysis of community tensions and problems related to race, and to the study of ways of work in improving USO's services to Negroes and achieving greater interracial understanding.

Color in the Program

"Back home was nothin' like this!" a Negro soldier was heard to remark to his buddies as they swung into the USO club in a new Federal Recreation Building. Thousands of Negroes have stepped into an amazing new world when they have entered USO clubs. The program with its varied kinds of recreation, informal education and dozens of personal services has taken them into vast, new, unexplored territory. USO leaders, professional and volunteer as well, have the chance of a century to help the young people coming into their clubs to get "the feel" of a creative, democratically planned program, and to gain new experiences that will enrich their lives and broaden their interests for many years to come.

America, too, might have her renaissance in recreation if USO leadership has the skill and imagination to pioneer in new recreational fields.

Program in some clubs has been limited by inadequate facilities, but where staff has been resourceful in securing use of supplementary community facilities, the program has flourished despite lack of space. In general, services to Negroes have the same variety and range as services to white constituency. They include many kinds of social activities—dances, game nights, parties, outdoor events; educational programs—forums, discussions, language classes, reading and writing groups for soldiers of limited formal education; hobbies and interest groups—arts and crafts, music, sports; emphasis on spiritual guidance—vesper services, worship services, hymn sings. USO's multiplicity of personal services has also been appreciated by Negro men and women. In many communities the USO club is the only place where Negroes are permitted to go to read, write letters, meet their friends, wash and freshen up after long journeys, have clean, well-cooked food, find suitable rooms to rent, get help with personal problems.

Program in USO clubs where YWCA staff members are working varies greatly in its interracial emphasis. There are clubs in all parts of the country where services to Negroes are provided in separate facilities with little or no contact between white and Negro constituents; yet some interracial activities are regularly scheduled and quite generally accepted by community leaders in a few clubs in the North, Southwest and on the West Coast. More clubs could be moving ahead on some kinds of integrated program in terms of leadership training, exchange of leadership, occasional joint use of facilities, if professional staff and volunteers were convinced of the importance of such program, and if regional supervisors could guide such experimentation more closely.

Wanted—Community Recreation

Sometimes such experimentation comes about as a natural part of the process of meeting a community need. The club designated for services to Negroes in a small conservative town was located in a renovated store near the center of town, opposite a large and prosperous church. At first, church members protested the location of a Negro club in their neighborhood. The USO Council, however, resisted this pressure and the club stayed open. Later the groups which had protested the loudest came with their visiting relatives

to show them "our club"! The young newsboy who delivered papers to the club told a few of his pals about the place and soon the younger group of teen-agers were using the club on afternoons when the soldiers were not there. Many liked to come in to sit and read, and play ping-pong. The boys enjoyed sports, book reviews, reading and group discussions. The girls were busy with sewing, art activities and simple crafts. When summer came, the club was filled every week day with Negro and white children, ranging in age from the five-year-olds, who wanted to play paper dolls and eat ice cream, to the teen-agers of fourteen and fifteen years.

Because the children continued to come into the club, one of the white ministers in town saw the need for a community center for youth, and asked the USO director to help him organize a Planning Committee to work on such a center. Just as this interest was at its height the soldiers were moved out of the area and the need for USO services to the military was no longer present. Staff was quickly withdrawn and reassigned to other locations and the attractive club house closed. The minister and several community leaders keenly regretted that the staff could not have stayed on for at least two or three weeks to help to get some community-wide recreation plans under way. The club director felt very strongly about USO's responsibility for training community leadership to carry on after the withdrawal of USO, and wished that she could have aided the community at this point. In her present USO assignment she is already working with an interracial community-wide committee that she hopes will take definite responsibility for postwar planning.

Talent—Not Race

Art activities have given USO participants of all faiths and races a thrilling glimpse of a new world. An amazing array of talent has been discovered. Practically every club has its murals painted by artists-in-uniform. Many have craft and hobby rooms filled from morning to night. USO has sponsored art exhibits of the work of white and Negro artists. A white soldier artist teaches sketching and portrait groups in a Negro USO club, helping to break down prejudice of Negroes against whites. A group of Negro and white art students from a well-known eastern art school go each week to a USO club to conduct classes in portrait painting, oils and water colors and sculpture. A New England USO worker reports on a bit of strategy in program planning: "We scheduled the arts and crafts program on the Negro servicemen's program night, bringing

the white men into *their* program, rather than bringing Negro men into what began as a 'white group.' "

Interracial Harmony

Music has brought many groups of Negroes and whites together in all parts of the country. In one club the Negro staff member plays extremely well, and often has mixed groups gathering around the piano to sing, as she plays on in an unplanned casual way. One white staff member, also skilled in music, plays piano duos with Negro or white servicemen. Sometimes the servicemen themselves play together. White soldier musicians go to Negro clubs.

The Intermediate Girl Scouts, sponsored by a USO staff member in the Middle West, expressed an interest in folk music. After a session on Negro spirituals they voted to visit the Negro USO club. The director there arranged for a Negro Girl Scout troop to act as hostesses, and they were so gracious and hospitable that a white girl who had been "afraid to sit in the chairs where Negroes had sat" said afterwards, "Why, of course, they were nice—Negroes are just like other people!"

The USO Negro People's Chorus has been described as "a moving force for interracial understanding." This group of Negro servicemen and war workers, led by the former choir director of the radio program, "Wings over Jordan," has introduced several communities on the West Coast to the cultural contribution of famous Negro artists and has helped them to get better acquainted with their new Negro neighbors as well.

Discussion Groups and Forums

A group of Negro servicemen and junior hostesses in the Northwest have a weekly discussion group on the postwar outlook. A member of the headquarters staff of the USO Division YWCA attended one of the sessions and found those youngsters in their early twenties discussing questions that would stump the experts in any broadcast of "Information Please" or the "Town Hall Meeting of the Air." They knew every angle of the GI Bill of Rights; they were going to write to the President to urge some permanent peacetime extension of the Fair Employment Practices Committee. A group of junior hostesses working as aircraft mechanics in one of the great bomber plants met afterwards in a "rump session" to see what they could do about the attitude of the union at the plant about recognition of the status of Negro members. It had been a

common practice in the union to collect dues and initiation fees and then fail to notify Negro members of meetings and to deprive them of voting privileges for many months of apprenticeship. The girls were bitter about "grievance machinery" in the plant, and felt that it was almost impossible to get "upgraded." If individual workers asked for advancement and upgrading and showed sufficient skill to be given more responsible jobs, they were given wage increases, but relatively few workers had been upgraded. One attractive junior hostess lingered on to talk with the staff member after the group had disbanded. She wanted to know what the YWCA was doing about those conditions. She had heard that spotters were already stationed in the war plants to find reasons for discharging white women and older men, Negroes and Mexicans. While she was glad to know that the YWCA was emphasizing full employment in its regular public affairs program, she was not convinced that "the YWCA could do anything to keep Negroes from being the first to be laid off when V Day came"!

One USO director has organized "Global Gab" discussion groups in two communities in the Southwest which have brought together servicemen and junior hostesses of both races and a great variety of local residents. These groups have discussed all sorts of topics. "For many of the civilian whites the experience of seeing Negroes and whites sit down together to talk about their special and common problems is a genuine soul-stretcher. Negroes are excluded from most organizations and agencies in the community, and 'Global Gabbers' feel that USO gives them the perfect laboratory in which to work to improve race relationships in the town." Negro groups are gradually coming to use the club on other nights, too. They enjoy the lounge, reading room, an excellent library of classical recordings. They also participate in radio programs and attend a monthly Negro dance. A prejudiced white sergeant recently told a USO staff member in that club how much the experience had meant to him. "Thanks," he said, "for exposing me to an educated Negro." A shy Negro private said, "I wish we all could let you know how we feel about this club—we haven't been welcome in most USO's—people let us in, usually, but gee! You folks really want us, and that's something new for us."

Social Activities

A ping-pong tournament was another successful interracial venture in the Southwest. It was planned by the USO staff conference

on a community-wide basis. Each club was instructed to run off preliminaries and to send final club winners as entries in the community-wide tournament. The Negro club assumed that full participation was in order and got club preliminaries under way. When the director of one of the white clubs (where the tournament was to be held) heard that the Negroes were planning to enter he had some misgivings about the use of his building by an interracial group, but the Negro director quickly tried to reassure him and offered the facilities of the Negro club for the match. The white director did not want to lose the group and finally agreed to go on with the original plan. Junior hostesses and Negro servicemen came to the tournament, refreshments were served, the awards were presented and the party was a great success. The names of all entries were listed in the newspapers, and a Negro serviceman was a runner-up in the finals.

Negro sailors attend a USO club on Saturday nights. They bring their girl friends and have a wonderful time dancing and playing games with them. White senior hosts and hostesses are always on hand to greet the Negroes and serve them at the canteen. Though the boys are shy and reserved at first, their eyes speak volumes. Volunteers write letters to the families of all the men who register at the club, and the Negro mothers in the southern states have written most appreciative replies.

Volunteer Training

USO workers are discovering that it is extremely important to train volunteers not only for their immediate jobs in USO clubs but for community service for the future. This emphasis on leadership in the postwar period is especially urgent in Negro groups, where trained leadership has been so sadly needed.

Many USO clubs have organized junior hostess groups with an interracial set-up. Negro and white junior hostesses have been enrolled in the same training courses. In an eastern city the training courses are conducted by Negro and white leaders. Senior hostesses of both races work with the junior hostesses in planning the training sessions. When there are dances and parties at the club, Negro junior and senior hostesses serve, the Negro girls being the dance partners of the Negro men. When Negro servicemen and junior hostesses first attended the dances (dancing with each other as they do at the present time) the white hostesses ignored the Negro volunteers; but several months later, when subcommittees were being

organized, each chairman wanted several of the Negroes on her committee.

When no Negro junior hostesses participated in the junior hostess mass meeting in one New England club, the staff and senior hostesses made certain that the Negro girls were represented on all the Junior Hostess Planning Committees. Result—a large group of Negro junior hostesses have attended the mass meetings and training sessions and have taken a lively part in the discussions.

However, in many clubs where USO is not providing services to Negroes, the USO staff of the National Board YWCA are emphasizing in the training of the white junior hostesses some excellent interpretation of USO's interracial concerns and the National USO policy of "service to all." Thus, even in a segregated program there is opportunity for creating new social insights and greater understanding.

Pioneering for Social Progress

There have been several extremely interesting experiments in interracial program in USO clubs on the West Coast, where there has been a great influx of Negro troops and war workers into communities with few Negro residents and no traditional pattern of segregation to limit experimentation. In one white club the staff has developed an unusually fine relationship with groups of Negro women leaders who have helped them to organize and train groups of girls and younger women as junior hostesses.

It all began in 1942 when members of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People appealed to the USO for program and service for two groups of Negro soldiers stationed near a community which has had restrictions against any Negro residents; and where consequently no Negro civilian volunteer leadership could be found. The white director called a meeting in response to this appeal for services and brought together white and Negro members of the YWCA Board of Directors, local leaders from the NAACP, and representatives of the USO Council. A club of Negro girls who were members of the local YWCA had been declining in membership and seemed to need some new program emphasis "to get out of the slump." This was an excellent nucleus for a junior hostess group, and the YWCA agreed to lend the group to the USO for the duration. One of the Negro women on the Interracial Committee was chosen as the volunteer chairman to work with the junior hostesses. After some junior

hostess training the USO staff and Negro volunteers arranged for them to go to on-camp dances where the Negro troops were stationed, and parties and dances were also held at the YWCA and a nearby college campus. The Negro junior hostesses were also invited to attend a fashion tea with the white junior hostesses and two Negro girls were elected to represent their group on the community-wide Junior Hostess Council.

The Interracial Committee has been helpful, too, in promoting home hospitality plans to entertain the Negro men for the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays. But perhaps its most important function has been to interpret the need for services to Negroes to the USO Council. At the beginning of the experiment the council had some objection to the program if it meant that the Negroes were to be included in the activities at the white center. But when council members found that the program would be very successfully developed outside the club—in the YWCA or in service clubs at the post—they became more interested in the project. The staff member working with the Negro group had not made an issue of the use of the building, but had gone along quietly helping the girls to do an effective, interesting program and has gradually won USO Council support.

Renovations are now under way for another center and the executive group of the council voted with no dissenting voice to permit Negro members of the armed forces to use the facilities in the building—showers, game room, reading and writing rooms—and have agreed that for special social events an entire floor of the USO club would be available to the Negro groups.

A Negro minister in town is now a member of the USO Council. He is frequently asked to open the meeting with an invocation and seems to be generally accepted as a member of the group.

Meanwhile, the program of the Negro junior hostesses is flourishing. The girls go by bus or truck to rather distant camps and isolated coastal defense areas, helping very successfully with dances, picnics, beach parties, game parties. The group is now well integrated in the whole junior hostess organization and the Negro representatives are well accepted by the white girls. The Negro group has grown from a small group of seventeen to an active club of more than fifty members. The majority work in the air craft factories, but before the war they were, for the most part, in household employment.

Meetings of the junior hostess group usually include some aspect

of training. The training sessions are popular and well attended. The girls love their club and have unusually clever ideas for activities. At the last meeting the training angle was subtly developed in a "Bad Taste Party" for which the girls dressed in what they considered poor taste for a USO dance. A professional dress designer gave a talk on "The Language of Clothes," using the girls as models. This informal approach to training has accomplished many things, and has given the girls invaluable experience in human relationships, social conduct and group leadership.

Services to Returned Veterans

Another new emphasis in program and in the training of volunteers is USO's work with the servicemen who are returning from overseas. Junior and senior hostesses, who are assisting with hospital parties and working with the ambulatory wounded coming into USO clubs, need special preparation for their important responsibilities, and for the interracial experience which such program often involves. In all general hospitals in all parts of the country Negro and white veterans are receiving care and treatment in the same wards; and the hostesses going to the hospitals bring candy, cigarettes, books, games to *all* the men in the wards. When they entertain the wounded in the day rooms of the hospitals they also entertain *all* the patients. Girls of both races have accepted this interracial service as a natural part of their new duties, and never refuse an opportunity to go on hospital parties.

Many more evidences of increased interracial understanding could be recorded here. Through USO program persons of both races have met on the common ground of natural interests and concerns, the divide of color swept aside. They have shared in a creative experience that has been a tremendous force in many lives and have taken many steps in the direction of true democracy.

November 23, 1944

Director, USO Club
24 South 4 Street
Harrisburg, Pa.

May I express my sincere approval of your policy of permitting Negroes at your dances? It is a policy that symbolizes in the most concrete form what we are fighting for.

Undoubtedly you have received some thoughtless complaints — even from servicemen. But your courage in this democratic step to help overcome racial prejudice will do much to convince people that only ignorance justifies Jim Crowism.

Keep up the good work. Yours is one of the finest USO clubs I've run into.

Sincerely,

M. Zepris, SK 2/C

P.S. I am white!

Text continued on page 49.

The serviceman likes to bring his family and friends to the USO. He knows that a warm welcome awaits them there.

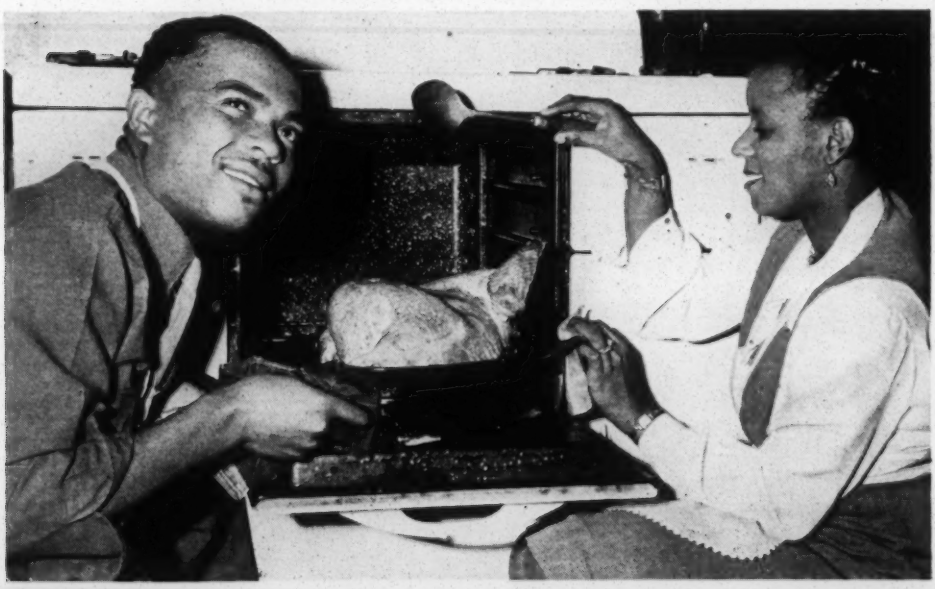
The place to find friendliness, hospitality and an atmosphere of home.

The Navy navigates a straight course to the nearest club for repairs.

No color lines in the front lines and no segregation in the hospitals for our war wounded! These veterans are among the thousands of ambulatory patients coming to USO clubs.

After several days of hard traveling, the man in uniform looks to USO for a shower, a shave, refreshments and clean comfortable sleeping quarters.

Turkey for two! Get-it-yourself dinners are much appreciated "home-away-from-home" services for men in uniform and their wives.



Before the war there were few vocational opportunities for Negro white-collar workers. Now thousands hold responsible jobs in war plants and government offices.

Racial barriers break down on the swing shift. Women of both races have taken their places on the assembly line in jobs requiring skill, speed and dexterity.

Along with welding airplanes these girls weld friendship between two races. When the whistle ends their day they'll head for a USO club to get needed recreation and a welcome cup of coffee.

Nursing is another field for Negro women that has widened with the war effort. In dozens of professions Negroes are using their abilities for the first time.

Recognition for the new volunteer leaders who are serving USO. A senior hostess proudly receives her award after completing the training course.

Serving girls and boys in uniform makes the whole world kin—when the busy snack bar is run by volunteers and the guests are hungry for something with a real home flavor.

Keeping the cookie jars filled for hungry guests gives volunteer housewives an unusual opportunity for friendly cooperation and exchange of kitchen lore.

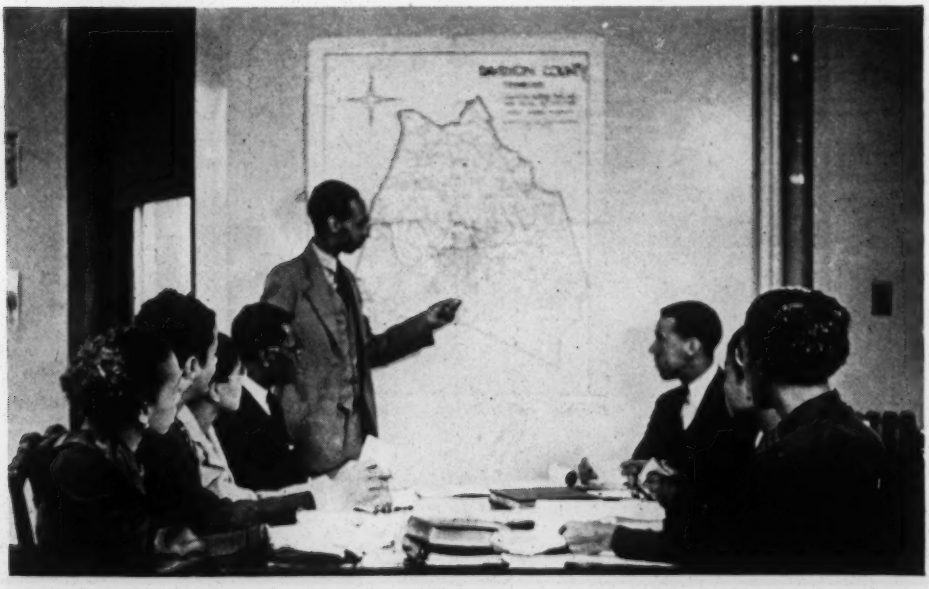
One of the many servicemen's wives who avail themselves of USO hospitality has the agreeable task of pinning tags on convalescent soldiers at a formal dinner dance.

In addition to working together, community volunteers and USO staff enjoy occasional gatherings to honor visiting celebrities. Langston Hughes, famous poet, is the honor guest at this party.

Negro and white community leaders have responsibility for the successful operation of USO clubs. The Operating Committee plans the opening of a new WAC Center.

Soldiers serve on planning committees and program councils to work out their own ideas for education and entertainment. They corral soldier talent for skits and specialty numbers at parties.

USO volunteers take a look at their community, study its present wartime needs and make plans for the future.



Almost as much fun as the party is the get-together of USO junior hostesses to write invitations and plan decorations for gala social events.

Teen-agers drop in for after-school activities during week days when servicemen are on duty. USO has helped many communities to plan much-needed recreation for youth.

Global Gabbers do some clear thinking and plain speaking on problems of the postwar world. Servicemen and civilians regularly meet in discussion groups in USO.

Promoted by attractive junior hostesses, sports, games and outdoor activities are as popular as dancing.

Buddies in war, these sailors are buddies at play, too. Heave ho for the finger painting!

New creative leisure-time activities are being discovered at the USO—not for the duration, but for life.

This wives' club is making a quilt for a day nursery. Services like this win admiration from townspeople, who are sometimes unfriendly when the wives first arrive.

USO worker in a war production area keeps two eyes on the youngsters while mothers attend Red Cross First Aid class.

The line forms on the right for a turn at the loom. Rugs make lovely gifts for mothers and sweethearts and future homes.

Singing America—a student, war worker's wife, farmer's wife and ordnance worker join the chorus.

Time out for fun and relaxation—if jitterbugging can be called relaxation.

To sing or not to sing is never any question. Junior hostesses, servicemen and servicewomen all like to gather around the piano for some close harmony.

Wac special service officers plan with USO staff for Brotherhood Week observance. A luncheon meeting and vesper services will bring together civilians and women in uniform of different races and religions.

Friendships among men and races have flourished on the fighting front—and auld acquaintance is ne'er forgot in USO.

IV. . . . . "USO HAS A POLICY"

★

OF NECESSITY the program described in Chapter III has been experimental—with successes and failures to mark its rapid evolvement. But it has moved in the general direction of USO's initial commitment to serve all persons affected by the war effort, irrespective of religious or racial differences.

The following statements of policy and procedure concerning the USO's services to Negroes have been excerpted from the manual *USO General Operating Practice*, USO Field Service Bulletins and other directives approved by the USO Board of Directors, and document USO headquarters and interagency agreements. Paralleling each statement of USO policy is a summary of the interracial policies of the National Board YWCA for its work as a member agency of the USO.

*USO Services to Negroes**

"The services and facilities of all USO clubs and units of work are open to all involved in the war effort as extensively as resources permit.

"USO policies and practices are so planned that in accordance with the basic premises of USO, increased understanding and tolerance between different groups in American life will result. The problems in providing adequate services for Negroes are given due consideration at all times.

"It is the policy of the USO through its local units, field workers, councils and committees, to give all possible aid toward providing services for Negro troops and war workers, particularly where local welfare and recreational resources are limited. The morale of the

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**From* USO General Operating Practice, *pp. 46-47, USO National Headquarters.*

Negro troops and war workers in our national effort is most important.

"In some communities separate facilities are necessary." (Sometimes this is required by law, either as separately operated clubs or as extensions from white clubs—see *USO Field Service Bulletin* ‡32, "Extension Service from Established Clubs," April 15, 1943. However, when separate facilities are used, USO has been successful in its efforts to make the Negro facilities meet general USO standards in attractiveness, equipment and furnishings.)

"In other communities adequate services may be provided in the same facilities. Local community attitudes, state and local laws and army regulations are taken into account." (In a few communities program is conducted by an interracial staff, with a wide variation in the degree of integration in program activities. Great care in selection of staff is essential in this type of operation. See *U.S.O. Field Service Bulletin* ‡24, "Statement of Policy Regarding USO Services to Negroes," September 17, 1942, and page 20 of this pamphlet.) "Wherever the camp (or war plant) may be located, the USO endeavors to help the entire community, regardless of race.

"Close cooperation with chaplains, special service officers of the Army and Navy, and other camp officials, and with national and local Community Chest organizations is maintained in order to provide the best possible service to Negro troops and war workers.

"In addition to the usual program, USO may be called upon to furnish added services and facilities which are not otherwise available to Negro troops."

As a further emphasis upon the democratic structure of the USO, the following principles and procedures were officially approved by the USO Board of Directors, September 10, 1942, and incorporated in *USO Field Service Bulletin* ‡24:

"It is agreed that:

"1. USO field workers and USO councils will give all possible consideration to providing USO services for Negro troops and war workers, particularly where local resources are limited, even though the number of persons involved in a particular community may be somewhat smaller than ordinarily considered necessary for a Unit.

"2. USO staff conferences and training institutes will be conducted on a basis which recognizes that Negro and white workers of the USO, or any of its member agencies, are working in a professional relationship and should be able to participate accordingly.

(a) The problems of race relationships and the problems

involved in providing adequate services for Negroes should be given due consideration along with all other problems in the programs of training conferences.

(b) Planning for institutes and conferences should be based on local and national consultation, and should include Negro representation in the planning. It is desirable that the Negro Service Committee be consulted in the selection of Negro speakers for national regional meetings.

"3. The central importance of well-selected and qualified personnel is recognized and a continued emphasis on careful selection and training is urged.

"4. Close cooperation with chaplains, special service officers and other camp officials, and with national and local community church organizations should be emphasized."

USO Councils

"The USO council should be representative of the community. Both agency leaders and other able community leaders should be members. . . . Representatives from each USO Management, Operating or Advisory Committee and the director of each USO operation should be included. . . ." *Field Service Bulletin* #25, October 15, 1942.

The USO regional staff members in their interagency relationships are making special efforts to interpret to local communities the importance of interracial representation in developing an effective local program.

The USO Division of National Board YWCA has placed special emphasis upon Negro representation on USO councils, and is working toward fuller participation of representatives in council meetings and other policy-making groups.

USO Operating Committees

The USO Division of the National Board YWCA has established equal administrative responsibilities for each operation which it directs in a community, regardless of white or Negro constituency. In a single instance where local conditions prevented the Operating Committee of the Negro unit from having full responsibility and direct relationships to the USO Council, the USO Division of the National Board YWCA withdrew its staff and discontinued its services to the community.

USO Staff Conferences

". . . The staff conference is comprised of employed professional personnel of each of the USO agencies operating in the community or camp area. Membership need not consist of the total personnel of all of the agencies. In some situations each agency [where it operates more than one club or unit in the community] may wish to designate one of its workers to serve regularly as its representative on the staff conference. . . .

"In most cases Negro staff participate, sometimes being elected, even in southern communities, as conveners and secretaries. There is, however, a wide variation in the degree of participation, often for reasons other than race."—From *USO Field Service Bulletin* #22, "USO Staff Conference," May 26, 1942.

Arrangements for Meetings

STATEMENT OF USO PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES

"The primary purpose of USO is to provide appropriate services to members of the armed forces, war workers and associated civilians without consideration of race, color or creed. Through its administrative structure and staff personnel, USO can demonstrate to itself, to its constituency and to the communities in which it operates the effectiveness of people of different races, faiths and agencies working together in the interest of common objectives.

"Therefore, every effort should be made to apply the following principles:

"A. Respect and tolerance for human personality should be expressed by providing the same opportunities and facilities for USO staff workers—housing, eating and facilities of meeting places.

"B. Democratic principles should be followed in maintaining effective staff relationships and, as far as possible, volunteer relationships.

SUGGESTED PROCEDURES

"A. Housing, meeting and eating arrangements.

Arrangements for the category of meetings referred to in this statement probably do not require overnight housing. However, elevator service, eating and other physical comforts are important. Thus accommodations should be secured that provide common or equal facilities for all workers.

"1. Planning Committees should explore all possibilities

before selecting a particular meeting place. They should select that community as the place of meeting that will most nearly provide the conditions described above.

"2. Planning Committees should consider the possible availability and use of colleges, private institutions, etc., as well as hotels for USO meetings.

"B. Negotiations

"1. Both white and Negro representatives should be included as members of the Arrangements Committee.

"2. Where problems or difficulties are anticipated, the cooperation of USO council chairmen and other influential leaders in the community as well as regional executives and regional supervisors should be sought in advance of the point of direct negotiation.

"3. In the approach to institutions, organizations, etc., it is important to make specific clearance of the following: dates, prices, facilities (required and available), nature of conference and membership of conference."
—Directive from USO National Headquarters, August 8, 1944.

Personnel Policies

The USO National Headquarters Interagency Personnel Committee sets salary ranges for the various categories of workers. These are based on the type of responsibility, qualifications of worker and make no differentiation as to race.

The USO Division of the National Board YWCA pays all staff in the various categories of work—directors, assistant directors, staff assistants—on the basis of the responsibilities they assume, irrespective of race.

The USO Division of the National Board YWCA has also defined the following staff relationships and responsibilities:

1. Each USO staff member shall be equally responsible to the National Board YWCA.
2. The professional skills of Negro and white staff shall be interchangeable with, or made available to, both Negro and white constituency.
3. All USO staff consultation, meetings and relationships in YWCA-operated units shall be set up and conducted irrespective of race.

4. Each USO staff member employed by the USO Division of the National Board YWCA shall be committed personally to interracial cooperation and prepared in her own attitude and actions to follow the interracial policies of the YWCA.
5. On each regional staff there shall be a Negro associate supervisor whose duties include responsibility for interracial matters.
6. All associate supervisors shall participate freely as members of their respective USO regional staff, contributing to the effectiveness of the total program within the region.
7. On the headquarters staff of the National Board YWCA a Negro staff member shall serve part time as consultant to the USO Division on interracial affairs, and also part time as a member of the training staff.
8. All methods of procedure for dealing with questions of race relationships should be arrived at through full and free discussion and joint decision by representatives of both Negro and white groups.

Training

All interagency training projects are interracial and follow policies of arrangements for USO meetings described above. In all orientation courses and most institute workshops a special period is given to clarifying the responsibility of USO professional workers in the area of race relations, including techniques for dealing with interracial situations. Leadership of all interagency training projects is interracial.

YWCA sessions of USO training reinforce the interagency approach and emphasize the YWCA's special concern, commitments and experience in the area of race relations, in an effort to help staff meet in the most constructive way possible situations arising in USO.

Professional Courtesy

The USO Division of the National Board YWCA has accepted as its universal practice—irrespective of race or regional custom—equal professional courtesy for all staff and the same use of staff titles and names upon all occasions and in all news releases.

In accord with correct English usage, it is also the long-accepted practice of the Young Women's Christian Association to use the word "Negro" in capitalized form, just as Indian, Jew, American are capitalized in all written material—letters, reports, releases for the press, magazine articles, program materials.

Opportunities for Experimentation in Interracial Services and Program

Whenever possible the USO Division of the National Board YWCA together with other USO agencies is experimenting with interracial program and is alert to opportunities to demonstrate the interracial use of facilities and services.

Position of the Young Women's Christian Association on Race

The interracial procedures which have been so clearly defined by the USO Division of the National Board YWCA have grown out of the long experience of the Young Women's Christian Association in matters of race relations.*

"From the beginning, the women who started the organization desired that all girls and young women might share in the abundant life. In seeking to make this possible they became aware of the minority racial groups in the nation's population who, either by law or custom, occupy a less favored position. As the years have passed, the women who have been responsible for the growth and development of the YWCA have tried, both within and without the organization, to eradicate the shadow across our democracy cast by the inferior treatment of minority racial groups. From the time the present national movement was formed in 1906, when Grace Dodge, the first president, called a conference in Asheville, North Carolina, to consider the needs of Negro women, no year has passed without study and consideration of ways to improve the condition under which racial minorities live. The steps agreed upon in any year have been hewn out of current facts and the wisdom available at that moment. These steps have taken the YWCA, sometimes slowly but always surely, in the direction of a truer realization of democracy.

"Throughout the records of the YWCA is abundant evidence of the Association's philosophy of equality of peoples regardless of

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**Traditional Position of the Young Women's Christian Association.*

race. The national conventions of the Young Women's Christian Associations of the United States of America have taken, through the years, official actions on the problems of racial minorities. These actions, as contained in the public affairs program over the past ten years, are summarized here as indicative of the way in which the Association has sought to put this philosophy into practice in the broader realm of social action as well as in its own membership and constituency:

1932—Action directed toward fostering right public opinion for effective dealing with lynching and all forms of mob violence; study and support of measures for enlarged economic opportunities for Negroes.

1934—Support of the federal government in policies of interracial cooperation rather than separation; support of efforts to assure equitable economic opportunities and protection of basic civil rights for all, as well as support of state and federal legislation which would serve as a deterrent to the crime of lynching; support of government policies to make possible adequate health and educational opportunities for Indian youth and to help build normal life and a share in the larger community of state and nation.

1936—Same as 1934.

1938—A restatement of the 1936 program, augmenting it to include support of other agencies as well as the federal government in working to establish policies and practices of interracial cooperation, and to enunciate the principle of initiation as well as support of efforts to assure equitable economic opportunities.

1940—Reaffirmation of the 1938 goals for Negroes and Indians, and including thought of Mexicans and Orientals, with a new statement on 'law and order in a free society' directed toward equal enforcement of law as it applies to all groups in the population. In 1940 the convention also requested a study of interracial practices in community YWCA's. This project was authorized by the National Board YWCA, and members of the 'Commission on Interracial Practices' were appointed by the president after she had solicited nominations from many volunteers and staff.

"On January 7, 1942, the statement which the Public Affairs Committee made after Pearl Harbor was passed by the National Board; it included the recognition of all people, of whatever racial background, as having not only equality of status before the law but being entitled to equality of treatment in the life of the nation."

On March 3, 1943, the National Board adopted the following statement on Negro-white relationships.

STATEMENT ON NEGRO-WHITE RELATIONSHIPS

"As the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association entered into the tasks of 1943, we reaffirmed our belief in and respect for the dignity and worth of human personality; we said that 'across all boundaries of class and faith, race and nationality, the Young Women's Christian Association seeks to act as a vitalizing, steadying influence.'

"In the months following this affirmation, there has been clear evidence that the vitalizing and steadying influence of the Young Women's Christian Association is urgently needed in working for the elimination of the heavy injustices experienced by the Negro people. A world-wide struggle for freedom is meaningless and the sacrifice of life in the war will be of little avail, unless democracy is made real for all people.

"The times demand that we make an honest examination of all interracial practices within the Association. Are they Christian and democratic?

"The times demand that we move courageously to correct the practices in our own organization which do not meet such tests.

"The times demand that we adventure in new ways of integrating Negroes into all phases of Association and community life.

"We believe that along this path will be found new vitality for the Association. Standing firmly upon our faith in God and on commitment to the way of life exemplified by Jesus we must all be willing to pay the price for this program.

"To this program we dedicate ourselves, pledging mutual helpfulness to each other as we move step by step toward making it real in the Young Women's Christian Association. In the life of our nation we can be a cross-section group in which there will be no racial discrimination, no crippling prejudices. As we strive to achieve this in our organization, we shall be an effective witness to democracy in our communities."

A report of the findings and recommendations of the Commission on Interracial Practices was made to the National Board YWCA on January 5, 1944, upon completion of the study.

It was voted "that the National Board receive with appreciation the report of the Commission to Study Interracial Practices in Community YWCA's and make provision for necessary study by the National Board and local Associations in preparation for its transmission to the next national convention."

Following this action the president of the National Board sent a letter to every YWCA urging the appointment of special local committees to plan for local experimentation, study and discussion of the material, and for reporting their favorable or adverse reactions to the recommendations of the commission.

There has been a great and varied response to the study from local YWCA's and regional groups and the report of the commission will be an important item of business at the National Convention of the Young Women's Christian Associations of the USA which will be convened whenever wartime travel restrictions are no longer necessary.

"These steps toward interracial understanding and the hundreds of others, which they symbolize, have been taken as integral to the Christian purpose of the Association. Today the high goals which have been voted by the last two conventions as the major emphases of the YWCA's of the United States—the Christian faith, democracy and building a world community—with the deep implications these ideals have for the equality of peoples, give tremendous impetus toward a new era in race relationships."*

**Traditional Position of the Young Women's Christian Association on Race.*

V. . . . . GENERAL SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING RACE RELATIONS

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ALL of us can do a great deal to help or hinder the process of breaking down barriers. The following principles of program planning and suggested ways of work have been tested and found "workable" by staff and volunteers in USO clubs in all parts of the country.

A. Principles for Constructive Program Development

1. **Know what you are trying to accomplish. Keep your goal clearly in mind and see to it that all steps taken keep your direction toward that goal. Characteristic USO procedure is to go ahead quietly, *not* saying, "Here are Negroes who are just as good as you," but from the beginning, taking a matter-of-fact attitude of equality, providing equal facilities and services.**

   Example: A town in Arizona found itself with a camp of 30,000 Negro soldiers only twelve miles away. This was "emergency" with a vengeance. Signs were up in all the restaurants: "No Negroes served." Facilities had been designated for a USO club for whites, but no plans had been made for Negroes. The USO staff persuaded the city fathers that 30,000 men on leave could not be legislated out of town, and that 30,000

men of any color, loose on the streets, constituted a threat to property. They pointed out that the men would not be drinking so much if they had some place to go. Such a proposal made sense to the community, and space was immediately found for another club. The Negroes now have a fine building, a flourishing program in which the whole community takes pride! But the staff could never have "sold the idea" of services to Negroes on the basis of Christian equality.

2. **Do not raise racial issues for the sake of raising issues; proceed when to do so is in line with common sense and possible next steps.**

Example: When a group of Negro servicemen arrived unexpectedly in a southern city where the USO Council had no plans for services to Negroes, the Operating Committee voted to make club facilities available to all in the armed forces regardless of race, until council plans could be made for the Negro group. Negro churches and the Negro Women's Club were asked to cooperate with the USO in getting services under way, and the YWCA gym and clubrooms were made available for interim activities. The Negro Women's Club held a very successful reception and dance for the group at the YWCA; the USO provided refreshments and served in an advisory capacity.

3. **Get the most forward-looking support your community affords for undergirding and making possible progress toward the goal.**

Example: We have sometimes failed in USO to go along with the advanced social thinking that is present in the local community. In a New England town, for example, where Negro and white teachers taught side by side, where Negroes served on the YWCA Board and participated in all YWCA activities, where the "Teen-age Hang-out" was completely interracial, including dancing, the only service USO was providing to Negroes was non-descript, dirty, substandard sleeping quarters. The white director had not welcomed the Negro men to the club nor provided a place for Negro junior hostesses. A few hostesses had been meeting in homes and making plans to serve the nearby camp.

The regional supervisors discussed the situation with staff, key volunteers and Negro and white community lead-

ers, and together they finally worked out progressive steps to get Negro constituency into the building. Now the Negro junior hostesses serve on the Women's Committee. While separate dances are held at the club, other program has gradually become interracial. Negro and white boys use the same dormitory, enjoy the lounge and game room, eat at the snack bar, etc. Negro volunteers serve with white volunteers at the information desk and help each day with informal games and "drop-in" activities.

4. **Include in your planning group, representatives of all groups affected by the plans in question (i.e., industrial girls in programs for industrial girls; soldiers in plans for soldiers; Negroes in plans affecting Negroes, etc.). Get first-hand testimony on why the issue is important to those who are affected by it.**

   Example: One of our great resort towns is now a large hospital center for the Army. The wounded of both racial groups are being cared for in these hospitals, and the ambulatory patients—Negroes and white—are coming in large numbers into USO clubs in the area. These clubs had previously served only white troops, and the staff were in some doubt as to the reaction of the volunteers. They discussed the situation with them with complete candor. "According to government policy, these patients are being treated in our hospitals—being cared for in the same wards. According to USO policy, we are to serve all." The volunteers and leaders in the community accepted this interpretation without question and have made the men of both groups feel very much at home.

5. **Be sure to promote good relations between Negro and white staff members.**

   Example: From visitation report of a Negro supervisor: "Our white USO director, in her characteristically gracious manner, prepared dinner for our Negro USO director and me at the white director's home. Both white staff members are extremely cooperative. This way of work is offering the community a quiet demonstration of interracial relations on a plane heretofore unknown."

6. **Delegate responsibilities so that it is a community group, not an individual, which is trying to move forward.**

Example: The Interracial Committee, which USO staff helped to organize in an acutely crowded war production community, sponsored a community forum on the "Place of Religion in a War-Torn World." The meeting was led by a Negro dean of men from a nearby university and brought together an equal number of white and Negro citizens—men and women war workers, members of the school board, teachers, ministers, college students, the director of the War Housing Center and the superintendent and personnel directors of the war plant.

7. **Get reliable facts. Avoid loose generalizations which are expressions of personal fears. Use the particular to throw light on the general.**

Example: When a petition was being circulated with the purpose of evicting Negroes from an Ordnance Housing Project, the USO director described USO's method of meeting the situation: "We talked with several of the Ordnance City Council (three of whom are on our USO Council) to get further facts and to find out how the men felt about the petition; we discussed it with our church representatives who planned to allay any violent reaction in their congregations. We were asked the next week to sit in on the City Council meeting when the petition was formally presented. The council did not in any way agree with the petition but, as requested, sent it on to the commanding officer of the ordnance depot. He, in turn, wrote a magnificent letter to each signer, pointing out the equalities and freedoms for which we are now fighting, as well as the privileges to which all United States citizens are entitled.

"But there is still considerable unrest among a few residents there and this is what we have done about it: We have done our best to bolster up the people who believe in fair treatment—with facts and educational literature so that they may more thoroughly and properly *interpret* the situation to their friends and neighbors. We believe that the roundabout process of getting to the core of the problem and letting the workers themselves do the talking in a casual way was a wiser step than to encourage an open argument. We are keeping our fingers on the pulse of this situation and shall continue to work through our interpreters."

8. **Evaluate possible alternatives. Often a listing of alternatives**

to a proposed line of action will reveal that a positive approach is less dangerous than a negative approach.

Example: How a step-by-step advance was made: Because of the race riots occurring across the country, a Wives' Luncheon Group in the Southwest had scheduled a discussion of "Racial Understanding" in a current events program. When it was suggested by the white USO worker that the Negro USO director be invited to participate, along with several Negro soldiers' wives, some of the girls felt it would be unwise. So the *first* discussion scheduled was "for white only." But such a lively discussion ensued that the girls decided to invite the Negro wives to the next luncheon. They also voted that letters be written to their Congressmen urging immediate passage of the Pepper Anti-Poll Tax Bill and bills appropriating funds for Negro education. Before the joint discussion, there was a meeting of a smaller group at a Negro USO where the discussion was reviewed and the purpose of the joint meeting fully explained. The chairman suggested that one of the Negro girls prepare a talk to help the group see what phases of the problem Negroes consider of major importance. White girls from North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Texas attended the joint meeting and signed, at the end of the discussion, the letters to Congressmen. The very first signer was a girl who had lived in Georgia all her life. Girls from eighteen other states also signed. Some of them explained how their ideas had changed as they had traveled around the country. All seemed to feel the discussion had "clarified their mixed emotions," and had been a really worthwhile experience.

9. **Gear the seed of your progress to the readiness of your group to move forward. Be ready to compromise on speed but not on direction. (Do not step in front of a locomotive—but have the courage to step in front of a tricycle if that is needed.)**

Example: One of the Negro supervisors attending a USO institute was refused the use of the passenger elevator at a hotel where institute sessions were being held on the sixth floor. Rather than accept the use of the freight elevator, she sent for the president of USO who was attending the institute. The president conferred with the hotel manager, who agreed to her riding on the passenger elevator if the president would accompany her. The president met these

terms, but so absurd did this procedure eventually seem to be that the hotel management moved all the meetings to the mezzanine so that it would be avoided. Compromise? Yes, but education, too!

10. **Be more concerned about accomplishment than about *publicity* for what you accomplish. In controversial areas it is sometimes better to forego publicity where there is the likelihood that opposition to your program might result from too general publicizing of your procedure.**

Example: A narrative report from a town in which there are five USO clubs tells of the intelligent manner in which the staff conference handled publicity in relation to an interracial Award Tea for all senior hostesses, both Negro and white. Publicity was withheld for the *first* tea. During the preliminary planning for the event, USO directors quietly proceeded to do an excellent job of interpretation with volunteer leaders in both groups. Thus when the senior hostesses gathered for the party, there were outstanding women, both Negro and white, who made it their business to see that the affair was taken matter-of-factly and that there were no awkward moments. For the *second* Award Tea, a story was given to the newspapers, care being taken to quote *both* white and Negro women leaders in the community. Many USO leaders have learned to avoid labels which arouse fears. They announce a dinner for Negro and white staff not as "an interracial venture" but rather as "a USO dinner."

11. **Break your problems down into manageable units and work with imagination and perseverance *until you discover a next step* which can be taken in the direction of the goal.**

Example: L———— is an ultra-conservative eastern community founded in Colonial days. The oldest residents recall with some nostalgia the good old days when the whipping post adjusted a lot of problems and the leaders have steadily resisted "new-fangled notions" about community planning, recreation and welfare. War workers and troops have come to town—among them some 700 or 800 Negroes. While this group would not ordinarily be considered an overload large enough for designation of extension services, prejudice against Negroes was such that some plan had to be considered. After months of careful interpretation and count-

less meetings and conferences, the town fathers eventually got the point that USO was there to serve all groups. But no one was willing to act upon this insight. One complication after another arose in the process of securing a building which would be fairly accessible. The segregated Negro schools were far from the center of town and transportation. One building owned by the city was "sold" in a very mysterious manner while USO was negotiating for its use.

A decentralized program was finally developed by volunteers and a staff aide and has been conducted in private homes of Negro citizens, schools and in make-shift rooms above some stores. The one bright spot has been in the way that leaders in the Negro community have emerged. Through USO they have been able, for the first time, to get their needs before the white citizens, and to have some status and recognition. The Negro group pressed USO Council for a center and the council sponsored a house-to-house canvass of the Negro population to determine the number of inmigrants among the war workers to be served. Two of the Negro women volunteers organized and conducted the survey and found that the number of newcomers was too small to justify the proposal of extension services—except for the decentralized program already in operation. But the Negro leaders are still undaunted—four Negro citizens, a business man, minister, dentist and undertaker, have bought a piece of property in the Negro community in which they plan to organize a community center after the war. Another group of citizens with the blessing of the USO Council are working to set up a community-wide Interracial Committee, which they hope will be sanctioned by the mayor. If this can be accomplished they believe that there is hope of holding some of the gains USO has helped them to accomplish.

12. **Remember that no technique, however good, can avoid all conflict. We must have the courage to proceed *through conflict* when the possible gains outweigh the possible losses.**

"Christian history shows that to deal constructively with controversy means growth and increase of spiritual insight and power, and that to dodge controversy means paralysis and stagnation."

Example: In an eastern community which is in many ways more violent in its anti-Negro feelings than any southern town,

USO has helped to bring some social insight to a group of ministers, and can take a bow for several small evidences of social progress. After months of community resentment against the Negro war workers and troops and deep discouragement on the part of the staff, the chairman of the Ministerial Association (inspired by the suggestions of the USO white director) invited one of the Negro ministers to attend a regular monthly meeting. It was the first time many Association members had ever met any of their Negro colleagues.

Following this initial step the Ministerial Association has become an interracial group, representing all white and Negro clergymen. The Ministerial chairman is planning to use a lecture fund set aside in his church for speakers' fees at the annual open meeting of the congregation to bring in speakers on the subject of "Interracial Understanding"—an anthropologist, a sociologist and a clergyman. Negro and white citizens will be invited to the meeting. One of the Episcopal rectors recently preached a sermon on "Our Community Responsibility to Minority Groups"—the first time such a topic had been mentioned from that pulpit! Through the efforts of USO and the Ministerial Association, a community-wide Interracial Committee is about to be organized.

B. Ways of Work for Staff and Volunteers

Belief in the dignity of human personality is another fundamental principle of work—expressed in social attitudes and philosophy, but also implied in these matters of courtesy and good manners which are an essential part of human relationships.

When working with interracial groups:

1. Encourage full and frank discussion in all staff groups of the pro's and con's of situations. When white workers are "protective" of the feelings of Negro co-workers, Negro staff feel frustrated. If much-needed changes in race relations are to be

achieved, all situations must be squarely and objectively faced and frankly considered.

2. Never, under any circumstances, plan facilities, programs, or select leadership personnel for Negroes without the counseling assistance and active cooperation of Negroes themselves.

3. Avoid calling professional meetings from which Negroes who have a professional relationship to them are barred.

4. Do not arrange professional meetings which Negroes are expected to attend in places where it will be embarrassing to them to be denied the use of main entrances to the meeting place, elevators, wash rooms, etc.

5. Avoid luncheons and dinner meetings in connection with conferences where special table arrangements must be made for Negroes, or to which Negroes are not admitted on the same basis as everybody else.

6. Never address Negroes—professional workers or members of lay committees or community groups—by their first names in public, or in private, unless your acquaintance and relationships with them have become so cordial and friendly that they naturally and without embarrassment to you or them will call you by your first name.

7. Negroes are more formal in their approach to strangers, and find it most embarrassing to be introduced to an audience or to strangers, white or Negro, as "Tom Jones," or "Mary Williams." When all introductions are made the titles "Mr.," "Mrs." and "Miss" should be used.

8. Never tell "darky" and "black mammy" stories.

9. It is rarely ever fitting or in good taste when speaking to a Negro group to refer to those assembled as "you people." It is always more acceptable to Negroes to say "we Americans."

10. Read Negro newspapers, magazines and journals regularly to keep in close touch with Negro thought and opinion. Leaders cannot understand and "know" Negroes unless they are well acquainted with such publications as the *Atlanta Daily World, Pittsburgh Courier, Chicago Defender, Afro-American, Norfolk Journal and Guide, The Negro Digest* (*monthly*), *The Journal of*

Negro Education (published by Howard University). Turn to Bibliography, page 77, for other publications.

11. Remember that the majority of thinking Southerners are essentially liberal.

12. Learn what liberal groups have been able to accomplish in interracial relations in the South in general, in your own community in particular. There are individuals or agencies in every community to help you with your problems.

    Consult these resources in interracial affairs:

    Progressive persons in the community including a representative range of Negro opinion.

    The local YWCA.

    National Board of the YWCA, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

    *Department of Christian Social Relations, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

    Department of Race Relations, Federal Council of Churches of Christ of America, 297 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

    *The Interracial Commission, 710 Standard Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

    *The National Student Council of the YWCA, Southern Region Office, 1812 E. Grace Street, Richmond, Virginia.

    *National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

    *The National Urban League, 1133 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

    *The American Council of Race Relations, Chicago, Illinois.

    Bureau for Intercultural Education, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y.

    Harmon Foundation, 140 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

    *Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia.

**Write to these organizations for names of persons in your community who are forward looking in their attitudes about race relations.*

C. Some Legal Aspects of Race Relations

It is extremely important for all USO leaders—Negro and white—to have information about their basic civil rights. In traveling and going into new communities all staff should know the legal provisions for interstate travel and hotel accommodations and laws affecting use of public conveyances. Staff may be able to take a positive stand against Jim Crowism if they know the laws that protect them.

1. States Having Civil Rights Statutes

   These statutes vary in wording and effectiveness, but in general, these are states in which the rights of all people to use public or semi-public facilities are protected.

California	Maine	Ohio
Colorado	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
Connecticut	Michigan	Rhode Island
Illinois	Minnesota	Utah
Indiana	Nebraska	Washington
Iowa	New Hampshire	Wisconsin
Kansas	New Jersey	
Louisiana*	New York	

2. States Having Jim Crow Statutes

   These statutes also vary from state to state as to the situations to which they apply. However, in general, it would be felt that these are states where in most instances there is compulsory separation of Negro and white people in public transportation, in schools and other public or semi-public places.

Alabama	Louisiana	South Carolina
Arkansas	Maryland	Tennessee
Florida	Mississippi	Texas
Georgia	North Carolina	Virginia
Kentucky	Oklahoma	

**The Civil Rights Statute of Louisiana was passed during the days of Reconstruction. It has not been taken off the books, but is nullified by the Jim Crow statutes which have since been passed. It is placed on this list only for accuracy in recording. You will note it is also on list II, which more truly describes the situation in Louisiana.*

3. States Having No Statutes

These states, and the District of Columbia, having neither civil rights statutes nor Jim Crow statutes are places where it may be possible to move in the direction of more completely opening up facilities for use of all people since there is no positive law against it. It will be noted that there is a wide divergence of geographical location, and that the situation may be very liberal or very limited in accordance with customs of that part of the country.

Arizona	Montana	South Dakota
Delaware	Nevada	Vermont
District of Columbia	New Mexico	West Virginia
Idaho	North Dakota	Wyoming
Missouri	Oregon	

RACE RELATIONS READING

Books and Pamphlets You Can't Afford to Miss

ABC's of Scapegoating with a Foreword by Gordon W. Allport. Central YMCA College, 19 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, 25c.

An exposition of the mechanics and conditions of scapegoating which explains why religious and racial minority groups are persecuted.

A Community's War Against Prejudice by Alice L. Halligan, reprinted from *The Journal of Educational Sociology*, Vol. 16, No. 6, February, 1943.

A description of the much discussed "Springfield Plan."

American Counterpoint by Alexander Alland. John Day, 1943, $3.00.

A book of photographs of Americans showing the diversity of racial and national origin in the American population; also shows how difficult it is to tell an American's origin by the way one looks.

An American Program by Wendell L. Willkie. Simon and Schuster, 1944, 25c.

A great American deals in concise, concrete terms with the human, national and world problem of racial discrimination and injustice, as it effects America's efforts to achieve lasting peace and security at home and abroad.

And Keep Your Powder Dry by Margaret Mead. Morrow, 1942, $2.50.

An anthropologist helps us see America through the eyes of one who has studied conflict and adjustment in other cultures. Answers: *What* are Americans?

Brothers Under The Skin by Carey McWilliams. Little, Brown, 1943, $3.00.

A Democrat analyzes the problems of colored peoples (American Indian, Negro, Chinese and Japanese) within the United States and its possessions, and relates these problems to the world scene. The last chapter gives an "Outline for Action" well worth consideration. It should be read by *every* student in America.

"Color: Unfinished Business of Democracy," *Survey Graphic,* November, 1942.

An excellent, graphic presentation of the question of color in the United States and in the world.

Freedom Road by Howard Fast. Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 1944, $2.75.

A moving and inspiring historical novel revealing how democracy began to work in the South during the Reconstruction era and how its enemies crushed it.

"Minority Peoples in a Nation at War," *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science,* September, 1942.

Racial, religious and nationality group problems discussed by leading authorities.

Negro Churchmen Speak to White Churchmen by Commission on Minority Peoples. Federal Council of Churches, 297 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

Of One Blood All Nations, an Interracial Code for Protestant Churches. Detroit Council of Churches, 404 Park Avenue Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

A code adopted by the Detroit Council of Churches, February 17, 1944. Includes recommendations in regard to membership, staff and Board of Control.

Probing Our Prejudices by Hortense Powdermaker. Harper, 1944, $1.00.

A manual designed to help high school students and others to become aware of their prejudices, to understand the nature, origin and effect of prejudices, and to suggest activities which can help reduce them.

Race, Science and Politics by Ruth Benedict. Modern Age, 1940, $2.50.

An anthropologist discusses various theories of race.

Races of Mankind by Ruth Benedict and Gene Weltfish. Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y., 10c.

A dramatic presentation of a scientific study of anthropology in simple language.

Sabotage! by Michael Sayers and Albert E. Kahn. Harper, 1942, $1.25.

An interpretation of Fascist organizations in the United States, their methods and techniques, distinguishing between those related to Fascist groups abroad and native American Fascist.

Some of My Best Friends Are Soldiers by Margaret Halsey. Simon and Schuster, 1944, $2.50.

The Black and White of Rejections for Military Service, American Teachers' Association, P.O. Box 271, Montgomery, Alabama, 1944.

Under Cover by John Roy Carlson. Dutton, 1943, $3.50.

A first-hand account of the work of some Fascist organizations in the United States which shows how the divide-and-rule technique is used.

Unfinished Business, A Fair Employment Practice Handbook by Clarence W. Anderson. Metropolitan Detroit Council on Fair Employment Practice, 906 Transportation Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Answers to questions most often asked about employment.

What America Means to Me by Pearl Buck. John Day, 1943, $2.00.

A collection of speeches and articles by a great champion of human equality which deals with the American Negro as well as the peoples of Asia.

What the Negro Wants edited by Rayford Logan. University of North Carolina Press, 1944.

Outstanding Negro leaders representing various social, economic and political points of view answer the question of what the Negro wants in a manner that is clear and challenging.

When Peoples Meet, A Study in Race and Culture Contacts, edited by Alain Locke and Berchard J. Stern. Progressive Education Association, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y., $3.50.

A collection of basic documents showing the effects of the contacts of peoples and cultures and interrelationships between dominant and minority groups—written by accepted scholars. Fundamental material for serious work in intercultural education.

Why Race Riots by Earl Brown. Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y., 10c.

Lessons learned from the 1943 Detroit riots which may be used to prevent riots in any town.

Sleepy Lagoon Mystery by Guy Endore. Sleepy Lagoon Defense Committee, 129 West Second Street, Los Angeles 12, California, June, 1944, 15c.

The real meaning of the zoot suit riot in Los Angeles.

American Negroes, A Handbook by Edwin R. Embree. John Day, 1942, $1.00.

A clear, concise introduction to the present-day life of Negroes in the United States. Includes important statistical facts.

An American Dilemma by Gunnar Myrdal. Harper, 1944, 2 vol., $7.50.

The Swedish scholar who directed the Carnegie Foundation of the Negro in America summarized the studies and draws conclusions which are of great importance. "The 'American Dilemma' referred to in the title of this book, is the ever-raging conflict between, on the one hand, the valuations preserved on the general plane which we shall call the 'American Creed' when the American thinks, talks and acts under the influence of high national and Christian precepts, and, on the other hand, the valuations on specific planes of individual and group living, when personal and local interests; economic, social, and sexual jealousies; considerations of community prestige and conformity; group prejudice against particular persons or types of people; and all sorts of miscellaneous wants, impulses and habits dominate his outlook."

The Negro in America by Maxwell Stewart. Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y., 10c.

An excellent digest of *An American Dilemma* (listed above).

CIO and the Negro Workers: Together for Victory. Congress of Industrial Organization, 718 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

The program of the CIO to end racial discrimination and to build racial labor brotherhood.

Color, Class and Personality by Robert L. Sutherland. American Council on Education, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C., 1942.

A summary of the findings of the American Youth Commission studies of Negro youth and a plan for the future.

Deep South by Allison Davis, Burleigh B. Gardner and Mary R. Gardner. University of Chicago Press, 1941.

A study of the caste system of the South as it relates to economic and social life. The field work was done by a white field worker and his wife, and a Negro field worker and his wife, each of whom spent one and a half years in "Old City."

Digest of Myrdal's "An American Dilemma" by Samuel S. Wyer. Columbus Council for Democracy, Room 7, 9 East Long Street, Columbus 15, Ohio.

Important quotations from the long detailed study.

The Negro and the War by Earl Brown and George Leighton. Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y., 1942, 10c.

A forthright account of tensions felt by Negroes because of World War 1.

The Negro People and the Communists by Doxey A. Wilkerson. Workers Library Publishers, Inc., P.O. Box 148, Station D, New York 3, N. Y., 1944, 3c.

The basis of Communist appeal for the support of Negroes.

New World A-Coming by Roi Ottley. Houghton Mifflin, 1943, $3.00.

A reporter's analysis of Harlem, "the most complex of Negro communities," which the author thinks reflects much of Negro America.

The NMU Fights Jim Crow by the National Maritime Union, 346 West 17th Street, New York 11, N. Y.

A description of one of Labor's most thrilling stories of interracial unity achieved during this war.

On Clipped Wings, the story of Jim Crow by William H. Hastie. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York 3, N. Y., 10c.

The story of the struggle of Negroes in the armed forces to get training in the air corps and the truth about facilities at Tuskegee.

Organized Labor and the Negro by Herbert Northrup. Harper, 1944, $3.50.

A realistic account of the position of Negroes in labor unions.

Race Riot by Alfred M. Lee and Norman D. Humphrey. Dryden Press, 1943, $1.50.

A day-by-day account of the 1943 Detroit race riot and a program for preventing race riots.

The Core of America's Race Problem, prepared by Dorothy Height for Public Affairs News Service, Bulletin No. 3. Womans Press, January 1945, 19c.

The Public Affairs Committee of the National Board YWCA submits a careful, factual analysis of the problem of "Segregation," outlining its historical development, its social and political injustices, and its legal and human aspects. Concrete suggestions for further study and social action are also suggested.

The Southern Frontier, Southern Regional Council, 710 Standard Building, Atlanta 3, Georgia. Monthly, 25c a year.

The monthly bulletin of the Southern Regional Council dedicated to the task of building a better South and to the improvement of economic, civic and racial conditions in the region.

There Are Things to Do by Lillian E. Smith, reprinted from *South Today*, Clayton, Georgia, Winter 1942-43, 5c.

Specific suggestions for individuals.

To Stem This Tide, A Survey of Racial Tension Areas in the United States by Charles S. Johnson. Pilgrim Press, 1943, 50c.

Factual data about tensions in industry, agriculture, public carriers, housing, politics, "law" and armed forces. The last chapter is devoted to "Post-War Problems in Prospect."

Interracial Practices in Community YWCA's by Juliet O. Bell and Helen J. Wilkins. Womans Press, 1944, 75c.

Periodicals

Congress Vue, National Negro Congress, 307 Lenox Avenue, New York 27, N. Y. Monthly, $1.00 a year.
Official organ of the National Negro Congress.

The Crisis, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York 3, N. Y. Monthly, $1.50 a year.
Official organ of the NAACP. Is concerned mostly with civil rights.

Journal of Negro Education, Howard University, Washington, D. C. Quarterly, $3.00 a year.
A review of Negro education by educators.

Journal of Negro History, 1538 Ninth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. Quarterly, $4.00 a year.
Research in the field of Negro history.

Negro Digest, 5619 South State Street, Chicago, Illinois. Monthly, $3.00 a year.
A monthly digest of leading short stories, poems and articles by or about Negroes.

Opportunity, Journal of Negro Life. National Urban League, 1133 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y. Quarterly, $1.50 a year.
Official organ of the National Urban League, whose task is getting greater job opportunities for Negroes.

South Today, Clayton, Georgia. Quarterly, $1.00 a year.

Weekly Newspapers

Afro-American, 628 North Eutaw Street, Baltimore 1, Maryland. $4.00 a year.

Chicago Defender, 3435 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. $4.00 a year.

Norfolk Journal and Guide, 719 East Olney Road, Norfolk, Virginia. $3.50 a year.

Pittsburgh Courier, 2628 Centre Avenue at Francis Street, Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania. $4.00 a year.

The books and pamphlets listed here may be ordered through the Womans Press, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

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Guide Printing Company, New York, N. Y.

39- World War II - Negroes etc.

IN ANSWER TO EASTLAND

A Statement Prepared By The
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia

On June 29, when the United States Senate began the day, this was the chaplain's prayer: "We thank Thee for public servants who in the darkened valleys of these tragic times have failed not to lift unto the hills of help the eyes of this stricken generation, messengers of good will, who from the mountain tops of vision are now heralding a dawning day. So guide by Thy wisdom the deliberations of this body entrusted with vast power that awes and solemnizes our hearts that here in the fires of a great passion for healing peace the sacrifices for freedom may be sanctified...."

This was the next to last day of the fiscal year. The business before the Senate was an appropriation bill, carrying funds for the next year for a sheaf of war agencies, including the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices. Senator Bilbo of Mississippi had wasted days of the Senate's time in his filibuster against FEPC, and now it was the turn of the Junior Senator from that State, 40 year-old James O. Eastland, to block a bill that a great majority of the Senate was ready to vote favorably on.

Senator Eastland trotted out the old, discredited arguments: The FEPC, he said, is staffed with Communists: it is not needed; the object of those who push it is agitation for the sake of division; it prepares the ground for racial amalgamation, threatens free enterprise, and is another step in CIO-PAC's drive to "take over" American business. He was talking for time, and he threw in a long denunciation of Liberia and scathing comments on the personnel of the various FEPC offices.

This was old stuff that ordinarily would not have made the paper. But in the course of the speech, Eastland repeatedly attacked the record of Negro troops in this war. His statements were insulting to the United States armed forces and a bitter wound to the pride of the million Negroes in the Services and the twelve million Negroes from whose homes the soldiers and sailors and marines went into the War.

Here is some of the abuse. "I recently returned from Europe. While there I talked to numerous high-ranking generals of the American Army, some of them in a peculiar position to know the facts.... What is the combat record of the Ninety-second Division, the only Negro division that has seen service in Europe?

"To begin with that division - and I state it authoritatively - had the best equipment...[and] training of any division in the American Army. For political reasons - and when I say 'political reasons' I quote American generals - they were forced to commission some Negro officers for that division. In not one instance could they place upon his shoulders the responsibility of combat, and I tell you now... that division could not be placed in an important position in the line...

"The Negro soldier was an utter and dismal failure in combat in Europe. When I make that statement it is not from prejudice. I am not prejudiced against the Negro."

/Laughter in the galleries/

".... In a number of instances these soldiers would desert their posts of duty, officers would desert their posts of duty, without cause, and the whole division would, without cause, rhyme, or reason, quit fighting. The officers told us the soldiers had no initiative, no sense of responsibility, very low intelligence, and were a failure."

After further charges that Negro troops in Normandy had been guilty of atrocities, and that French Senegalese soldiers had abused captive German women, the Senator declared that "the conduct of the Negro soldier..... all over Europe was disgraceful," and that the Negro soldiers have disgraced the flag of their country. "... He will not fight. He will not work."

Toward the end, after allusions to the views of prejudiced white soldiers, he said, "This agitation for social equality has destroyed racial tolerance, and I state frankly, that the white soldier is openly and avowedly waiting for his chance when he returns to the United States."

Through the weary years of Ben Tillman and Tom Watson and John Rankin and Theo. Bilbo we have become accustomed to race-hate oratory. But it is a new thing to condemn the fighting spirit of Negro soldiers. Think what these words mean to the men who have worked and fought for their country, and to all Negroes, everywhere.

Eastland named no names for his authorities. His charges are belied by repeated praise of Negro troops from Generals Eisenhower, Clark, MacArthur, Stilwell, Eaker, Lanham, Patton, and others. Under-secretary of War Patterson has praised their qualities, since Eastland's speech.

Here are quotes from some of the Generals:

General MacArthur: "Race has nothing whatever to do with a man's ability to fight.... /The Services of the Negro soldiers/" have been magnificent, their patience, their fortitude, their courage, and their complete devotion to their country mark them as belonging to the nation's noblest citizens."

General Stilwell: "Before these troops arrived no one ever thought of working during the monsoon season, but I have seen these men continue on the job when there was 10 inches of rainfall in one day."

General Eisenhower: "I have seen Negro soldiers in this war and I have many reports on their work where they have rendered very valuable contributions and some of them with the greatest enthusiam.... They have done their job, and they have done the job given them."

General Lanham: "I have never seen any soldiers who have performed better in combat than you."

Here is a sample pair of the citations of Negro soldiers in the 104 Timberwolf Division, for bravery in the battle of Germany:

Silver Star

To: Staff Sergeant Claude Pierce, Jr., 308 South 5th Street, Easton, Pennsylvania

"...then private first class, Infantry, Company A, 114th Infantry, United States Army, for gallantry in action in Germany on April 13, 1945. When a tank was hit and set afire by enemy artillery, Sergeant Pierce dashed across open terrain in the face of devastating enemy fire to remove the trapped crew. Although twice knocked from the tank by the concussion of near messes from direct enemy artillery fire, he climbed back on the flaming tank, extinguished the fire, and removed the crew from the tank. After administering first aid, he carried the more seriously wounded men across two hundred yards of fire-swept terrain to safety and medical aid. The gallantry and cool courage in the face of grave danger displayed by Sergeant Pierce, far above and beyond the call of duty, exemplify the finest tradition of the American combat soldier."

Bronze Star Medal

To: Private First Class Peter Dodson, 81 Orchard, Roslyn Heights, Long Island, New York.

"...leading a patrol into enemy territory, Private Dodson (then private) was wounded in the hand, but he tenaciously continued his mission. Observing an enemy tank two hundred yards distant, he advanced alone, threw a rock at the tank to attract attention, and shot the tank commander with a captured pistol when he emerged from the tank. The remainder of the tank crew were so terror-stricken that they immediately surrendered. The audacious intrepidity and cool courage displayed by Private Dodson exemplify the finest traditions of the American combat soldier, reflecting the highest credit upon himself and the military service."

As to the 92nd Division, by April 1945, their men had won seven awards of the Legion of Merit, 65 Silver Stars, 162 Bronze Stars, four Air Medals, and 1,377 Purple Hearts.

We all know Negroes in the armed forces whose spirit we would match against anybody's. White veterans of the Italian war have been heard to say they owed their lives to the combat job of Negro troops.

The South is proud of all her sons who have gone into the War. We want them back, and we want them honored for what they have done.

White Southerners have now a special job of making it clear to the Negroes that we know they did their whole part, notwithstanding the disadvantages and the insults that were put upon them - as civilians and as soldiers. Some justice lives in the South. After Eastland's speech it will be harder than ever to convince Negroes that this is so, but we have the job to do.

Mississippians can write Senator Eastland, and tell him they don't like what he said. That will help. Perhaps the best we can do is to see to it, in our own communities, that as these boys come home their home towns give recognition - public recognition and personal recognition - of the full share they bore in the victory over fascism abroad.

Copies of this Memorandum may be
obtained free on request from the
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Negro Veterans

NEGRO GI'S COME BACK

by

William A. Caudill

Distributed by the Clearing House

American Council on Race Relations
32 West Randolph Street
Chicago 1, Illinois

NEGRO GI'S COME BACK

I

There are 900,000 Negroes serving today in the armed forces. By the end of the war well over a million will have been in uniform. Owing to the military and industrial needs of this war, Negroes as a group have been able to approach an economic level above that of bare subsistence and to achieve real gains in the struggle for first-class citizenship.

As the war draws to a close, people make plans for the future. Large scale demobilization of the armed forces is now under way. Ultimately, a million Negro GI's, each with three or four dependents or close family connections, will be discharged. This means that a third of the entire Negro group will be directly affected by the use Negro veterans can make of their rights and benefits. It is necessary, therefore, to view the plans of returning Negro veterans against the background of the society in which they must live while working out their plans.

The Negro GI has fought hard and well in this war, as he has in every war in which this country has been engaged. World War II has called forth many lofty promises for postwar society -- promises of the Four Freedoms, of the Economic Bill of Rights, of the Century of the Common Man. But the Negro, fighting that these promises may be realized, knows that many such promises made in the past have broken against the wall of segregation behind which he is forced to live.

The society to which the Negro veteran returns will be changed in many ways from the one he left. He will have changed too. He will have had training of varying degrees of complexity in many skilled fields, and will have moved over large parts of the world. Recognizing these changes, he counts on the help of the rights and benefits due him to enable him to carry out his new plans.

He is not content to return to serfdom in the South, or to second-class social and economic status in the industrial North. But he knows that in the United States he is faced with a dilemma, the problem of a color caste system which exists as a strongly entrenched anomaly in our democracy. At many points of contact with that society where veterans must act to change their plans into reality, the white GI will be considered first a veteran, secondly and incidentally a white man; the Negro GI will often be considered first a Negro, secondly and incidentally a veteran.

II

The GI Bill of Rights, other laws, and the entire organizational set-up for reintegrating the veteran into civilian society has received wide publicity. It is the function of any veterans' program to devise aids that can be used as tools by veterans in reestablishing themselves as productive civilians. The laws and their administration are far better for veterans of this war than they were for veterans of World War I. But there is still much to be desired before the present aids can be made effective tools.

The Negro GI overseas first hears something of the legal aids and the set-up for veterans in letters from home, through talking with his comrades, and from counseling and orientation officers. When he is about to be discharged, he is shipped, together with hundreds of other men, to the separation center nearest his home. It is at the separation center that the Negro GI first comes into contact with the agencies charged with the responsibility of administering his rights and benefits. The entire discharging procedure at the center takes but forty-eight hours, of which approximately one half day is allocated to the separation counseling phase. During this half-day the GI first meets the military counselor who will advise him as to his general rights and benefits and who will discuss with him his interests and problems.

If there are questions the counselor cannot answer, the GI is referred to the governmental agencies represented at the center. These are: the Veterans Administration, Selective Service, Civil Service Commission, United States Employment Service, and the Red Cross. These representatives can give only general information; the best they can do on specific problems is to refer the man to their local offices nearest the community to which he will return. Under Army policy the military counselor may also refer the GI to non-governmental agencies; this means that the Negro GI may be referred to such organizations as the Urban League and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The Navy, however, has a definite policy of not referring to non-governmental agencies.

Counseling offered at the center is of an entirely voluntary nature. Many men will not take advantage of it; those who do may not receive information that will prove of lasting benefit, for it is unlikely that the returning GI will realize the kinds of information and help he really needs until he is at home and is involved in the practical aspects of putting his plans into effect. The inadequacy of the separation counseling is particularly unfortunate for the Negro GI returning to the South, for the separation center may prove to be one of the very few places at which he can gain the information he needs for getting help in carrying out his plans.

Forty-eight hours after the GI has entered the separation center the gates close behind him and he is a veteran, heading home to civilian life. A few will have specific, well-laid plans; the confused majority will have a vague general knowledge of their rights and possibly the addresses of the government agency offices established nearest their home. The man who returns to a large city may experience no difficulty in finding the proper agencies to help him; but if a man goes back to a small town, as will many Negroes who live in the South, these offices may be located miles from his home community.

There should be a single information center in his own community to which the Negro veteran can take his questions. There may or may not be one but, unfortunately, the military counselor at the separation center will in most cases be unable to tell him whether there is or not. There is no connecting link at present between the separation center and the local information centers.

Since there is much confusion in the local administrative sphere where the Negro veteran must act, it is easiest to see the complexity of the situation by tracing the lines of responsibility as they come down from the top. The administrative supervision of veterans' rights legislation is theoretically gathered under two agencies: The Veterans Administration and the Retraining and Reemployment Administration. These agencies portion out some of the responsibility to other governmental agencies, such as the Department of Agriculture, the United States Employment Service, the Civil Service Commission and the Unemployment Compensation Agencies existing in each state.

Most of the above agencies have separate systems of local offices throughout the country and administer their part of the veteran's rights through these offices. The Retraining and Reemployment Administration in April, 1943, knowing that the veteran would be bewildered if he had to travel from office to office in search of his benefits, ordered the establishment in each state of a Veteran's Service Committee. This committee, representing the federal government, had the function of seeing that veteran's information centers were set up in each local community to provide one central place where returning servicemen could go to learn of their benefits, and where they could apply for them. This was, of course, an excellent idea, but no federal funds were made available for the work in creating such centers, the burden being placed on the local community. As a natural result, the quality of service rendered varies greatly and is worst in the isolated towns that need it most because government agency offices may be inaccessible to the veteran or inconvenient

for him to reach. Independently of the federal government's program, many state governments established their own system of information centers. Further, many communities on their own initiative undertook the marshalling of local facilities and the establishment of community information centers.

Outside the governmental channels a plethora of organizations have made the veteran their problem, have set up their own centers and have issued much pamphlet material. Labor unions, business firms, social work agencies, schools and newspapers, are trying to help -- and are busily grinding their private axes on the veteran. The result of all this government and private activity is a complex and hydra-headed monster of organizations confronting the veteran, with most of the heads talking at once in contradictory language. Good community information centers are the answer, but there must be more of them and they need to be well organized to be effective. Veterans will be returning to every town in the land. There should be in every town a center to aid the veteran. These centers should be in close touch with the military separation centers, other community centers in neighboring towns, and the local administrative governmental agencies.

Under the present system of establishing and maintaining community information centers the hardship worked on the Negro veteran is of a particularly personal nature. If he returns to cities and towns located outside the South, he can at least obtain aid where centers have been established. The main difficulty he will encounter will be that these centers will not have available the kind of information he needs. This is so because of the peculiar limitations surrounding Negroes in American society -- many schools practice racial discrimination in enrollment; financial institutions will be loath to lend money to Negro veterans because of stereotyped prejudice; Negroes are barred from numerous jobs in industry -- and these are limitations which exist

even when there is no legal segregation. In the South the Negro will have to utilize "jim-crow" centers where the service provided him will be -- as is always true where the southern policy of "separate but equal" is applied -- greatly inferior to that provided in centers for white veterans. Moreover, since the local community must finance its center, in many cases there will not be any centers at all for Negroes.

The theory behind much of the administration, evolved to give the veteran adequate aid in reestablishing himself, is based on the belief that the local community can best handle the problems of its own veterans. Consequently, the financing and organization of information centers is left to the community. The right to decide whether a veteran may enroll in a school rests with the local school he wishes to attend. Whether the veteran may make a loan for a business or farm rests with the local bank or other agency which will decide whether he meets the requirements for a loan. The veteran's reemployment in his old job is handled by the reemployment committeeman of his local draft board. A new job will depend upon the policies of local industry and the local United States Employment Service office.

For the white veteran the theory of allowing each local community to take care of its own has a certain validity. It is true that with federal and state aid providing the channels through which local decisions are implemented, the community can, and does, give individualized special service to its own veterans. And the Negro veteran will receive individualized and special treatment in an ironical sense: it is at the level of the local community where he has always suffered the most discrimination. Outside the South he will receive mediocre and often inadequate service. In the South, the Negro will feel the full force of long established discrimination, and, since in theory the local community is given responsibility, the Negro veteran will have little appeal.

At three points, therefore, the Negro veteran will have difficulty not encountered by the white veterans. First, he will have less access to places in which he may obtain information about his benefits and where he should apply for them. Second, once he has, by some means, obtained information, he will be subject to careless treatment and possible discrimination in the offices where his rights are administered. Lastly, he has the very special problem, particularly in the South, that, even if he were to obtain sufficient information, if he were to meet absolutely no differential treatment in the offices of administering agencies, he would still not have the wide choice of schools, loan institutions, or jobs open to the white veteran.

III

Within the various types of benefits opened to the veteran by the GI Bill of Rights and other legislation, the Negro veteran will meet more discrimination in some categories than in others, and the intensity of this discrimination will vary from region to region. Recent surveys made by the Army give the postwar plans which Negro enlisted men now hold. First of all, there will be a substantial amount of postwar migration, the pattern of which will correspond roughly to movements already made by the Negro worker during the war. The net effect of these movements will be a heavy out-migration from the agricultural regions of the South with a considerable increase in the Negro populations of the Northeast and Pacific Coast states. While it is difficult to estimate the numerical volume of such migration, it should total about 300,000 men. Most of the migration planned is from one region to another, involving long distances, and hence will tend to be permanent.

Almost every Negro veteran will be entitled to at least one year's education at any type of school he chooses, on any academic level, and may take

this schooling wherever he wishes throughout the United States. He may also attend approved schools in foreign countries. Among Negro enlisted men, 43.5 per cent have some plans for returning to school after the war. This total includes men with a very wide range of plans, varying from full-time schooling to short part-time courses only. Roughly, 55,000 men have definite plans for full-time schooling, a third of whom have had less than a high school education.

While some Negro veterans will take advantage of specific vocational training rights, most men will receive their benefits under the general education clauses in the GI Bill of Rights. The Bill has two qualifications particularly important for Negroes. First, the veteran must be acceptable to the school and meet its academic standards. Second, the school he chooses must be on the approved list submitted by the state to the Veterans Administration. It is up to the veteran to find the school he wishes to attend and to make application for admission. If the school will enroll him, he must then apply to the Veterans Administration for his benefit.

Because of the formal segregation in education in the South, the Negro veteran will be subject to the differential in the quality and quantity of education available for Negroes and whites. The facts of this differential treatment have been told and retold for years. The 112 Negro colleges, having a present total enrollment of fifty thousand students, will be expected to absorb about thirty thousand Negro veterans. The bulk of higher education for Negroes is carried on in the 32 colleges belonging to the United Negro College Fund. These colleges have a total endowment less than that of Cornell University, and the total number of teachers is approximately that found at Northwestern University alone. The southern Negro veteran will probably not be told by his sources of information that he may go to any college, including unsegregated schools outside the South. Neither will the counselors at Negro colleges be

likely to urge him to go elsewhere, as they have a vested financial interest in his attendance. Men who plan to return to schools below the college level in the South must find their education in the very few, inadequate, and already crowded high schools provided for Negroes.

Outside the South the Negro veteran will be confronted by a high informal barrier; although there is no formal segregation, the majority of schools either will not take Negro students at all or do it grudgingly and often on a quota basis.

Since many states are lax about their standards of approval, all veterans will be exposed to the danger of being exploited by opportunists who start new schools or use their control of existing institutions merely to make money from government tuition payments. The Negro veteran, because he is mainly excluded from attending old and well established institutions, is highly susceptible to the inducements offered by these "sheepskinners". This will be especially true in the South where approval standards are very low, particularly where Negro education is concerned.

About 12 per cent of the Negro veterans are planning their own small business. The stringent requirements that must be met before a veteran can get a government guaranteed loan will operate to make it almost impossible for the 84,000 men with definite business plans to obtain such a loan. The veteran must satisfy the lending agency, governmental or private, that his ability and experience, and the conditions under which he proposes to pursue his business, are such that there is a reasonable likelihood of success. Of the Negro veterans planning business, only an eighth have owned businesses before the war, and the large majority are planning to enter the retail and service fields where the rate of failure is very high. Moreover, the number of Negro veterans planning such business exceeds, by almost three times, the number of retail and

service establishments owned by Negroes before the war. In general, the widespread prejudice as to the Negro's inability to operate a successful business will effectively bar him from obtaining loans.

There is a paradox facing the prospective Negro businessman whose success is largely dependent upon Negro patronage. Outside the South credit is relatively easier to obtain, but he must compete fiercely with white owned business for customers; in the South credit will be difficult to get, but his clientele will be far more assured.

Almost all of the 10 per cent of Negro men who have either definite or tentative plans for full-time farming will be returning to the South. The men with definite plans, a group of about 84,000, contemplate a very low cash investment; over half the men plan $1,000 or less, and consequently will be operating farms at the subsistence level.

In obtaining guaranteed loans for farms, Negro veterans are faced with much the same restrictions as confront them in getting business loans. The processing of farm loans is handled by the Department of Agriculture, and the Negro veteran interested in agriculture must go to the local office of the Department's county extension agent. The county agent has been made the focal point for aiding veterans returning to the farm. He is assisted by the local veteran's agricultural advisory committee, composed of leading farmers, representatives of the federal and state agencies dealing with agricultural problems, and at least one veteran.

The county agents in the plantation South have an attitude on economic, social and racial questions similar to that held by the large landowners. Will the county agent and the local community in the South be more interested in a square deal for the returning Negro veteran than they have been in the past for Negro civilians? The answer is that they most probably will not.

A ray of hope for the Negro veteran desiring a loan is that the GI Bill of Rights also makes each veteran eligible for a loan under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to the same extent as if he were a tenant. This act is administered by the Farm Security Administration which has been the main federal agency helping Negro farmers in the South and has practiced little racial discrimination.

A surprisingly large group, 21 per cent, of Negro veterans have plans for public employment after the war.

Because of the sweeping advantages granted veterans under the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, the Civil Service for many years to come will be made up largely of veterans. Government jobs hold particular attraction for Negro veterans, owing to the relative lack of racial discrimination and the strong emphasis upon placing the disabled veteran who would find it difficult to complete in the labor market. Due to the impetus given to public employment of Negroes by the policies of the Roosevelt administration, it is not surprising to find that four-fifths of the Negro veterans want federal jobs rather than state or municipal.

If the Negro veteran held a federal government job before the war, his chances of getting it back, or of getting a comparable job, are good. He should apply at the local U. S. Civil Service office nearest his home. If his job was with a state or municipal civil service, it is not protected by the reemployment provisions of the Selective Service Act, but some states have passed laws giving reemployment rights to their employees who joined the armed forces.

While the Negro veteran's chances for a job are better in the Civil Service than at almost any other point in the employment structure of our society, the number of jobs available in the postwar period will only meet a fraction of the demand. The total number of Negroes in public employment in

April, 1944, was about 200,000 in contrast to fewer than 60,000 in the same month of 1940. Taking only the 9 per cent of Negro veterans, about 108,000 men, who have definite plans for government jobs, it is obvious that with the contraction of public employment after the war these men will experience considerable difficulty in carrying out their plans.

Roughly 700,000 Negro veterans, three fifths of all Negroes who will have seen service, plan to join the general labor force after the war. Very few men have plans for returning to their old jobs, and there is a strong desire on the part of the majority for a new job in a different field of work. This desire is due in part to the training men have received during the war. Negroes have been trained in many skilled fields -- such as pilots, mechanics, radio technicians and operators -- and will not be content in the menial unskilled employment of traditional Negro jobs.

The Negro veteran's benefits which allow him to get his old job back and to receive counseling from the offices of the United States Employment Service will be of little value to him. His unemployment benefits may unhappily prove to be of much greater importance to him than to the white veteran if there is depression in the postwar period.

Between April 1940 and April 1944 the employment of Negroes in civilian jobs increased by almost a million, the occupational shift being mainly from the farm to the factory. But, looking to the postwar period, it must be noted that the Negro worker has made his greatest employment gains in occupations such as semi-skilled factory jobs, which will suffer the highest race of layoff once the war is ended. Further, the Negro's occupational gains have been in those industries -- iron and steel, munitions, aircraft and shipbuilding -- which will experience the greatest decline and most radical reconversion adjustments.

IV

If, as the transition from a war economy to one of peace is made, full and intelligent plans are carried out to maintain the highest possible level of general employment, then the Negro worker, traditionally marginal, will be able to hold many of his gains in skilled and semi-skilled jobs; but, if the transition period becomes one of unemployment and confusion, the effect upon the Negro worker will be disastrous. If depression should continue the Negro will once again become almost totally unemployed; or if, after a chaotic transition period, the level of employment again rises, much of what the Negro worker had gained during the war will have been completely lost to him and he must start the fight again.

The war has seen the growth of a strong non-discrimination policy in the government agencies that supervise industrial relations. The National Labor Relations Board and the Fair Employment Practice Committee have taken action against unions and management that exercise racial discrimination. If this policy is continued during the postwar period it will reinforce the policy of many labor unions in championing Negro labor and lessen discrimination by management in hiring Negro workers.

Southern agriculture has long been greatly overcrowded and during the war more crops than were grown in pre-war years have been produced by fewer men, using larger farms, more machinery, and increased capitalization. With the close of the war, the trend toward increased mechanization of farming in the South will be accentuated. Only by mechanization and large scale farming can the South hope to compete with the price of cotton determined in the world market. These new large farms will be owned by wealthy white landowners. In cold fact this means that southern agriculture has a surplus population of a million people and that the Negro in agriculture is at the very bottom of the economic heap.

There is a trend in the South, as it begins to realize that it must progress industrially to hold its place in the framework of American life, toward allowing greater economic and educational opportunity to the Negro -- within a segregated system. In order to give reality to protestations of belief in equal education for Negroes, the South will probably build many more vocational schools. Within these schools the experience gained in training Negro workers for defense jobs can be put to good use -- a training program which was secured only after the federal government had, under pressure, taken a strong non-discriminatory stand.

While the above trends are good, many incidents in recent months would tend to negate them. Such incidents as the brutal beating in a Jackson, Mississippi, railroad station of Negro soldiers just returned from 22 months active service in the South Pacific. This beating, administered by local police and citizens, came only because the Negro soldiers fraternized with their white comrades while waiting for transportation. Or the stabbing of a white attendant by a wounded Negro veteran in the Veterans Hospital in Hines, Illinois, when the veteran was told he could not use the toilet especially reserved for whites. A great bitterness arose in this man who had not been dsicriminated against by the bullets of the enemy nor in treatment at the Army hospitals in Europe.

To America, its veterans have always presented a problem. Having first feted and idolized its soldiers, society then drafted veteran's rights legislation with the feeling that by such mechanical action it discharged all obligation. Civilians, quite naturally, have little insight as to what happens to men at war and, not trying very hard to understand, become bewildered when veterans do not appreciate the legislative efforts made in their behalf.

Veterans have often been frustrated in their desire to reintegrate themselves, by society's tendency to place them in a separate category from other citizens. They have reacted by demanding more rights. Society answers these demands by piously telling the veteran to assume his responsibility. It is very true that the veteran does have the responsibility, but society, having granted certain rights and benefits to the veteran, also has the responsibility of making it possible for him to take advantage of them.

The Negro veteran will have to face the American citizen's misunderstanding of his problems as a veteran, he will also have to face the old misunderstanding of him as a Negro. What veterans, Negro or white, do not want, is to be treated as some special type of war souvenir to be polished with many special rights and taken out on holidays to be exhibited as a curiosity. They need the aid of their rights, but more, they need helpful intelligent understanding of their problem in becoming civilians again.

While laws alone will certainly not solve the problems of the Negro veteran, or Negroes in general, legislation can eliminate much racial discrimination. The Negro's educational position could be improved by federal aid to education, administered strictly on a non-discriminatory basis, designed to bring all state systems up to a national average. The passage of a permanent Fair Employment Practice Act by the federal government and the concomitant passage of such laws by the legislatures of the several states would go far toward providing equality of opportunity to Negroes in finding jobs within industry. This same legislation would give labor unions an overwhelming economic logic for bringing the Negro into their organizations -- without full membership open to Negroes, closed or union shop contracts could not be maintained. Social legislation such as that outlined in the Wagner-Dingell Bill would help to raise the health standards of Negroes along with all other people. The planning,

and putting into effect, of a comprehensive public works program is needed to take up the slack of reconversion and enable workers, Negro and white, veteran or non-veteran, to hold their standards of living and their personal dignity as productive citizens.

But the feudalistic views held by the powerful bloc of southern congressmen now in office and the ambivalence of some sections of the American people toward real democracy are not conducive to the passage of such laws. Fortunately, these non-democratic groups do not represent a majority of power or opinion in America and can only fight a delaying action.

Regardless of whether or not legislation outlined in the preceding paragraph is passed, action must immediately be taken on the local community level. The war has seen the growth of hundreds of interracial committees. One of the definite jobs these committees can now do is to see that returning veterans who belong to minority groups do not face discriminatory treatment in obtaining their rights and benefits. The local interracial committee can take the lead in assembling information and organizing the local veteran's information center. This center would then provide equal treatment and adequate information for all veterans, Negro or white. A link should be established between the military separation centers and the local veteran's information centers. In the South, where "jim-crow" information centers will be set up, positive action should be taken to make these centers equal to those provided for white veterans.

The protest and welfare organizations, such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Urban League, have already commenced work on the problem of returning veterans, but a wider development of their activities must take place. Such organizations function in a highly limited sphere, while the adjustments veterans must make extend into all fields -- educational, economic, and social. The Negro press has been strangely silent

on this problem which will so acutely affect a million Negro veterans and the three to four millions who are their families or dependents.

A veteran's information center cannot be successfully developed by a loose grouping of interested organizations into committees or commission form. All the usual channels -- business, labor, religious, educational, social -- through which the local community takes action should be brought together and focused for a time upon this one task. There is urgent need for one organization to take a firm organizing and administrative position with sufficient finances to do its job. Its job is the creation of an information center giving the most efficient and effective aid possible to veterans in their adjustment to civilian life.

In any veteran's program, it should be remembered that discrimination against minority veterans must be attacked at three points: first, in the information center; second, in government administering agencies; third, in the institutions where the veteran will take advantage of his benefits. Unless discrimination can be overcome at these points, there is a danger of a minority developing within the Negro group -- a bitter and disillusioned corps of anti-social veterans.

The preceding paragrphs have presented a pessimistic outlook for the Negro veteran. Pessimistic in the sense that his rights and benefits, difficult to obtain in the first place and available only for a limited period, will not easily help him to achieve his postwar plans. His best opportunities exist in taking advantage of the educational benefits and veteran's preference in obtaining government jobs. His rights as a veteran will, as the situation now stands, be of little help to him in starting a business, farming, or finding a skilled or semi-skilled job in industry.

While the ameliorating trend toward the participation of the Negro people as first-class citizens has been given great impetus by the pressures exerted during the war, and the outlook is far brighter than it was after World War I, a long run trend will be cold comfort to the Negro veteran who must take advantage of almost all his rights within two years after discharge or the end of the war, whichever is later.

The time to assure that the Negro veteran can effectively utilize his rights is now.

-- William A. Caudill
Julius Rosenwald Fund
Chicago, Illinois

8/4/45

37- Veterans

SERVICES TO NEGRO VETERANS IN THE SOUTH

The thirteen Southern states will shortly have some 600,000 Negro veterans of World War II. They are the cream of our young Negro manhood. They are healthy; they have schooling, experience, travel, and a foundation of skill. In a few years time they will be the active leaders of the Negroes in the South. They are ambitious, mature, and reserved. They are mostly determined that early in their lives they will have the normal rights of other Americans to work, to vote, to enjoy themselves.

The next two, three, or four years are the ones in which this body of leaders -to-be will be setting their opinions. If the S outh and the Nation gives them a break, they will repay it with a full measure of responsible, orderly, civic ambition which has characterized Southern Negro leadership in the past. If they are disowned and neglected, as all too generally they are being disowned and neglected in the South today, we shall have built needlessly and extra barrier of bitterness, suspicion, and stunted ambition, the effect of which will be felt in the South for a full generation.

It is an old habit in the South when effort is asked of us to plead, "We are too poor; we are too backward; we cannot do this extra thing that is asked." On this matter of veterans, poverty has little relevance. The Federal Government stands ready to pay nearly all the freight.

The great benefit is education and training. The argument behind this benefit is that when the war took the men away it took them for just those years when most of them would have been in college or high school or learning a trade or getting started at farming for themselves. This gap Government now enables veterans to fill. For one or two years, or even longer, they are entitled to generous benefits while going to school or college or learning a trade or learning to farm too.

The other great benefit is preference for jobs. All branches and all levels of Government offer this preference. Public employment agencies boast a special service in placing veterans. Private employers, so far as I can hear, have seldom been criticised for any shortcoming in giving jobs to veterans first. Fortunately, we are still in a post-war boom that offers in most places an abundance of employment. Negroes are under the usual difficulties in getting desirable jobs and that will be discussed later.

The South has special reasons why we need to scrape from the educational benefits allowed to the veterans every possible gain. We are plunging ahead in industry. That alone calls for remaking of our habits and institutions for education. At the same time our agriculture is about to undergo

an incr se in mechanization which conservative officials think will cut from under them jobs of a million or a million and a half Southern farm breadwinners in the course of the next eight or ten years.

To meet these two great changes we have an ill-adpted educational system. Federal aid to education is called for immediately to apportion fairly the cost of schooling for Southern children. Public and private education at the college level for white Southerners is nothing to boast of, and for Negro Southerners it is far worse. But most of all we need a widespread network of good technical and trade schools. We have only the beginnings of this for white and next to nothing for Negroes.

It is here that the educational benefit for veterans fits in. Only a trickle of the veterans, Negro or white, will go into college, though as everyone knows both white and Negro colleges are already full to overflowing all over the country. It is a still smaller trickle of the Negro veterans who are going into regular high school, but scores of thousands of Negro veterans are asking for trade or technical training. The same is true of course in a greater number for the white veterans. Town after town in the South is suddenly finding itself in need of a building, teachers, and equipment for trade training in auto mechanics, cabinetmaking, brickmasonry, sheetmenal work, shoe repair, drafting, radio and electronics. Present facilities are overflowing. Inadequate equipment is being moved into bad space, and barely competent teachers are being hired to start new trade classes for veterans. This is going on in country towns as well as in cities. The veterans do not want regular highschooling; they want trade training. The reasons may be connected with reluctance to go back into classrooms filled with youngsters, or with the feeling that as they have lost years from their lives, they had best now take the shortest course to better earnings. And I am sure this is the case with many of the Negro veterans who are anxious to complete a skill they began to learn in the armed forces. This insistent demand for trade training by veterans is certain to force into being all over the South new technical schools and classes. Presumably the veterans will be through using them in another three or four years, but by then industry's call for men with technical training and agriculture's release of a million hoehands will provide students aplenty.

The present situation for Negroes is not encouraging either on the score of employment or education.

On employment, jobs are aplenty but at low pay and in unattractive work. In town after town it is being found that Negro veterans are being offered old line Negro jobs at twelve, fifteen, eighteen or twenty-odd dollars a week. A large proportion of the men can show private or army experience at work better than common labor, and they are therefore entitled to draw the twenty dollars a week readjustment allowance for fifty-two weeks. This is "rocking chair money". In some Southern places it is charged that officials of the employment service have refused to recognize claims of Negro veterans

to higher skills, and on the offer of a ditchdigging or portering job have removed the men from the Fifty-two Twenty Club. Use of the twenty dollar a week benefit at this time is very widespread. The men argue that the benefit is there to enable them to wait for an opening at their highest skill, and that they would be foolish to work at a poor job for less than or little more than the twenty dollars a week they can draw for loafing. Occasionally a canny man takes what job he can find, and says he is saving his readjustment benefit for harder times. Many officials in charge of educational or training programs will tell you frankly that they cannot get Negro veterans interested in these programs in large numbers as long as the twenty dollar benefit is still being drawn. These officials say they are waiting until the men have used up their fifty-two weeks. Then education and training will be sought.

Often this is an excuse for inaction. Other communities have demonstrated that if officials go ahead and offer training and educational benefits that are worthwhile, these opportunities will be crowded. Likewise, no tales are told of Negro veterans refusing better type and wellpaid jobs in order to continue to loaf on the rocking chair.

Negroes face other discrimination in employment from prejudice in general, from prejudice specifically applied in apprenticeship training, and from inefficient and prejudiced administration in local offices of the employment service. In addition, large areas of the agricultural South simply do not afford more than a very few jobs for whites or for colored in the new lines of work that the men want to follow.

Prejudice in general is only slightly modified by the fact that the Negroes asking for better type jobs are veterans. Some gain there is. Men are making their way into trades and shops they couldn't get into before because they are veterans. Once employed they are usually liked and they usually stay. In my observation the gain that is significant here is in comparatively new lines of work where patterns are not set. Small shops with one, two, or three employees are frequently better about using Negro veterans than big industries where racial lines are settled. The service and repair businesses are nearly everywhere affording the best field for these men.

Denial of entrance to formal apprenticeship for Negro veterans in the South is a scandal in itself. Practically speaking, the only opportunities are in those cases where strong Negro locals of craft unions exist. That generally means carpenters, plasterers, or brickmasons. A few Negro veteran apprentices can be found in such cities as Memphis, New Orleans, and Augusta. Even in those cities white veteran apprentices outnumber Negro veteran apprentices by fifty or a hundred to one. Generally, over the South Negro veterans are simply not being accepted as apprentices in electrical work, sheetmetal work, plumbing, machinists work, the building trades or other established crafts. Administrative responsibility here is divided between State Apprenticeship Training Councils legislatively established, and the Federal Apprenticeship Training Service. Neither the State Councils nor the Federal Service

will provide any figures as to Negro apprentices.

The various offices of the United States Employment Service handle matters of Negro employment in various ways. There are two patterns, both involving segregation. The usual one is either a separate building or a separate part of the main building to which special place Negroes having business with the employment service go. It will be staffed with white receptionists, white clerks and white interviewers. In some cities in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and one or two other states, the special office for Negroes is staffed with Negroes. This arrangement is everywhere statisfactory to the white officials, is considered a gain by the Negro community, and appears to be giving good service to Negro users of the office. Certainly many Negro veterans required to transact business with all-white officials are dissatisfied with the service they get.

Generally, the head officials of local USES offices will tell you that they are careful to make no distinction in race on referrals and that notices of skilled vacancies are sent to both the Negro office and the white office. Some officials will contend that qualified Negroes are regularly sent out for interview at places where skilled vacancies are known. Subordinate officials and Negro candidates for employment will give you another story. The best offices, from the point of view of finding good employment for Negroes, are undoubtedly those that use Negro officials.

It is my observation that the employment service has a lot to learn in simple matters of housekeeping. Far too many of the segregated Negro offices are in space that is inadequate or dingy or dirty. This is usually in considerable contrast to the space for white, but even that is often not much to brag about. In many Southern offices it will be found that the white quarters abound in notices of high-type jobs urgently needing to be filled. On the Negro side such notices are seldom posted and often there is not even a place for posting. The white side will have seats aplenty. The Negro side will have seats for a few. The rest stand in the room or in the hall or out by the garbage cans. White entrances are on main streets; I have found many Negro entrances from back alleys. Often the official address of the employment service used in Information Center and other directories will be the white office. A Negro who doesn't know by the grapevine where to go will suffer delay and embarrasment by appearing at the white office and being directed around to the back.

The matter of housekeeping and the important matter of fair use of Negro personnel in the office could and should still be handled while the USES is a Federal agency. If and when it is returned to the States, continuing effort will be needed to correct these abuses.

The program of GI educational benefits is not in particular good order for many veterans. It is in far from satisfactory order for the Negro veteran.

Available institutional training is almost everywhere overcrowded. In the late spring of this year a committee at Tuskegee wired out to Negro colleges and schools to get the figures. Twenty-two Negro colleges reported an enrollment of 4,235 veterans; 3,451 veterans have been denied enrollment because of lack of facilities; only 682 because of inadequate training of the veterans themselves. 304 secondary schools report an enrollment of 1,264 Negro veterans, refusal of 1,452 others because of lack of facilities or lack of previous education. A 11 but seven of the 304 schools said they did not have adequate practical industrial facilities to take care of the needs and desires of the returning veteran.

For formal academic training the possibility is that Southern colleges, white and Negro, can find ways to carry their loads. It will take expansion in plant and staff, but usually the resources can be found. On trade and technical education, although the white institutions are few and seldom good, they are sufficiently scattered to make it possible for a number of white veterans to get institutional trade training at or comparatively near their home towns. In most of the Southern states Negro veterans have a choice of only one, or possibly two, trade training schools. These will usually be at a distance, and now they are overcrowded. It is everywhere a complain that on sixty-five dollars a month, it is not easy to live away from home. I estimate that 28,000 Negro veterans are now receiving institutional training in twelve Southern states; the corresponding estimate for white veterans is 129,000.

Signs begin to appear of widespread local effort to get Negro trade training courses going. Many such courses are started to fulfill the law and enable receipt by city school systems of tuition money from veterans in training. Such manual training courses masquerading as trade training need, and doubtless in the future will get, tight inspection and rapid improvement. Despite these new courses, and they are still comparatively few and crowded, Negro veterans in the mass are not now able to get institutional trade training in the South.

Job training has its woes, but it has promises too. All over the South this program has been loosely and inadequately serviced by the state agencies that have it in charge. Many of the complaints about abuse both in rates of pay and in quality of training are true. This applies to white and Negro veterans alike. The State set the program up in haste and afforded incredibly small amounts of money for supervision and follow-up. Now that respectable loads of job trainees have been built up, the States realize that they have a bear by the tail. Some of them are begging the Federal Government for funds with which to supervise; some are finding the money by executive action. Some are hoping that the VA will do the job for them.

Whatever be the faults in general, the program has great possibilities and is particularly advantageous for Negro veterans. Most of these men have little schooling, and cannot be induced to go into institutional training. Negro veterans who find places as job trainees are a selected group. They stick on their jobs. They are there under the employer's agreement to teach them a

trade. I for one am willing to blink at the first few months of confusion in administration while these men enjoy this additional access to the better classes of work, and I do not think complaints of abuse as to the teaching of skills applies to more than at most one-fourth of the men. As to wages, I doubt if abuse is any more widespread there. In both these matters improved administration is sure to be forthcoming.

On-the-job training is by a good deal the most helpful offer to Negro veterans. It is still hard to open in many towns. This is partly because Negro veterans are still not asking for it as widely as they might, and also because as the administration of the program has been almost everywhere an exclusively white affair, on-the-job training opportunities for Negroes are simply not being sought with the diligence that would be shown if Negro officials were widely used in the program. In town after town it has been shown that where a committee of leading citizens, Negro or Negro and white, works at the problem, a large number of additional job training opportunities for Negro veterans can be found. With the rarest exceptions your white official concerned with job training will accept as refusal an employer's indication of reluctance to use Negroes. Negro officials know their way through rebuffs of this kind.

Here again statistics are lacking. Thus far in my own experience the officials of principal offices of the Veterans Administration throughout the South have refused to give any figures as to proportion of Certificates of Entitlement for on-the-job training issued to white and Negro veterans respectively. I have found no State educational agencies that would quote figures as to job trainees broken down by race. The Federal Government and the State Governments need this information as an indication of how well they are reaching Negro veterans with this basic program. So long as they refuse to give the figures, interested members of the public can only guess. My guess I make on the basis of fresh field reports from veterans traveling throughout the South in close touch with this program. On the basis of what they tell me, I would say that the total number of veterans getting the job training benefit in one form or another in twelve Southern states is 102,200, and the total number of Negroes included in this group is 7,700, whites are 94,500. Negro veterans are about one-third of all Southern veterans. Today they have less than one-twelfth of the places as job trainees.

On-the-farm training likewise offers great possibilities although the program has got off to a slow start. Negro veterans are at a disadvantage in getting the benefit of it, because for administrative reasons it has generally been limited to full owners and tenants, and a large proportion of Negro rural veterans come from families that are not land owners or renters, but are rather sharecroppers or laborers. The various State contracts with the Veterans Administration now provide the possibility of on-the-farm training for landless men, but so far the problem of a cropper or a laborer getting on-the-farm training is like the problem of getting the camel through the eye of a needle. It does happen that in this extremely decentralized program, local county officials can contrive arrangements that will answer this need, but that

is the exception. In actual numbers, perhaps 3,500 Southern Negro veterans are getting on-the-farm training; whites are about 24,200.

Here are certain recommendations for improvement of Services to Negro veterans in the South:

(1) Sharp expansion of facilities for college-level academic education. In this connection North Carolina's new plan is of great interest.

(2) The founding and concerted supervision of a widespread network of good trade and technical training schools.

(3) Improvement of the work of the Employment Service through a wider use of Negro personnel, fair referral practices, and modern standards of administrative housekeeping.

(4) The habits of the Veterans Administration in its Southern offices as to use of Negro personnel are in direct denial of standing executive orders that should control the entire Federal Government. At the very least, the Veterans Administration should promptly employ large numbers of Negro contact officers and training officers. Also, the office of each deputy administrator and each regional director should immediately take on a Negro assistant.

(5) The various State Veterans Servicing Agencies are almost without exception lily-white outfits. Further, most of them have special links with existing old-line veterans organizarions, and many local offices serve informally as recruiting places for veterans organizations. State Veterans Servicing Agencies perform a valuable function. Generally, I think in the South their local offices are willing to be helpful within limits to Negro veterans. Their work would be greatly improved as it affects Negro veterans by the employment of a fair proportion of Negro officials.

(6) Job training needs more money for supervision. On any past showing of the Veterans Administration there is little grounds for supposing that if this program were directly supervised by the VA, Negroes would be treated with much more fairness than under State administration. Whoever handles it should use adequate numbers of Negro officials. Also, it needs more related instruction. Inevitably, in its operation it becomes to some extent an engine of recruitment for new training opportunities. Thus far this job has been fairly well done for white veterans and scarcely done at all for Negro veterans. The task of recruiting training opportunities should be formalized.

That task will not be well done in the South unless Negroes are given an opportunity to put their abilities and ingenuity and loyalty into it.

(7) On-the-farm training needs speeding up, needs to be offered far more widely than it is at present and needs to be opened to much greater numbers of landless farm veterans than are getting it at present.

(8) Negro veterans need much more self-organization than has yet appeared among them. Only two or three new national veterans organizations have shown an interest in them. If the old-line organizations will open themselves to the Negro veterans on a basis that will seem fair and genuine to these men, that is quite possibly the best gain. Evidence points to progressive loosening up of the old-line organizations, but in many States and cities the World War II veterans are by no means satisfied as to the appeal of these organizations. As to what national group veterans would be best advised to join, I do not offer an opinion. It is easy to see, however, that they gain quickly from almost any form of self-organization. This gives them a body of representative negotiators, and in the present situation of veterans services in the South, these agents of Negro veterans outfits are getting substantial improvement in administration right and left.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia
July, 1946

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PROCEEDINGS

of the

INSTITUTE

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RACE RELATIONS AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

June 18-29, 1945

University of Chicago, in cooperation with

American Council on Race Relations

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MANUAL FOR OFFICIAL COMMITTEES

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON RACE RELATIONS

CHICAGO

Clearing House Release, No. 21
American Council on Race Relations

April 8, 1946

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TO Correspondents of the Clearing House:

Facts About Japanese Americans is the first in a series of fact sheets about minorities prepared by the American Council's Information Service. It has been distributed to newspaper, radio, and magazine editors throughout the country. Because it will also be useful to students, speakers, and others interested in the problems of minorities and wanting background materials in this field, we are making copies available to the general public, upon request, at 50¢ each. Supplements will be issued as changing conditions may warrant.

We call your attention also to a serious situation, recently reported by the Japanese language press: United States Attorney Charles H. Carr and others are said to be urging that if "Tokyo Rose" is to be charged with treason and tried in this country, her trial shall take place in Los Angeles.

At a time when efforts should be concentrated on gaining community acceptance for loyal citizens of Japanese American descent who are returning to their homes on the Pacific Coast, such a proposal is manifestly inflammatory; agencies and individuals concerned with the problem of race relations should do everything possible to make sure that if this trial is to be in the United States, it shall not be held in any area where Japanese Americans are newly resettling; and that a careful distinction is made between "Tokyo Rose" and the thousands of citizens and law-abiding residents of Japanese American ancestry. This trial must not be used to arouse anti-Japanese American feeling anywhere in this country.

The American Council on Race Relations has telegraphed Joseph B. Keenan, Chief Prosecutor for Japanese War Criminals, Washington, D. C., expressing its concern over this proposal. We urge you to send your messages promptly.

Mary-Jane Grunsfeld
Director, Clearing House

Enclosure
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1-American Council on Race Relations

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON RACE RELATIONS

32 WEST RANDOLPH STREET CHICAGO 1 PHONE CENTRAL 3066

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June 27, 1947

RECEIVED
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Southern Regional Council

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, NE, Rm.432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

The American Council on Race Relations has been in operation for nearly three years. During this period it has sought to be of service to your own and the hundreds of other national, regional and local organizations concerned with race relations and minority problems. Our activities were based primarily on requests from the field and on needs as pointed out to us by leaders like yourself.

We started in 1944, in a period when many new agencies were being established to deal with pressing minority problems dramatized by the war. Calls for help to the already established national organizations were heavy, and the need was felt for a new non-membership agency whose chief function would be to answer such calls and to serve as a clearing house for the entire field.

Today, most of the new organizations have established their programs and found their role. The need is no longer so much for on-the-spot field service as for a central, fact-finding and informational agency to which any organization can turn for authentic knowledge.

Alert to the changing needs in the field, the Council has reformulated its program. Because your organization has cooperated with us and evinced interest in our efforts, we want to share this program with you.

Enclosed is a copy of the Council program as recently approved by the Board of Directors. In it you will find a description of our goals and areas of interest, the kinds of services you can expect from us, and the contributions we hope to be able to make to the field.

We would like to have your comments, suggestions and criticisms. We look forward to your continuing cooperation.

Sincerely,

Louis Wirth

Louis Wirth

Enclosure
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MEMORANDUM

TO: Agencies Concerned with Race Relations and Minority Problems

FROM: American Council on Race Relations
Louis Wirth, President

SUBJECT: Program of the American Council on Race Relations

1. Background and Program

The American Council on Race Relations was established in 1944 to "bring about full democracy in race relations" through "the advancement of knowledge concerning race and race relations both by the collection and analysis of the records of interracial experience and by original research; assistance to local communities in organizing to meet their interracial problems where existing programs seem inadequate; and increasing knowledge about racial groups by popular education through the radio, the press, moving pictures and other means of mass communication."[1]

The Council further specified its objectives as seeking "to strengthen our democratic way of life by working for the extension of full rights and opportunities to those citizens now restricted through discrimination because of race, creed or national origin" to the end that there might be achieved "full participation of all citizens in all aspects of American life: equal rights and equal opportunities".

While emphasizing the magnitude and severity of the problems of discrimination to which Negroes are subjected, and thus giving special attention to "securing for this group full participation in American democracy", the Council recognized that other minority groups "required adequate attention as part of a total program in the day-to-day implementation of democratic principles."

The Council regarded itself "as an emergency movement performing special functions of giving added impetus to the general movement toward interracial cooperations", thus assuring that under its program "there will be no threat to the autonomy of existing organizations". It expressed the hope that its activities would "serve to strengthen existing agencies" and the intention to "work as closely as possible with all existing agencies".

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[1] Bylaws of the American Council on Race Relations. Subsequent quotation from statements adopted from time to time by the board of directors.

In the course of its little more than two years' existence, the Council has made significant contributions to a number of these objectives. It has been especially active in aiding local community groups and in the collection and dissemination of materials bearing upon experiences and techniques for dealing with race relations problems. The Council has not, however, carried on much research. On the other hand, in answer to requests and to fill what seemed to be urgent need, the Council has undertaken some activities not specifically encompassed by these statements of policy.

The Council has continued the search for a significant program and for the organization and resources to sustain it. Those responsible for the leadership and continuing life of the Council are willing to adapt the Council's program whenever necessary to meet changing needs and responsibilities.

Late in 1946 the Council undertook an evaluation of its program and decided upon major changes in its organization and administration. The reorganization of the Council went into effect in January 1947. The new administration of the Council was charged with the definition of a program which would encourage and facilitate improved communication and cooperation among the numerous national, regional and local agencies concerned with racial and cultural relations and minority problems, would meet the growing need for planning and common counsel, and would supply those essential services required by the action agencies to make their work more effective.

At the same time a cooperative relationship was established with the University of Chicago's program of education, advanced training for professional personnel, and fundamental research in race relations and minority problems. The University's program is designed to operate in collaboration with the other universities and research centers throughout the country in order to encourage a more integrated attack on problems of education and research in this field.

2. Objectives of the American Council on Race Relations

The problems of race relations and of minorities in the United States and in the world will continue to be with us for the foreseeable future. These problems constitute a most critical aspect of American democracy. If they are not thoroughly understood and effectively treated they will furnish a threat to our social order and an obstacle to the social progress of America. Moreover, considering the actual and potential position of leadership of this nation in the world, the failure to deal adequately with these problems on the domestic scene will undermine the symbolic value of our democratic civilization as a force in world affairs and furnish an insuperable obstacle to the building of a world community upon which the peace and eventually the survival of mankind depend.

The attack of these problems calls for the most enlightened strategy that can be brought to bear upon them. The American Council on Race Relations can, it is believed, make a significant contribution to the improvement of race relations. It is the one organization which is concerned with all of our minorities and with all of the problems which they encounter as minorities. It is concerned with the discovery of fundamental knowledge about these problems and with the funding of valuable experience gained by the numerous action agencies in the course of their work. It has assumed the responsibility of making this

authentic knowledge available to all specialized agencies in the field and to governmental bodies and policy makers whose action affects race relations. It seeks no recognition for itself but is anxious to be of service to all other agencies in the field. Its principal means for obtaining its ends is to cooperate with the principal national organizations for the purpose of securing unified approaches in matters of strategy and programs of action. It is moving in the direction where it will be more concerned with general planning than with the execution of detailed programs of action.

The Council is not and will not seek to become a mass agency in the sense of having mass membership or making mass appeals for its own support and for social action directly. It seeks to work through existing agencies and does not presume to take their place or to enter into competition with them in any of their important established functions. Continuous cordial and effective contact with the existing agencies gives the best promise for attaining better coordination of program and activities than we now have.

It is recognized, of course, that not all that can be done is being done to improve race relations. It is part of the Council's responsibility to call attention to these gaps and possibilities, to stimulate appropriate agencies to assume responsibility for these tasks and only where necessary to undertake them itself on an experimental basis until an appropriate agency can be found to undertake such responsibility.

The Council will concentrate primarily upon national agencies. In view, however, of the great number of regional, state and local official and citizens' organizations that have come into being, the Council must find an effective and economical means of servicing them. Neither the resources nor the staff now exist to service these agencies directly and through personal contacts. It is necessary, therefore, to perfect appropriate means of contact and of influence which are within the Council's potential resources.

There are many significant services which no agency can perform by itself except at great cost and considerable waste. These the Council in many cases will be in a position to perform by virtue of the fact that it does not presume to be a direct action agency and does not pre-empt the province of any existing agency. Because the Council considers the problem of race relations and minorities as a generic problem, it is in an advantageous position to serve as the neutral agency to build bridges to enable other organizations to come together into programs of common action.

The personal effort and the material resources now being devoted by many persons of good will throughout the United States in improving race relations and minority problems are stupendous. Twenty million dollars a year is probably a conservative estimate of the total money spent in this field annually. If the American Council on Race Relations can be instrumental in reducing the cost and increasing the effectiveness of this expenditure by only a small proportion, it will have justified its existence. More important than the waste of resources, however, is the prospect that through the Council the separate agencies operating in the field can find a better division of labor and a superior strategy for accomplishing their common purpose.

In the field of race relations, as in so many other fields, interest and enthusiasm often outrun authentic knowledge. Hence action programs are sometimes based upon assumptions which are questionable and implemented by techniques which, to say the least, can be improved upon. By devoting itself to the search for more reliable knowledge and the perfection of more adequate techniques, the Council can be of service to all agencies in the field and can influence public opinion and national policy.

3. Major Functions of the American Council on Race Relations

The American Council on Race Relations has developed from an emergency agency which was organized to perform an essential function in war-time, into an organization designed to meet the continuing problems of race relations and minorities by the best available means and whose program is sufficiently flexible to contribute substantially to the solution of emerging problems. The Council seeks to achieve its objectives through the following major functions:

a. Compilation of Data

It is the aim of the Council to develop into the recognized center in the country, if not in the world, where authentic information on subjects relating to race relations, in the broadest sense of that term, is collected, collated, and made accessible. To accomplish this end, the Council is undertaking a systematic search of sources of data relating to race relations and minority problems through: (1) contact with and search of publications of agencies, (2) regular correspondence with agencies and other sources of data, (3) clipping services, (4) library services.

The Council maintains continuous and effective contact with what goes on in the field in the way of action, policy making, fact finding, research and evaluation, through published literature, through fugitive materials, through regular correspondence, and through a system of voluntary reporting by means of which the agencies in the field would be induced to inform the Council of important activities and events.

b. Dissemination of Information to the Field

Having collected the data relevant to the subject of race relations and minority problems and organized them so that they will be accessible, the Council in turn makes available through effective methods of dissemination to all of the agencies in the field such important information as it has collected and collated. This involves the following operations:

(1) Regular review of events, trends, knowledge, programs, and policy developments. The Council's own publications are planned in the light of the adequacy or inadequacy -- actual or potential -- of existing organs.

(2) Special coverage of important current or impending information when and as needed, by the most expeditious means possible to make it of greatest service to the agencies in the field.

(3) Promotion and distribution of basic materials on programs of action, the results of research, and the results of pilot projects. This activity is carried on as nearly as possible through cooperation with and stimulation of existing agencies.

(4) Preparation and publication of directories of agencies in the field.

(5) Preparation and publication of manuals. The Council undertakes this activity itself only where no existing agency is in the position to do so.

(6) Development and maintenance of a roster of specialized personnel in the race relations and minority fields as an important aid to operating and research agencies on all levels.

(7) Response to requests for information on the part of individuals and unorganized groups desiring knowledge concerning any aspect of the field. When this information is not available in the Council's files, the Council serves as a referral center to other agencies; but it also uses these requests as a guide to popular demand for information and knowledge and attempts to stimulate the provision of that knowledge through appropriate channels.

c. Analysis of Programs

As a continuing feature of its work, the Council provides a systematic program description of areas of activity relevant to the race relations field and of agencies carrying on such programs. Emphases of individual programs, their regional incidence, and the existence of gaps are noted. Report on the structure of agencies carrying on such programs, on the divison of labor between agencies, methods and techniques of operation, financing, staffing, activity and results are in preparation.

d. Consultation and Advisory Services

(1) The Council undertakes as part of its responsibility the task of consultation with federal and national private agencies on their problems, programs, priorities, division of labor, organization, personnel and operations. This service must be carried on judiciously within the limits of the Council's resources. It involves close contact through correspondence and personal relations with the responsible heads of the appropriate agencies. It also involves conferences of several agencies on a specific problem of common interest.

(2) To a more limited extent, the Council offers a consultation service to regional, state, and local public and

private agencies. This service will of necessity have to be more limited because of the number of such agencies, running into the hundreds, and because of the great cost of direct personal and individual service to any considerable proportion of them. A field staff does not now exist, cannot be developed over night, and in the foreseeable future cannot be financed for direct intensive servicing of the local agencies. More economical and effective methods are being developed through publication of materials, through correspondence, and through regional conferences to bring advancing knowledge and techniques to the many groups operating in the field. The Council regards it as its responsibility to stimulate, plan, and sponsor conferences with groups of agencies covering a given subject matter and relatively broad geographic areas as needs and opportunities arise.

e. Program Development

(1) On the basis of the above activities and with the use of the resources gained through the above services and contacts, the Council attempts to formulate with the cooperation and participation of the agencies in the field and with the aid of appropriate consultants where necessary, programs in specific fields and in specific geographic areas. As a service agency to other agencies, the Council exerts every feasible effort to help existing organizations, governmental and private, to develop their programs and to accomplish their purposes more effectively.

(2) In order to make an effective contribution to the work of the operating agencies, the Council is alert to the discovery of needs in the broad field of race relations and minority problems, the definition and clarification of emerging problems, and the possibility of recommending techniques, standards, forms of organization, and priorities.

f. Inter-Agency Clearance and Service

(1) The Council regards it as its primary function to facilitate and encourage the cooperation of the agencies in the field, both public and private, for the more effective development of a general strategy in the field of race relations and minority problems. It seeks to encourage a rational division of labor and comprehensive coverage of the principal problems areas, minority groups and regions.

(2) To be effective as an inter-agency clearance and service agency, the Council maintains continuing contact on the current and impending programs of the operating agencies.

(3) The Council facilitates the cooperation between different agencies on common projects through joint or cooperative planning.

(4) With the aid of research, its own resources and consultants, the Council conducts, upon the request of the agencies concerned, surveys and evaluations of programs. It does not, however, set itself up as the independent evaluation agency in the field. If an evaluation appears appropriate in a given area or in the interest of improving general strategy, the Council serves as the agency which recruits the appropriate personnel and facilitates getting the job done.

g. Pilot Projects

(1) The Council is constantly seeking to be instrumental in discovering areas of fundamental knowledge and the development of techniques having a bearing upon race relations and minority problems which are ripe for practical application. This requires the development of a continuing broad understanding of trends in the field and intimate contact with the products of research and experimentation. The close relationship established between the Council and the University of Chicago as a center of research should prove of great value in this respect.

(2) The Council is active in the selection of strategic problems and suitable localities for the testing of methods and techniques in the race relations and minorities field in cooperation with the research resources developed at the University and with operating agencies.

(3) The Council actively participates in the installation of pilot projects. These must be operated as nearly as possible by local or national agencies to which they are of greatest concern and into whose province they most nearly fall. The Council offers its services, however, in the actual conduct of the demonstrations.

(4) The Council participates in the evaluation of the results of pilot projects so that the results attained may be generally disseminated to the field, applied as nearly as possible to related areas and thus raise the level of scientifically tested activities in the field as a whole. It is to be hoped that through such demonstration and evaluation in single instances, a sounder basis may be laid for the programs of agencies and the substantiation of scientific and tested knowledge for lay opinion, superstition and common sense. It is also expected that with controlled pilot projects greater economies will be achieved in the application of new methods and techniques to the treatment of problem situations by avoiding random, casual and unnecessarily duplicating testing projects. Such pilot projects are terminated whenever the purposes for which they were designed have been fulfilled. The Council exerts its influence so that the results are assimilated as rapidly as possible into general practice.

h. Education, Training and Research

(1) By agreement with the University of Chicago, the educational, training and research functions of the Council are concentrated in the University. The University is not merely undertaking the development of such a program in its own institution, but also, as nearly as resources and possibilities allow, is attempting to establish an institutional framework of cooperative training and research with other universities and research agencies throughout the country. In this way, it is hoped that all of the more important educational and research agencies in the country will be drawn into a more concerted program for the discovery of knowledge, for the dissemination of that knowledge, for general education and for the training of competent professional personnel.

(2) The Council, in turn, serves as an in-service training agency and a testing ground for the educational and research projects undertaken at the University and at affiliated instutions and receives the benefit of the knowledge obtained and the techniques developed.

(3) The principal objectives of the University of Chicago's program with which the Council cooperates are as follows:

(a) The infusion insofar as this is possible and desirable, of authentic knowledge concerning race relations and minority problems into the curricula of general education and adult education and the development of methods of instruction for the most effective teaching and learning insofar as this field is concerned.

(b) The development of advanced instruction designed to lead to the production of a generation of professionally competent technicians and leaders in the field of race relations and minority problems.

(c) The organization and execution of programs of research designed to develop and test significant hypotheses and theories concerning race relations and minority problems in their broadest context. It is recognized that much of our present-day practice and policy in the field of race relations and minority problems rests upon unsystematized knowledge, where there is knowledge at all, upon miscellaneous collections of empirical wisdom, and not infrequently upon untested and faulty assumptions. It is also recognized that the basic knowledge which must ultimately be built as a foundation for effective programs of action is derived from many sources, from a variety of disciplines, including anthropology, psychology, sociology, economics, political science, law, education and social work, among others. The program of education, training and research, therefore, must of necessity be an interdepartmental program and must draw upon all of the scientific and scholarly resources that are available.

One of the primary aims of the program of research, aside from the establishment of a sound theory and the testing of crucial hypotheses, is the discovery of emerging problems before they are commonly recognized and understood so that the problems which can be anticipated can be analyzed before they become acute, and the results of such analyses called to the attention of appropriate agencies with a view of devising ways and means of meeting them in a rational manner. It is hoped that such effort will not only avoid hysterical action which may be detrimental to all concerned but will also lead to the formulation of well-conceived programs in place of improvised action.

(d) The University, with associated research institutions, should also play an important role through its participation in the establishment and evaluation of the results of pilot projects and demonstration enterprises.

(e) It is also expected that the University, through its educational and other resources, will be instrumental in the development of superior products insofar as manuals and other publications are concerned. The Council expects to aid in the dissemination of such products of research and scholarship and in guiding their use by action agencies.

4. Major Areas of Operation

The major functions of the American Council on Race Relations described above should be understood as applying to a variety of problems. Not all of these problem areas can be anticipated. Their importance may shift from time to time as conditions in the country and in the world may change. The central function of the American Council on Race Relations is to promote the integration of minorities into every phase of life.

For the present, a number of such areas of practical importance confront us to which special attention must be given. These are: (a) housing, (b) employment, (c) education, (d) religion, (e) health, welfare, recreation and community organization, (f) legislation, administration and public policy, (g) public opinion and mass communication.

For the foreseeable future these constitute the important substantive areas to which the major activities of the Council must be devoted. It is possible at this time only to indicate representative tasks which confront race relations agencies, and therefore the Council, in each of these problem areas.

a. Housing

Unequal opportunities, discrimination and segregation in housing represents one of the major problem areas to the solution of which a great deal of public and private effort is now being devoted. This involves both public policy and private attitudes and practices.

The problem of restrictive covenants and the methods of meeting this problem, especially through the courts, has become acute. It

is one of the functions of the Council to aid in the development of a model brief in which the scientific evidence, where now available and obtainable, can be brought to bear upon judicial decisions.

Similarly, in the field of housing, public policy expressed through the action of federal, state and local agencies significantly affects the status of racial and cultural minorities. The Council is undertaking to market authentic data which can be used to affect the policy of these agencies and the action of the citizenry. The Council may also be instrumental in affecting the action of investors, property owners, tenants and members of communities to influence private action in this field.

It is particularly important that reliable knowledge be obtained on the methods for avoiding or overcoming friction and tension. To this end, it is desired that the experience available in many parts of the country be analyzed so as to distill the knowledge gained for guidance toward wiser action in other cases. It is also important that cases of successful integration of minorities in respect to housing be scrutinized, evaluated and disseminated.

It is recognized that housing is merely one phase of community life and is interrelated with problems of social organization, economic and political life, and community planning. The Council is in cooperation with other agencies, and especially the specialized agencies in the field, is therefore, undertaking the following tasks:

> A clear definition of the nature of the housing problem insofar as it affects minorities; discover and maintain contact with the leading sources of information, maintain contact with the operating agencies and the technical personnel in the field; advise the operating agencies on programs, organization and personnel; foster inter-agency cooperation on policy, strategy and procedure; discover gaps in existing programs and call attention to emerging needs; discover gaps and deficiencies in knowledge and stimulate studies to improve that knowledge; promote staff conferences of technicians and policy makers; upon request of agencies, participate in the evaluation of programs; discover the feasibility and significance of pilot projects and stimulate and facilitate the conduct of such demonstrations; evaluate the demonstrations and publish and disseminate the authentic knowledge based upon these and other sources; work toward a wiser general strategy and more enlightened public policy.

b. <u>Employment</u>

The integration of minorities into the economic structure of America is unquestionably one of the chief subject matter areas with which race relations organizations will be concerned for some time

to come. This will be particularly true in the event of a contracting economy. It is therefore one of the on-going subject matter interests of the Council to guide policies and programs and to analyze achievements and failures in public and private employment insofar as it concerns the integration of minorities. This involves contact with unions, industry and business, as well as governmental agencies.

In the case of employment, as in the case of housing, the Council must obviously work in close cooperation with existing agencies in the field to the end that a national strategy may be attained which gives the greatest promise of remedying inequalities of opportunity.

c. Education

In the field of education, as in the two fields already mentioned, the Council is concerned with effective measures leading to the full integration of minorities. This involves both public and private educational institutions at all levels and in all parts of the country.

d. Religion

Notable progress has been made in recent months in calling attention of the American public to the existence of discrimination and segregation in churches and religious institutions. Because of the likelihood that the creeds of the religious denominations themselves may serve as an instrument in promoting the integration of minorities, no more promising area now exists in America for creating a force which will indirectly influence the whole American race relations scene. For this reason the Council is undertaking such collaborative action with other agencies as is conducive to the achievement of the Council's aim.

e. Health, Welfare, Recreation and Community Organization

Although the problems in the field of health, welfare, recreation and community organization are sufficiently akin to the problems of housing, employment and education as to call for essentially the same techniques, it should nevertheless be recognized that technical problems exist and technical knowledge is necessary in these fields to call for a specialized program of action. The Council is therefore cooperating with agencies in these fields for the fuller integration of minority groups and for the minimization of differential opportunities and services.

f. Legislation, Administration and Public Policy

This area of operation is not to be confused with the use of legislation as a means for reducing racial and cultural inequalities and discrimination applicable to all aspects of life. Rather, it should be noted that we are concerned here with legislation, administration and public policy directly affecting the status of

minorities, such as civil rights legislation, fair employment practices laws, the Human Rights Bill on an international scale, and related measures. With reference to these activities, the Council is attempting to become a stimulating, cooperating, and participating agency with the other leading agencies in the field and with such broad organized bodies of the citizenry as are concerned with them. In the case of administration and public policy, the Council is similarly concerned with such measures as executive orders, personnel practices, interpretations of the law by the courts and officials and with the expression of collective attitudes in public action.

g. Public Opinion and Mass Communication

Just as in the past the Council has undertaken a program designed to affect such specialists as policemen and public administrators, so it appears significant, in view of the importance of the mass communication agencies, that the Council attempt to bring to them such stimulation, guidance and facilities for developing a superior strategy as will make these agencies a force for the achievement of a more democratic America. To this end, the Council cooperates with and brings such services as it can to journalists, radio policy makers and technicians, the motion picture industry and agencies attempting through any mass instrumentality, to affect mass attitudes and mass behavior, the authentic knowledge which derives from research, tested experience and systematized theory. The Council does not itself intend to become a public relations agency, but rather to keep abreast of the problems in this field and through the same measures found useful in other areas of work bring its resources and influence to bear upon the policy and operations of the organizations and institutions that make up the opinion forming industry.

5. Organization

In order to carry out its objectives, the structure of the American Council on Race Relations obviously had to undergo significant changes. Among these are:

a. The abolition of the present Clearing House, Community Services and Information Service divisions.

b. The liquidation, as speedily as possible within the limitations of present urgent commitments, of field services to local communities and groups.

c. The establishment of closer working relations with national agencies in the field to the end that a common strategy may emerge, that the crucial issues will be adequately dealt with, and that the Council's role as a service agency to other agencies in the field, rather than as a direct action agency, become effective at the earliest possible moment.

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HUMAN RIGHTS—OUR FIRST GOAL

AMERICAN COUNCIL
Report
ON RACE RELATIONS

JANUARY, 1948 VOL. 2, NO. 8

PUBLIC POLICY

OYAMA ALIEN LAND LAW CASE

The Supreme Court by a vote of six to three prevented California from barring ownership of land by Fred Oyama, a minor American citizen, whose Japanese father, Kajiro Oyama, paid the purchase price for the tracts. The Supreme Court refused to declare the California Alien Land Law unconstitutional, even though four justices insisted it should be.

Kajiro Oyama in behalf of his 19 year old son, Fred, challenged the validity of the state statute. He sued after California seized two small parcels in San Diego, bought when Fred was respectively six and nine years old. Oyama who is not eligible for naturalization made the purchase as Fred's guardian.

Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson wrote the majority opinion, from which Justices Stanley Reed, Harold H. Burton and Robert H. Jackson dissented. All three justices who dissented said the judgment against Oyama should not be upset unless the court proposed to declare the Land Law unconstitutional. The four jurists concurring with the result announced by Justice Vinson all held that the California Land laws should be invalidated as violative of the Constitution.

In seizing the land, California held that Kajiro Oyama had bought the land in his son's name as "subterfuge", and actually wanted to possess it himself. Chief Justice Vinson, held that there had been discrimination against Fred Oyama. He was "saddled with onerous burden of proof which need not be borne by California children generally," the Chief Justice stated. "In short," he continued, "Fred Oyama lost his gift, irretrievably and without compensation, solely because of the extraordinary obstacles which California set before him.

"The only basis for this discrimination against an American citizen, moreover, was the fact that his father was Japanese and not American, Russian, Chinese or English."

A WORLD BILL OF RIGHTS

"When are rights rights and what is the use of declaring them?" asks Charles E. Merriam in his recent Walgreen lecture on "A World Bill Of Rights" printed in the Social Service Review, December, 1947. His answer is pertinent to consideration of "To Secure These Rights" and to current discussion about the implementation of the Report.

"Ideals themselves are realities of the most real sort. The rights of man provide the domain of faith and hope in the government, the court of appeal which is never closed, the law beyond the law and beyond the jurists, the lawmakers, the managers, the adjudicators, and the effectuators. . . .

"If men had not believed that there was right beyond the lash and beyond the bayonet and beyond starvation, where would the world be today . . .

"The basic human right, common to all humanity, is the right to live, the right to the fullest and finest development of the potentialities of the human personality in the framework of the common good. This is the root right, from which all others stem. . . .

"On this basic right of life is built a long series of guaranties, protections, and safeguards, such as human equality as a prerequisite of a system of justice; respect for the human personality; equality of treatment without regard to race, creed, or sex; freedom of religion; freedom of the press; freedom of association; and a long and changing series of conditions under which life may be enriched. . . .

"If we aim at peace, security, prosperity, progress, the growth of the human personality — 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness' in our own phase—we must not stutter or stammer over the word 'rights' or hesitate to speak boldly and firmly now. We must use the symbols as well as the law of human hopes and aspirations, not the cautious and elaborate language of anxiety and fear of the unknown."

President Truman in his message on the State of the Union January 6th stated "Our first goal is to secure fully the essential human rights of our citizens. The United States has always had a deep concern for human rights . . . Today, however, some of our citizens are still denied equal opportunity for: education, jobs and economic advancement, expression of their views at the polls, and protection under our laws." He described discrimination as "utterly contrary to American ideals of democracy", and indicated that he will send to Congress a special message on the "important subject" of the recommendations of the Committee on Civil Rights.

The message included specific recommendations in areas which are of pressing concern to all minority groups:

Health

". . . a comprehensive insurance system to protect all our people equally against insecurity and ill-health."

Education

"If there are educational inadequacies in any state, the whole nation suffers. The federal government has a responsibility for providing financial aid."

Housing

"Within the next decade we must see that every American family has a decent home" by means of a long range housing program, public and private, and extended rent control.

Employment

Lift the minimum wage to 75c per hour, extend Social Security.

Public Policy

". . . assure the fullest possible civil rights to the people of our territories and possessions" and admit Alaska and Hawaii to statehood.

Introducing these specific programs, Mr. Truman described the source of our strength as a nation as spiritual. "For we are a people with a faith. We believe in the dignity of man . . . We seek answers which will embody the moral and spiritual elements of tolerance, unselfishness and brotherhood upon which true freedom and opportunity must rest."

(Con't from page 1)

Public Policy

MR. JUSTICE WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS

Mr. Justice William O. Douglas of the Supreme Court of the United States addressed the Altgeld Centenary Banquet in Chicago December 30th, describing John Peter Altgeld as "probably unknown to most Americans" but an inspiring figure because of the "character of his advocacy" in pleading the cause of mankind.

"We will be wise if we carry that philosophy into the world problems which confront us today . . . The victims of war in Europe and Asia need and ask our aid. But these people must not be treated as if they can be purchased with the dollar . . . We must make sure they know that our desire is not to make them satellites but to meet them as equals in a world where standards of decency and justice prevail."

On the domestic scene "courage and steadfastness of purpose are needed for protection of the civil liberties of our people. We are apt to leave that task to the faraway court in the state or national capital . . . A more accurate measure of the vitality of our Bill of Rights is not in the sporadic rulings of our highest tribunals but in the day to day attitudes of the lower courts . . . The executive and legislative branches of government also have responsibilities for enforcement," voting booths, habits of the police, city ordinances,—"these are all indices of the vitality of the Bill of Rights in the life of the community. So is the attitude of the community. For an indifferent community, like a misguided one, will surely breed disrespect for the standards embodied in The Bill of Rights . . .

"Yes, it takes courage to stand between an unpopular minority and the community . . . The lawyer may feel uneasy . . . the editor may be tempted . . . Even the clergyman may be under pressure . . . but those who are devoted to the democratic ideal . . . will take the direct and daring course once they are sure of their facts and know they are doing right."

Douglas offered an indirect challenge to his audience to go home and implement the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights:

"A people indifferent to their civil liberties do not deserve to keep them . . . a people who proclaim their civil liberties but extend them only to preferred groups start down the path to totalitarianism . . . To allow that to happen is to lose by default . . . But there will be no failure if we adhere steadfastly to our faith. For the goal of people of all races is toward a system which respects their dignity . . . "

COMMERCIAL FISHING

The Japanese American Citizens League is appealing the case of Torao Takahashi, Petitioner, vs Fish and Game Commission, Lee F. Payne, as Chairman Thereof, et al to the United States Supreme Court. The arguments of the JACL are that the California law which prevents "aliens ineligible to citizenship" from receiving licenses to engage in commercial fishing is unconstitutional in that it deprives a person of the right to earn his living and of the equal protection of the laws; because the law is aimed at Japanese aliens; because commercial fishing on the high seas is a matter for national legislation and treaty arrangements rather than one for state control.

The JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee is soliciting the aid of the Justice Department in the legal fight and is attempting to get the Attorney General to file a "friend of the court" brief in the case.

PUBLIC CARRIERS IN VIRGINIA

Stating that Congress had consistently refused to enact legislation which would ban segregation, Federal Judge John Paul in Roanoke, Virginia, ruled the first week in January that a public carrier has the right to establish its own rules for separate seating where separation is in line with local custom. The case, brought by a Negro minister against the Atlantic Greyhound Corporation, followed the recent decision declaring unconstitutional a Virginia statute covering segregation in public carriers.

COMMUNITY

DETROIT

The Interracial Committee of the City of Detroit is preparing a comprehensive report on restrictive practices in housing in Detroit in order to be ready to give the entire community the complete facts by the time the U.S. Supreme Court Restrictive Covenant Decisions are announced. The report will present basic source material which can be used in community interpretation and in the promotion of action programs that will result in the availability of more housing that is non-restricted.

Detroit and many other communities are preparing to use the general interest in the covenant cases to publicize their meaning, and gain new support for public and private action agencies. Whatever the court's decisions, the position of minorities will be more fully protected where the facts are known and objective analysis is encouraged.

LEGISLATION

NATURALIZATION AND IMMIGRATION

Congressman Walter H. Judd, Minnesota, in introducing H. R. 4824 on December 19, 1947 stated, "I believe we can greatly serve American interests by removing the stigma contained in our exclusion laws. We have done this for the Chinese, the Filipinos and the people of India. There is but a short distance to go to complete the task once and for all . . . The essential thing is that we perform as early as possible this act of justice and wisdom."

The Judd Bill (referred to Committee on the Judiciary) would amend the Nationality Act of 1940 to read that, "The right to become a naturalized citizen of the United States shall not be denied or abridged because of race"; and it would amend the Immigration Act of 1924 to extend the quota law so that "no decent person should be excluded from its application solely on the basis of his race or ancestry".

The Bill would remove certain arbitrary discrimination, "and yet admit per year only a few hundred more persons of Asiatic ancestry who are presently ineligible".

While the actual numbers of persons affected in Immigration would be small, the number affected in naturalization would be relatively large; the basic issue is, however, not one of numbers but one of removing basic inequalities from our statutes.

CURRENT LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS IN PROSPECT IN 1948

Listed below are the legislatures which will meet in regular session in 1948 according to The Council of State Governments:

Days on which sessions convene during 1948

California	March 8
Kentucky	January 6
Louisiana	May 10
Massachusetts	January 7
Mississippi	January 6
*Missouri	January 7
New Jersey	January 13
New York	January 7
Rhode Island	January 6
South Carolina	January 13
Virginia	January 14

Special Sessions

Arizona	January 5

*In regular 1947 session.

EDUCATION

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

The first three volumes of the Report of the President's Commission on Higher Education have been presented to the President and three volumes are in process.

Volume 1, "Establishing the Goals", concludes that "America's strength at home and abroad in the years ahead will be determined in large measure by the quality and the effectiveness of the education it provides for its citizens".

Volume 2, "Equalizing and Expanding Individual Opportunity", urges legislation embodied in Fair Educational Practices Acts in preference to reliance upon voluntary action by individual schools and colleges. The Commission finds that discrimination in admission policies has been aggravated in recent years, and has excluded many qualified Negro, Jewish, Catholic, Oriental and other applicants from educational institutions in all parts of the nation. It recommends legislation that will require fair admission policies in all public and private schools.

Volume 3, "Organizing Higher Education", appraises organizational problems and makes specific recommendations which include a series of two-year community colleges throughout the country to provide free education.

Volume 4, "Staffing Higher Education".

Volume 5, "Financing Higher Education".

Volume 6, "Resource Data".

OKLAHOMA

The U. S. Supreme Court, January 12th, (in a unanimous order rested on the Missouri Law School decision) stated that Oklahoma must afford immediate legal education to an eligible Negro woman and "provide it as soon as it does for applicants of any other group. The petitioner is entitled to secure legal education afforded by a state institution. To this time, it has been denied her although during the same period many white applicants have been afforded legal education by the state. The state must provide it for her in conformity with the equal-protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment and provide it as soon as it does for applicants of any other group." The Court did not specify how Oklahoma must meet the requirements but during the arguments Justice Felix Frankfurter asked a number of questions about possible methods of immediate compliance: could Miss Sipuel be admitted to the university law school; a separate class be established in that school; could she be admitted temporarily pending establishment of a law school at Langston; or could Langston quickly set up a law school. The Oklahoma attorneys indicated regents had power to apply any of these methods.

When Justice Robert H. Jackson remarked that a law school for one student would provide only a limited law education, he indirectly commented upon the unavoidable inequities in many "equal but separate" educational plans.

NEW YORK

The Temporary Commission on the Need for a State University announced, January 12th, unanimous agreement on two important recommendations to Governor Dewey and the N. Y. Legislature: (1) the establishment of a state university consisting of community colleges in various parts of the state, medical centers and other professional schools; and (2) legislation outlawing racial and religious discrimination in admissions to private colleges and professional schools located within the state.

RESEARCH

An inventory of current research projects in the field of race relations and minority group problems has been initiated by the Committee on Education, Training and Research at the University of Chicago in cooperation with the American Council on Race Relations. The purpose of this inventory is to make readily available an up-to-date record of research in this field. It will provide facts about research projects in, or closely related to, race relations which have been initiated or completed since January 1, 1946. Under the present plans, questionnaires are being sent to all agencies and persons engaged in research in this field.

RELIGION

VIRGINIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

A proposal for concerted action in Virginia to end inequalities based on race, creed or color was adopted at the December meeting of the department of interracial cooperation of the Virginia Council of Churches. Citing the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, the council declared that "substantial advances have been made in recent years in the area of race relations" and expressed the hope that church, ministerial and lay organizations would use the report as a special project for study and action.

WELFARE

SOCIAL SECURITY

Among federal agencies who prepared information for the President's Committee on Civil Rights was the Federal Security Agency which published in the November issue of the Social Security Bulletin an article "Equality of Rights to Social Security" based on its statement to the committee.

"Since Negroes are heavily represented in agriculture and in domestic service, the limitations in the coverage of the insurance program bear on them with special severity. Relatively fewer Negro workers are insured against the risks of old age, death of the family earner, and unemployment; relatively fewer aged and unemployed Negroes or survivor families of Negroes are in receipt of benefits. One in every 10 Americans is a Negro, but Negroes constitute only 6 in every 100 workers who are fully insured under old-age and survivors insurance and only 6 in every 100 beneficiaries. The remedy, in the opinion of the Social Security Administration, is congressional action to extend coverage to the occupational groups now outside both the insurance programs . . .

"The inequalities in treatment that arise in public assistance are of a somewhat different character. They relate largely to differences among the States and counties in tax resources, in willingness to finance specific programs, and in the elements that are considered in the determination of eligibility . . .

> "Federal funds for public assistance would not be available to States whose plans provided for discrimination on the basis of race, color, or creed . . .
>
> "In November 1944 the regulations governing the administration of the crippled children's program were amended to make it mandatory that an approved plan 'provide that diagnostic services will be made available . . . to crippled children without restrictions as to race, color, creed, economic status, legal residence' . . .
>
> "The experience under all the social security programs emphasizes the importance of positive measures directed toward equality of opportunity and equality of access to needed services."

HOUSING

RACE RELATIONS ADVISORS

The Housing and Home Finance Agency submitted a detailed statement of policy and operation to the Committee on Civil Rights describing the function of Racial Relations Advisors, and quoting from memoranda and correspondence on the subject of due consideration to minority needs.

Examples:

"Our purpose is to provide proper housing for all groups. It is a problem that must be attacked vigorously and by actively seeking the cooperation of realtors, builders and lenders."

"*Planning with* rather than *planning for* such groups (minority) became the prevailing approach."

"The determination by local housing authorities of racial occupancy patterns in public housing projects has been reinforced by the growing trend to decentralization in administration of public programs and limitation of mandatory controls to compliance with statutory requirement."

It concluded that administrative policies would be strengthened by legislative support requiring that

"all elements of the population have opportunity to share equitably in the benefits of housing programs in which public funds and powers are utilized . . ."

ADMINISTRATION

WISCONSIN

The Governor's Commission on Human Rights, created by the 1947 legislature, has established eight committees: Executive, Finance, Publicity, Intercultural Education and

Committee on Affiliated Groups (elective officers and state agencies) to implement a program of anti-discrimination education.

Committee on Inter-racial and Interfaith Activities to cooperate with all other organizations of this nature,

Committee on Civil Liberties to examine literature and incidents of "hate tension", and

Committee to Survey Wisconsin Laws to determine if they adequately safeguard the individual's right to equal treatment irrespective of religion, race or national origin.

The Commission has directed its executive committee to refer violations of Wisconsin Civil Rights Laws to the attorney general and to county district attorneys for prosecution. In this regard a number of alleged violations have been mentioned to the Commission, including statements that a number of Wisconsin resorts violate the law by policies of restrictive clientele.

ACRR PUBLICATIONS

For $5.00 per year, any individual or agency will receive all publications issued by the American Council on Race Relations during the course of the year. Included is REPORT, the ACRR monthly newsletter.

EMPLOYMENT

NATIONAL COMMISSION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT

President Truman's budget recommendations sent to Congress January 12th include a million dollars for a national commission "to establish a Federal program for the elimination of discriminatory employment practices based on race, religion, color or national ancestry".

The proposed commission would serve purposes comparable to those of the Fair Employment Practices Committee set up on a temporary basis during the war, and are in line with the recommendation of the Committee on Civil Rights that the Federal and state governments pass fair employment practices acts and to establish Commissions for their administration and enforcement.

CIO CIVIL RIGHTS CONFERENCE

The first national CIO Civil Rights Conference is announced to be held in Cleveland, February 19-20. CIO President Philip Murray and Secretary James B. Carey expect 500 union leaders to meet to plan methods to "back up the recommendations of the President's Commission on Civil Rights and improve the work of CIO unions against discrimination".

HEALTH

NURSES' ASSOCIATIONS—MISS. AND W. VA.

The state nurses' associations of Mississippi and West Virginia are now open to all qualified nurses regardless of race. Tennessee, Oklahoma and Kentucky opened their membership earlier in 1947.

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CIVIL RIGHTS IN PARTY PLATFORMS

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EDUCATION

RESEARCH

As reported in the January, 1948 issue of REPORT the purpose of the Inventory of research in racial and cultural relations initiated by the Committee on Education, Training and Research at the University of Chicago in cooperation with the American Council on Race Relations is to provide information on current research which will be of value to persons and agencies engaged in research and action programs in this field.

The Inventory is being conducted by means of a questionnaire which to date has been mailed to over 250 agencies, including institutions of higher learning, research centers, and organizations concerned with the problems of racial and cultural relations. They were asked to describe their research projects initiated or completed since January 1, 1946.

Since March, 1947, when the Inventory was initiated, 147 agencies have responded. A total of 135 projects was reported by 75 agencies. Of the total number of projects 85 were carried on by colleges and universities.

BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY

Dr. Abram L. Sachar, first President of Brandeis University, has stated that the new Jewish-sponsored secular school of higher learning at Waltham, Massachusetts will open on October 11 with an enrollment of 135 students.

Dr. Sachar told a press conference that he hopes that close "personal relationships" between undergraduates and professors will "develop almost into a tutorial system". "This will be achieved", he added, "by keeping a numerical faculty-student ratio of ten or twelve to one, while the residence of faculty members will be located near student dormitories".

TEXAS

Segregation of Mexican American pupils in Texas schools except in the first grade was held unconstitutional in a ruling handed down by the United States District Court Judge, Ben Rice, in Austin on June 15. Children of Mexican descent can be segregated from Anglo Americans in the first grade only when they are not familiar with the English language, for classroom purposes only.

The suit was brought last November on grounds that segregation of school children of Mexican descent "deprives them of the equal protection of the laws and of liberty and property without due process of law in protection of the Fourteenth Amendment". The final judgment was in the form of an agreed decree; there can be no appeal from it to higher courts. The judgment does not affect segregation of Negro pupils.

Judge Rice further held that schools in which first grade pupils are segregated must be on the same campus as those for Anglo Americans of the same grade.

Mexican Americans "can be separated only after they are given scientific and standardized tests which show they do not possess a sufficient familiarity with the English language to understand classroom instruction in first grade subject matters", the court held. The same tests must be given to Anglo American pupils.

The judgment was entered in a suit brought by 22 pupils in four Central Texas school districts through their parents. The suit was against the districts, the State Board of Education and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The judgment also specified that if any school district, in obedience to the decree, found it necessary to move school buildings or erect new ones to conform to the ruling, it be given a reasonable time, but in no event beyond September 1, 1949.

We are presenting excerpts on civil rights taken from the texts of the platforms adopted by the Democratic and Republican parties.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY PLATFORM:

The Democratic party is responsible for the great civil rights gains made in recent years in eliminating unfair and illegal discrimination based on race, creed or color.

The Democratic party commits itself to continuing its efforts to eradicate all racial, religious and economic discrimination.

We again state our belief that racial and religious minorities must have the right to live, the right to work, the right to vote, the full and equal protection of the laws, on a basis of equality with all citizens as guaranteed by the Constitution.

We highly commend President Harry Truman for his courageous stand on the issue of civil rights.

We call upon the Congress to support our President in guaranteeing these basic and fundamental rights: (1) the right of full and equal political participation, (2) the right to equal opportunity of employment, (3) the right of security of person, (4) and the right of equal treatment in the service and defense of our nation.

We pledge ourselves to legislation to admit a minimum of 400,000 displaced persons found eligible for United States citizenship without discrimination as to race or religion. We condemn the undemocratic action of the Republican Eightieth Congress in passing an inadequate and bigoted bill for this purpose, which law imposes un-American restrictions based on race and religion upon such admissions. . . .

* * *

In his acceptance speech for the nomination of president, President Truman announced that he is calling Congress into special session on July 26 to act upon vitally needed measures such as aid to education; a national health program; civil rights legislation; an increase in the minimum wage; an extension of social security coverage and increased benefits; and funds for projects needed to provide public power and cheap electricity.

REPUBLICAN PARTY PLATFORM:

Constant and effective insistence on the personal dignity of the individual and his right to complete justice without regard to race, creed or color, is a fundamental American principle.

(over)

We aim always to unite and to strengthen; never to weaken or divide. In such a brotherhood will we Americans get results. Thus we will overcome all obstacles. . . .

Lynching, or any other form of mob violence anywhere, is a disgrace to any civilized State and we favor the prompt enactment of legislation to end this infamy.

One of the basic principles of this Republic is the equality of all individuals in their right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. This principle is enunciated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Constitution of the United States; it was vindicated on the field of battle and became the cornerstone of this Republic. This right of equal opportunity to work and to advance in life should never be limited on any individual because of race, religion, color, or country of origin. We favor the enactment and just enforcement of such Federal legislation as may be necessary to maintain this right at all times in every part of this Republic.

We favor the abolition of the poll tax as a requisite to voting.

We are opposed to the idea of racial segregation in the Armed Services of the United States. . . .

We favor equality of educational opportunity for all and the promotion of education and educational facilities. . . .

We favor self-government for the residents of the Nation's Capital. . . .

PUBLIC POLICY

ARIZONA

The right to vote for Indians residing in reservations in Arizona was placed before the State Supreme Court upon conclusion of oral arguments.

Arizona Congressman, Richard F. Harless, who initiated the legal action some time ago when he filed suit in Maricopa County Superior Court on behalf of two Fort McDowell reservation Indians argued in favor of the voting privilege for Indians.

The case was brought before the high court on appeal from a superior court order dismissing the action.

The State's position is that the reservation Indians are not entitled to ballot because they are wards of the federal government.

Harless stated that the Nationality Act passed by Congress in 1924 granted Indians full citizenship. He further argued that there is no Arizona constitutional provision against Indians voting. "There is", he said, "merely a statutory definition of what constitutes guardianship".

HEALTH

AMERICAN NURSES' ASSOCIATION

At the biennial convention of the American Nurses Association held in Chicago, it was voted by the House of Delegates of the ANA that Negro nurses throughout the country be admitted to the ANA. Approximately 300 qualified Negro nurses in the South have been denied membership in the past because of State bans. In these Southern States Negro nurses are not permitted to join district associations thus disqualifying them for State and national associations. Membership in district and State groups automatically entitled a nurse to membership in ANA.

Nurses may now join directly where they have been denied membership in local groups. Out of the 10,000 who attended the convention, about 200 were Negro nurses.

The resolution was an outgrowth of the 1946 biennial meeting when all State groups were notified that in the case of Negro nurses to whom Southern State associations refuse membership, definite action to achieve this end would be taken in this convention.

According to rules of the national group, only nurses who are members of State groups could qualify for membership. This blocked Negro nurses except in Northern States. It also prevented them from securing jobs which required ANA membership. All states except eight have admitted Negroes. These eight refused to do so and ANA passed a resolution which admits nurses to the national body regardless of what the States do.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

The American Medical Association refused to change its constitution by which county medical associations throughout the country exclude Negro physicians from membership.

Ignoring a resolution sponsored by the New York State delegation (See June REPORT) which sought to eliminate the barriers against Negro physicians that exist in 17 states and the District of Columbia, the House of Delegates of the AMA accepted unanimously a counter-resolution proposed by the Georgia delegation designed to strengthen the right of the county associations to limit membership.

As recommended by the Georgia delegation, membership in the AMA would be open to only those qualified physicans who are active members in their constituent organizations "as determined by their constituent association". Prior to adopting this change in the constitution of the AMA no mention was made of the rights to be enjoyed in the selection of members by the association that make up the national body.

Exclusion from membership in the AMA automatically prevents a doctor from being certified as a specialist by the various national certifying boards.

HOUSING

POPULATION AND HOUSING

In a study recently completed by the Housing and Home Finance Agency entitled "Housing of the Nonwhite Population, 1940 to 1947", statistics indicate that the nonwhite population increased faster between 1940 and 1947 than the number of dwelling units it occupied. This was true in urban areas (nonfarm) where the nonwhite population rose by a third and the number of dwelling units for nonwhites increased only a fourth. The result has been more doubling up and less space per person among the nonwhite population during this period. (Negroes constitute the bulk of the nonwhite population.)

In certain respects, the study reports, the housing situation for nonwhites showed improvement. The nonwhite population showed a greater proportionate increase in home ownership, reflecting in part improved incomes, and the relative condition of housing occupied by nonwhites showed proportionately greater improvement than that for whites.

Even with this improvement, however, the report shows that nonwhites are still below the level of whites, both in the quality of housing they live in and in the amount of space they occupy per person.

"Although the housing conditions of the nonwhite population have improved in several respects since 1940", Administrator Raymond M. Foley of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, states in the foreword of the report, "we must realize that the job of housing the nonwhite population is far from finished. But to do that job it is necessary to know what has occurred among the nonwhite population during the seven turbulent years since 1940—which is what this study attempts to do".

LEGISLATION

EVACUATION CLAIMS BILL

H. R. 3999, the Evacuation Claims Bill, was signed by the President which gives the Justice Department authority to adjudicate claims of business and property losses sustained by persons of Japanese ancestry as a direct result of the evacuation for losses up to $2,500. Larger claims must be satisfied through private bills which are subject to the approval of Congress.

The Senate made thirteen changes in the wording of the bill, of which the most important is the addition of a provision that no claims will be considered regarding the loss of anticipated profits or anticipated earnings.

Congressional observers noted that the evacuee claims bill was the only part of President Truman's civil rights program to be approved by both houses of Congress.

Credit for the passage of Bills H. R. 3999 and H. R. 3566, the Deportation Stay measure, goes to the work of the Japanese American Citizens League's Anti-Discrimination Committee.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

BIRMINGHAM

A new branch of the National Urban League has been recently formed in Birmingham, Alabama. Dr. Henry M. Edmonds is Chairman of the group. Dr. W. A. Bell is Vice-Chairman; C. W. Lee, Treasurer, and Robert Durr, Secretary.

The League's program of action includes the following aims:

1. Equality of economic opportunity.
2. Slum clearance and low cost housing through cooperation of public agencies, real estate interests and tenant groups.
3. Stimulate and organize vocational training and guidance for Negroes.
4. Investigate conditions under which Negroes labor and live; work with local organizations for special improvements.
5. Work for more efficient use of facilities and services in education, recreation and health to combat effects of population growth and congestion in Negro neighborhoods.

In order to improve industrial relations the League aims to work with management to seek satisfactory employment experience with Negroes. It also proposes to work with labor leaders toward improved relationships between Negroes and whites and among Negroes themselves to assure understanding of their responsibilities as employees.

EMPLOYMENT

NEW YORK AND MASSACHUSETTS

The joint action of the Massachusetts Fair Employment Practice Commission and the New York State Commission Against Discrimination, with the cooperation of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, has resulted in changes in personnel practices on the railroad's dining and grill cars.

In 1947 complaints were filed in New York and Massachusetts which charged that the then existing policy of the railroad in hiring only white persons as stewards and grill car employees violated the Massachusetts and New York anti-discrimination statutes.

The complaints further charged that the overall hiring policy of the railroad in all categories of employment, including clerical, administrative, maintenance and operation, skilled and unskilled, was discriminatory toward Negroes.

After investigation and conferences between representatives of the New Haven Railroad and members of the Massachusetts FEPC and New York SCAD an understanding was reached.

As a result, crew personnel in the dining services will be selected and allowed to exercise their seniority rights in accordance with their qualifications under the terms of the agreement by which they are covered without regard to race.

Negro workers will no longer be limited to jobs as cooks, waiters, and dishwashers, but also will be hired as stewards, conductors and engineers.

PHILADELPHIA

Headquarters of Philadelphia's Fair Employment Practices Commission were formally opened recently in Room 395-A, City Hall with Common Pleas Court Judge Gerald F. Flood, Chairman of the Commission, announcing an early "educational program" to abolish discrimination in hiring employees.

The office will be in charge of James T. Howshall, Assistant Clerk of the Commission, and will operate five days a week. The full Commission will meet weekly.

The commissioners, in addition to Judge Flood, are Louis B. Raycroft, Norman Blumberg, Dr. Tanner G. Duckery and F. Curtis Davis.

ADMINISTRATION

LIBERIAN FOUNDATION

Dr. Edwin R. Embree, after having served 20 years as the president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund which closed permanently on June 30 of this year, has been elected President of the Liberian Foundation it was announced by Edward R. Stettinius Jr., Chairman of the Board of the Liberia Company.

The foundation was set up last fall to assist in the advancement of health, welfare and education programs in the West Africa republic. The foundation received ten per cent of the stock of the Liberia Company as its initial grant. The company is a joint American Liberian organization to develop both the human and natural resources of the republic.

RECREATION

NATIONAL THEATER

Marcus Heiman, President of the East Street Theater Corporation which operates the National Theater, Washington's only legitimate playhouse has announced that he will convert the theater into a motion picture house rather than come to an agreement with the no-discrimination ultimatum set by the Actor's Equity. (See August, 1947 issue REPORT)

Equity has refused to permit its members to play the National after August 1, 1948 unless the management removes the ban which prohibits admission of Negroes. Equity took this position as the result of a campaign initiated by the Committee for Racial Democracy in the Nation's Capital of which Miss Ida Fox is Executive Director.

Education (Cont'd)

NEW JERSEY

New Jersey educational authorities announced that racial segregation practiced in many school districts for many years, was being ended in 22 communities in time for the September opening of schools.

Dr. John H. Bosshart, State Commissioner of Education, reported this progress to the State Board of Education. He was directed to commend the school authorities of the 22 municipalities and continue the work among about 30 more where segregation continues. A survey by the Department in January indicated most of the segregation existed in south Jersey.

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EXECUTIVE ORDERS ON DISCRIMINATION

AMERICAN COUNCIL
Report
ON RACE RELATIONS

AUGUST, 1948 VOL. 3, NO. 3

(EDITOR'S NOTE: When information of widespread import to the entire field of intergroup relations warrants, a special edition of REPORT is released. The May issue was concerned with the Supreme Court decisions outlawing restrictive covenants; this issue is concerned with the recent executive orders on fair employment practices in federal government establishments.)

A Political Maneuver?

Executive Orders 9980 and 9981 are significant and far-reaching steps toward the clarification of the policy of the nation as to equality of opportunity and treatment within the agencies of the federal government. The action of the President comes in an election year and has evoked the charge that it is a "political maneuver." However, the considerations which motivated the action of the President are of minor importance except as they may throw light upon the social and political climate of the day; upon the impatience of the general public with our undemocratic shortcomings, and the pressure of our expanding political democracy upon the seats of power and authority. In such a context, it is correct to regard the action of the President as a "political maneuver," but in the proper sense of those words, namely, as a bona fide response to the urgings and insistence of the body politic.

In many respects the present directives have emerged out of a situation not unlike that which produced the wartime Fair Employment Practices Committee and the wartime relaxation of rules and regulations with reference to the utilization of minority group personnel in the armed forces. However, those measures undertaken in connection with the war effort passed from the scene with the termination of the military emergency and there remain only lingering evidences of their influence upon the firmly entrenched practices of the government bureaus and the military establishment. The recent action of the President is of more profound and continuing significance. For it should be recognized that these administrative orders have not been issued in connection with a "national emergency" and are, furthermore, directly within the scope of the normal peacetime authority of the Chief Executive. They are in no wise an invasion of the area of legislative prerogative, as might be the case were the President to seek to establish a general fair employment practices committee without benefit of congressional action. On the other hand, the jurisdiction of the President with reference to the armed forces and the administration of the executive departments of the government is clear.

The action of the President is a direct and forthright implementation of the spirit and meaning of our basic constitutional law. Correspondingly, these executive orders take on an unprecedented significance. In practical political terms, they are irrevocable. They cannot be repudiated or lightly taken by a successor. They are hard, solid facts which are here to stay and represent a condition which every personnel officer of a government bureau or responsible officer in the military establishment must conjure with in the foreseeable future. By the same token, they erect a protective barrier behind which the equitable administration of the civil service code can go forward. Forthright and responsible personnel officers may now effectively resist the incursions of congressmen from "the Hill" who would seek to shape the personnel practices in the several agencies in accord with their own private or sectional views concerning matters racial or religious.

The Orders and Public Policy

The presidential directives do not initiate a new public policy. That policy has long been an implicit feature of the American democratic creed. Furthermore, it has received explicit and frequent affirmation in the acts of legislative bodies, both national and state, and in the host of decisions which have come down from the courts. However, the application of the democratic creed has not always received that direction and specificity which encourages a bridging of the gap between our professed ideals and our practices. Hence public policy as it affects discrimination in federal employment or in the armed services has remained a moot question. Notwithstanding the nondiscriminatory content of the American Creed and our verbal allegiance to that ideal, the agencies which operate directly under its color have exhibited personnel practices and discriminatory arrangements which have given the lie to our presumably democratic public policies. In this respect, the recent executive orders are more than a mere reaffirmation of public policy. They represent a crucial demonstration of its meaning in a specific and practical context and dismiss whatever ambiguity has resided in the contrast between our abstractly stated policies and the agencies which operate under their immediate influence and direction.

The Situation in the Government

The existence of discrimination in government employment and in the armed forces needs little documentation. Varied as are the personnel practices of the several departments of the government, at no point and of no agency can it be said that the civil service regulations forbidding discrimination on grounds of race, religion, or ethnic origin have been fully implemented. It would be enough to say that the executive orders are themselves an acknowledgement of our shortcomings and an effort in the direction of remedying the situation. However, discrimination is so widespread and yet of so variable a pattern that some comment is in order. In the District of Columbia, the government employs fully one-third of the gainfully employed workers. It follows that it lays down the pattern as to personnel practices for the whole community. The picture within the several agencies varies from bureau to bureau. Practices as to race and religious discrimination can be expressed as a continuum. At one end we have the agencies which practice a systematic policy of exclusion. Members of racial and religious minorities are conspicuously absent at nearly all levels of employment in these agencies. Then there are those which employ minorities, for example, Negroes, but confine them to segregated-units. At the other end of the continuum there are those agencies (particularly the new war-

time agencies, most of which are now defunct) which made some genuine attempts at integration. Throughout the whole service the Negro is confined to the lower menial categories, irrespective of education and skill. The general tone of the situation is indicated in the case study of one government agency, conducted by the National Committee on Segregation in the Nation's Capital, which is reported in the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights:

"Samples of Negro and white workers in this agency were matched for the variables of age, sex, marital status, educational level, length of service, division in which inducted, and job title and grade at which inducted. Out of 503 whites and 292 Negroes inducted into the agency in the fiscal year 1946, 40 pairs were perfectly matched for these variables. A few more Negroes than whites had veteran status, but the average agency ratings for the two groups were exactly the same.

"A check on promotion and resignation for the sample was made in April, 1947. It was found that the whites had received 12 grade promotions in a total of 22 years. This was an average of one promotion for each two man-years of service. The Negroes had received two grade promotions in a total service of 28 man-years. This was one promotion for each 14 man-years. In other words, it took the average Negro seven times as long as the average white to get a promotion, in spite of the fact that almost all of the variables which could affect promotion were exactly the same."

[Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, "To Secure These Rights," (Washington, D. C., 1947, pp. 58-59.]

The National Committee on Segregation in the Nation's Capital has made exhaustive studies of the discriminatory pattern and is presently preparing its findings for publication. [Report of the National Committee on Segregation in the Nation's Capital, "Segregation in the Nation's Capital," to be released in November 1948]. This report should be useful in clarifying the conditions and terms of discrimination as well as the factors which account for the variations in the pattern. Such information can be useful in bringing to the surface the considerations which subvert top-policy directives and subordinate such policies through the informal pressures of bureaucratic organization. The task of achieving more democratic and nondiscriminatory personnel practices throughout the government is essentially one of insuring that the various echelons of organization are so committed and are under such surveillance as to permit the integrity of top policy directives to be faithfully maintained at all levels within the agency.

Systematic discrimination in government service came to the fore during Taft's administration and received terrific impetus under Woodrow Wilson. As recently as 1938, 90 per cent of all the government's colored employees were confined to the lowest custodial-labor jobs. The situation was somewhat improved during the war years when Negroes helped solve the critical manpower shortage and emerged in clerical and filing capacities and also in a few professional categories (mainly as race relations advisers). The postwar years have revealed these gains as temporary and they are rapidly being lost. The same is true of the armed services where unit-segregation is openly practiced and assiduously defended, on the ground of military expediency.

The discriminatory pattern of government service has prevailed notwithstanding the fact that the stated and official policy of the government is unequivocal. Under the Ramspeck Act of 1940 which modernized our Civil Service procedures, Congress declared itself in the following language:

"In carrying out the provision [of the Civil Service classification system], there shall be no discrimination against any person or with respect to the position held by any person on account of race, creed, or color." [Public Law 1881, 76th Congress, 3rd Session, Title 2, Section 3 (E).]

Executive Orders 9980 and 9981 are designed to provide the machinery for effectively implementing that policy and redressing the widespread discrimination which is so abundantly and embarrassingly evident.

The Federal Fair Employment Practices Order

The provisions of Executive Order 9980 are designed primarily to assign responsibility and provide a machinery to " insure that this long-established policy [of fair employment] shall be more effectively carried out . . ." In the absence of such provisions it has been a matter of personal preference and/or administrative expedience as to whether personnel officers were disposed to undertake seriously the establishment of fair employment practices. Under the order, personnel officers are specifically "authorized and directed to take appropriate steps to insure" that discriminatory practices are eliminated from the personnel function. Indeed, the responsible agency heads have been made strictly accountable, for the President has directed that "the head of each department in the Executive branch of the government" is to be held personally responsible for a program to insure that fair employment practices are observed within their respective departments. The effect of such an order is to definitely subordinate the personal preference of the personnel officer in employment matters, and to fix responsibility in the event that such officers permit their private views or outside pressures to interfere with their administrative functions.

In the vast and intricate apparatus of the federal bureaus, purposes of the highest order may be thwarted or put aside in the absence of a specific personnel to pursue those purposes. Executive Order 9980 has provided a machinery for bringing the personnel practices of the various agencies under continuous examination and review. Heads of departments are instructed to designate an official as Fair Employment Officer with full operating responsibility in carrying out the government's nondiscriminatory policy. This officer is called upon to periodically appraise the personnel action of the department; receive complaints and appeals concerning discrimination; deputize other officers or regional deputies to facilitate the investigation and receipt of complaints; and to take necessary corrective or disciplinary action in consultation with or under the authority of the department head.

Important as is the creation of responsible personnel, the full force of the directive order could only be realized if the accountability of the whole procedure and administrative apparatus to the President and the wider public were assured. This has been accomplished by the establishment in the Civil Service Commission of a Fair Employment Board. This Board is of no less than seven members drawn from the personnel of the Civil Service Commission. It has the quasi-judicial function of reviewing decisions of department heads and the authority to commend to the attention of the President those cases in which it finds its recommendations not promptly and fully carried out. The Board also enjoys a rule-making function in carrying out the purposes of the order; advises the several departments on problems and policies; disseminates information; coordinates the fair employment policies and procedures of the departments; and makes reports and recommendations for transmittal to the President. In the event an appeal concerning the findings or action of the Fair Employment Officer to the head of a department proves unsatisfactory, aggrieved employees may bring their complaints before the Fair Employment Board of the Civil Service Commission.

Effect on Government Agencies

The possible short-run effects of the order are difficult to assess. But it can be said that the "freedom to discriminate" has been drastically curbed. What was formerly in the area of personal disposition, permitting even a flat negation of public policy, has become an unmistakable condition of responsible supervision. Personal prejudice and pressures to subvert Civil Service Regulations can be identified and exposed for what they are. Excesses, which for the most part have been permitted to remain covert and informal, are now susceptible to public and formal review. The salutary effects of bringing personnel practices into the open cannot be underestimated. The picture of extreme variation in the workings of the various bureaus gives the lie to protestations that democratic personnel practices are impractical. The plain fact is that nondiscriminatory personnel practices do exist and are found to prevail when department heads and personnel officers elect to act in a responsible and forthright manner. Furthermore, to make known the contrast between the employment practices and experiences of such wartime agencies as the Office of Price Administration and the National War Labor Board on one hand, and the State Department and the Treasury Department on the other, is in itself a guide to action. The coordinating function of the Fair Employment Board can provide the direction and guidance which those agencies and individuals whose discriminatory practices have denied them experiences and adequate basis for generalizing about intergroup contacts, require. Much of discrimination is erected upon a false, pragmatic notion of what will or will not work, irrespective of the facts as to the experience of others. To effectively subordinate these private and questionable notions and elevate personnel practices to the level of the verified knowledge about human relations is not the least important contribution that emerges from the executive order.

Implications for State and Local Governments

The implications for state and local governments are unlimited. Indeed, a pattern is laid down, which becomes a challenge to every state and municipal executive. For as the President has exercised his power and jurisdiction over the federal agencies, governors and mayors might well develop similar machinery in their respective jurisdictions. Thus they may bring their local governmental employment and personnel practices in line with state laws and municipal ordinances. There are a host of such nonfederal jurisdictions whose policy formulations are equal in their democratic content to those of the Federal Constitution and the acts of Congress. The exercise of executive power and authority in the implementation of the democratic creed is equal in importance to its affirmation. Indeed, legislation without such effective implementation can be empty and meaningless. The President's executive order makes possible the realization of the public purpose so clearly set forth in the provisions of the Ramspeck Act.

Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in Armed Services

Executive Order 9981 is essentially a declaration of policy and the establishment of an advisory committee to explore ways and means of effecting that policy, namely, "equality of treatment and opportunity for all those who serve in our country's defense." Insofar as the order provides the machinery for treating the problem, it is limited to an examination "into the rules, procedures and practices of the armed services in order to determine in what respect such rules, procedures and practices may be altered or improved with a view to carrying out the policy of this order." Hence Executive Order 9981 differs from 9980 in that it provides only a machinery for study and investigation into the pattern of the military organization as it may be deficient in affording equality of treatment and opportunity. This is a more limited scope than the quasi-judicial machinery for redressing specific discriminatory acts which is provided under Executive Order 9980.

The crucial problem which confronts the military is that of racial segregation. This it continues to justify on the ground of military expediency and necessity. The practice is not covert but is openly espoused. The military has clung to these views, notwithstanding the findings of wartime studies within the armed services, the strong statement of the President's Advisory Commission on Universal Training, and the equally strong recommendations of the President's Committee on Civil Rights. All of these have asserted that segregation in the armed forces is a liability and in no wise an asset in the organization of our defense.

Under the circumstances, the order may be described as the President's strategem as Commander-in-Chief of the armed services in coping with the resistance of the military establishment and in working out a program for facilitating changes in the direction of the publicly declared policies of equality of treatment and opportunity. The order gives due consideration to the difficulties inherent in bringing about a democratization of the military establishment. Indeed, there is a concession which may be regarded in some quarters as an escape provision designed to give credence to the military's questionable notions concerning the necessity for segregation. The order provides that "This policy shall be put into effect as rapidly as possible, having due regard to the time required to effectuate any necessary changes without impairing efficiency or morale."

The Advisory Committee which is the kernel of the Act is called the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services. It consists of seven members appointed by the President. This Committee is to confer and advise with the Secretaries of Defense, Army, Navy and Air Force. It is to make those recommendations to the President and to the Secretaries which are designed to achieve higher standards of democracy in the armed services. The Committee is a continuing one, authorized to exist until terminated by another executive order. For working personnel, the Committee is dependent upon the several departments of the federal government. These departments are authorized and directed to cooperate with the Committee and to supply the services of individuals as they may be required.

Importance of the Order

Executive Order 9981 is primarily important for the stand which the President takes in indicating the direction in which the armed forces must from now on face, and in providing an agency to explore ways and means of encouraging the armed forces to act in that direction. It follows that the effectiveness of the Committee's work will depend largely upon its membership. The personal composition of that body will give to the executive order whatever real force and meaning it may be able to exhibit. There are those who will argue that more specific steps should have been taken and that the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces possessed the authority to eliminate segregation by express order. In any event, the speed with which we may move in that direction will now depend upon the stature and vigor of the Committee membership. By exercising direct influence on the respective Secretaries, as well as by means of timely reports and recommendations to the President, the Committee is in a position to bring under public scrutiny the military's reasons for retaining segregation and other undemocratic practices.

The two orders are milestones which stand with the recent Supreme Court decisions affecting restrictive covenants and higher education. They demonstrate that in government the area of administration and executive authority is equal in importance to legislation and judicial decision in bringing about a fuller realization of the democratic creed.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 9980

JULY 26, 1948

REGULATIONS GOVERNING FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES WITHIN THE FEDERAL ESTABLISHMENT

WHEREAS the principles on which our Government is based require a policy of fair employment throughout the Federal establishment, without discrimination because of race, color, religion, or national origin; and

WHEREAS it is desirable and in the public interest that all steps be taken necessary to insure that this long-established policy shall be more effectively carried out:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. All personnel actions taken by Federal appointing officers shall be based solely on merit and fitness; and such officers are authorized and directed to take appropriate steps to insure that in all such actions there shall be no discrimination because of race, color, religion, or national origin.

2. The head of each department in the executive branch of the Government shall be personally responsible for an effective program to insure that fair employment policies are fully observed in all personnel actions within his department.

3. The head of each department shall designate an official thereof as Fair Employment Officer. Such Officer shall be given full operating responsibility, under the immediate supervision of the department head, for carrying out the fair-employment policy herein stated. Notice of the appointment of such Officer shall be given to all officers and employees of the department. The Fair Employment Officer shall, among other things—

(a) Appraise the personnel actions of the department at regular intervals to determine their conformity to the fair-employment policy expressed in this order.

(b) Receive complaints or appeals concerning personnel actions taken in the department on grounds of alleged discrimination because of race, color, religion, or national origin.

(c) Appoint such control or regional deputies, committees, or hearing boards, from among the officers or employees of the department, as he may find necessary or desirable on a temporary or permanent basis to investigate, or to receive, complaints of discrimination.

(d) Take necessary corrective or disciplinary action, in consultation with, or on the basis of delegated authority from, the head of the department.

4. The findings or action of the Fair Employment Officer shall be subject to direct appeal to the head of the department. The decision of the head of the department on such appeal shall be subject to appeal to the Fair Employment Board of the Civil Service Commission, hereinafter provided for.

5. There shall be established in the Civil Service Commission a Fair Employment Board (hereinafter referred to as the Board) of not less than seven persons, the members of which shall be officers or employees of the Commission. The Board shall—

(a) Have authority to review decisions made by the head of any department which are appealed pursuant to the provisions of this order, or referred to the Board by the head of the department for advice, and to make recommendations to such head. In any instance in which the recommendation of the Board is not promptly and fully carried out the case shall be reported by the Board to the President, for such action as he finds necessary.

(b) Make rules and regulations, in consultation with the Civil Service Commission, deemed necessary to carry out the Board's duties and responsibilities under this order.

(c) Advise all departments on problems and policies relating to fair employment.

(d) Disseminate information pertinent to fair-employment programs.

(e) Coordinate the fair-employment policies and procedures of the several departments.

(f) Make reports and submit recommendations to the Civil Service Commission for transmittal to the President from time to time, as may be necessary to the maintenance of the fair-employment program.

6. All departments are directed to furnish to the Board all information needed for the review of personnel actions or for the compilation of reports.

7. The term "department" as used herein shall refer to all departments and agencies of the executive branch of the Government, including the Civil Service Commission. The term "personnel action," as used herein, shall inclue failure to act. Persons failing of appointment who allege a grievance relating to discrimination shall be entitled to the remedies herein provided.

8. The means of relief provided by this order shall be supplemental to those provided by existing statutes, Executive orders, and regulations. The Civil Service Commission shall have authority, in consultation with the Board, to make such additional regulations, and to amend existing regulations, in such manner as may be found necessary or desirable to carry out the purposes of this order.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE
July 26, 1948

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UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

AMERICAN COUNCIL
Report
ON RACE RELATIONS

DECEMBER, 1948 VOL. 3, NO. 7

MASS COMMUNICATION

NORC

In view of the widespread interest in and use of sampling and interviewing techniques by intergroup relations agencies, the following statement bearing on the election forecasts by leading polling organizations was secured from the National Opinion Research Center:

"Mr. Truman has been elected President for the next four years, pre-election polls to the contrary notwithstanding. Their epic failure in this election has raised for everyone the question of why the polls proved wrong; for some, it has created doubts about whether opinion polls are ever to be believed, whether it is possible through them to get accurate, meaningful, useful information.

"Before we condemn polls out-of-hand, however, let's look at the steps in predicting an election. First of all, a poll must determine accurately how people are intending to vote as of the date of the poll. The major questions of opinion research methodology all enter here: there must be reliable sampling, careful questionnaire construction, skilled interviewing. But the problems of prediction only begin with the completion of an accurate survey. For, the prediction can be inferred from the opinion results only by bringing to bear upon them a set of assumptions—amounting really to prior predictions—which in no way derive from the opinion survey itself. That is, if we had taken a survey of election preferences on November 1st and taken it accurately, we would still have to predict which portion of the population would actually go to the polls, for it is the opinions of voters only that determine elections. Similarly, we would need to predict the decisions of people in our survey who had not yet made up their minds. Finally we would need some assumptions about the extent to which opinions will change or remain stable between the date of our poll and the actual balloting. Thus, our poll could be taken absolutely correctly without assuring accuracy of prediction.

"The inaccuracy of the national polls this time must be evaluated in terms of this double problem. On the one hand, their methods of collecting opinion data must be examined, to see what, if anything, they contributed to the blunder. And we know already that they have not always used the best sampling methods or the most carefully controlled interviewing procedures. But, on the other hand, the most approved methods of data collection could not have guarded the polls from the errors of unwarranted assumptions. Gallup, for example, correctly assumed a rather low voting turnout, but he further assumed, incorrectly, that this meant an advantage for the Republicans. On the basis of past experience, he assumed that there would be little shifting of opinion once choices were made, and that the "undecided" voters would finally crystalize their opinions in about the same proportions as the rest of the population. These things were true enough in past elections, so true, perhaps, that pollers incautiously began regarding them as general propositions rather than as past experience and present-day uncertain assumption. The special committee appointed by the Social Science Research Council to review the technical procedures and methods of in-

(Continued on Page 4)

The General Assembly of the United Nations at its final session adopted by a vote of 48 to 0 a Universal Declaration of Human Rights designed to guarantee to all mankind freedom, equality and justice before the law.

The following is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as adopted by the General Assembly:

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

PREAMBLE

WHEREAS recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

WHEREAS disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

WHEREAS it is essential if man is not to be compelled to have recourse as a last resort to rebellion against tyranny and oppression that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

WHEREAS it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations,

WHEREAS the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women, and determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

WHEREAS the member states have pledged themselves to achieve, in cooperation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

WHEREAS a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

Now, therefore,

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Proclaims this Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote

respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of member states themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 1

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

ARTICLE 2

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Furthermore no distinction shall be made on the basis of political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or the territory to which a person belongs whether it be an independent, trust or non-self-governing territory or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

ARTICLE 3

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and the security of person.

ARTICLE 4

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

ARTICLE 5

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

ARTICLE 6

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

ARTICLE 7

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

ARTICLE 8

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the Constitution or by the law.

ARTICLE 9

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

ARTICLE 10

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

ARTICLE 11

1. Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

2. No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

ARTICLE 12

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honor and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

ARTICLE 13

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.

2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

ARTICLE 14

1. Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

2. This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 15

1. Everyone has the right to a nationality.

2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

ARTICLE 16

1. Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

2. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

3. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the state.

ARTICLE 17

1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

ARTICLE 18

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

ARTICLE 19

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

ARTICLE 20

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

2. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

ARTICLE 21

1. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.

2. Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.

3. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

ARTICLE 22

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to the realization, through national effort and international cooperation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each state, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

ARTICLE 23

1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.

2. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.

3. Everyone who works has the right to just and favorable remuneration insuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.

4. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

ARTICLE 24

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

ARTICLE 25

1. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

2. Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

ARTICLE 26

1. Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be generally available, and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

2. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

3. Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

ARTICLE 27

1. Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

ARTICLE 28

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

ARTICLE 29

1. Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

2. In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.

3. These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 30

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any state, group or person, any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

PUBLIC POLICY

AKRON

The Akron City Council passed unanimously a Civic Unity Ordinance to improve relationships among nationality, racial, cultural and eonomic groups. The ordinance creates a 15-man advisory council with the mayor as ex-officio chairman and a city councilman as a member.

It also provides that the Unity Council hear complaints from citizens and groups, and file reports at least once every two months with the mayor.

The ordinance is a substitute for an early one which would have included religious groups and empowered the unity groups to call upon any city department to aid it in its work. Councilman Leo Berg of the 10th Ward, who sponsored the ordinance pointed out that it eliminates earlier proposals for a salaried secretary and a separate office. Mayor Charles E. Slusser is expected to sign the ordinance.

Passage of the new ordinance brought a protest from Leon Gordy, President of the Akron Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He had a letter read in City Council meeting which called the ordinance "a watered-down version which would be acceptable in Dixiecrat states".

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

PENNSYLVANIA FEPC COUNCIL

Clarence E. Pickett, Chairman of the State Council for a Pennsylvania FEPC, whose office is located at 260 South 15th Street, Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania, has announced that four field representatives have been added to the staff of the State Council to do organizing and field work throughout the state in an effort to get a Fair Employment Practices Law passed by the next session of the Pennsylvania legislature.

Mr. Pickett, who is also the Executive Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee and Chairman of the Board of the American Council on Race Relations, said the representatives have been released from their regular positions with other organizations to do this special work for the State Council.

The representatives are: Miss Fern Colborn, Assistant Secretary of the Presbyterian Division of Social Education and Action; Clarence Mitchell, Labor Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Israel H. Moss, Field Director for the Eastern Regional Office of the Anti-Defamation League, B'nai B'rith; and Theodore Leskes, New York attorney, now with the Civil Rights Division of the American Jewish Committee.

Twenty-nine civic, religious and labor organizations are affiliated with the State Council for a Pennsylvania FEPC, Mr. Pickett stated. These include: the Allegheny County Committee on Fair Employment, American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress, Catholic Interracial Council, Council for Equal Job Opportunity (Philadelphia), National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Nonpartisan Civic League (Harrisburg), Pennsylvania Council of Churches, Pennsylvania Federation of Labor (AFL), Pennsylvania Industrial Union Council (CIO), Urban League (Pittsburgh), and the Williamsport FEPC Committee.

CHICAGO CONFERENCE ON CIVIC UNITY

Six of the seven sessions of the Chicago Conference on Civic Unity which is being presented by the Commission on Human Relations of Chicago and ninety-five co-sponsoring agencies have been held. The Conference is a sequel to the Conference on Home-Front Unity which the Commission sponsored in November, 1945.

The first session began on November 17 and covered the subject "Bettering Human Relations Through Recreation". Subsequent sessions have been held on the following: "Equalizing Opportunities for Good Health"; "Human Relations in City Planning"; "Civil Rights, the Frontier of Democracy"; "Educating for Better Human Relations"; and "What Are Wise Personnel Policies in Today's Labor Market in Chicago?"

The plenary session to be held on January 13 in the City Council Chambers will make recommendations and bring Chicago's "Charter of Human Relations" up-to-date.

Mass Communication (Cont'd)

terpretation used in this year's election polls has not yet released its findings. It is safe to say, however, that they will in the last analysis find more to criticize in the interpretations read into the data than in the original data themselves.

"The fact that opinions cannot immediately and in themselves predict behavior need not mean that there is therefore no reason to be interested in opinions. Much information on how people are presently thinking, feeling, acting has been gathered by means of opinion research and have served a function in describing the public state-of-mind, in pointing a problem or in helping administrators make decisions, even though the data offered no predictions. We have, for example, the Army adopting a method of discharge which incorporated the wishes of the men, the State Department trying to adapt its information program to the needs of the public as shown in opinion surveys, or a series of studies showing important relationships between group prejudice and personality structure."

CURRENT MATERIAL

Please note sources from which items in this column can be obtained.

IS IT TRUE WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT COHEN? A pamphlet which explodes the myths, rumors and stereotypes of Jews. Illustrations by Ad Reinhardt; text by Bill Levner. Published by the American Jewish Labor Council, August, 1948. Available from the American Jewish Labor Council, 22 East 17th Street, New York 3, New York @ 10c per copy.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY: A Bulletin published by the Race Relations Committee of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, 108 Charles Street, West, Toronto, Ontario, in the interests of better relations between racial and cultural groups in Canada. Distributed free.

* * *

DEFENDING YOUR CIVIL RIGHTS: Handbook On What To Do: A pamphlet stating what your rights are and how to obtain and protect them. Published by and available from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West 40th Street, New York 18, New York.

* * *

THE BIBLE AND HUMAN RIGHTS: A 75 page booklet by Kathleen W. Macarthur. Published by and available from The Woman's Press, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, New York @ 60c per copy.

* * *

DISCRIMINATION HURTS YOU: Reprint of a one-page spread from the *New York Times Magazine* of October 17 which reproduced many of the posters which make up the "Turnover Talk" prepared by the National Labor Service as a tool to help labor unions and other agencies having labor education programs to fight discrimination. Reprints available from the Community Relations Service of the American Jewish Committee, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, New York. Up to 250 copies are available without charge. Additional copies @ $1.65 per hundred.

* * *

CIVIL RIGHTS WALL MAP: Available from the Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Department, UAW-CIO, 5701 Second Blvd., Detroit, Michigan.

ACRR PUBLICATIONS

For $5.00 per year, any individual or agency will receive all publications issued by the American Council on Race Relations during the course of the year. Included is REPORT, the ACRR monthly newsletter.

ACRR PUBLICATIONS

DIRECTORY OF AGENCIES IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS, National, Regional, State and Local, 1948-1949: Published by American Council on Race Relations. Advance orders of this publication are currently being filled. Only a limited supply remains available. Order your copy now. $1.50 each.

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHIES:

Bibliographic Series—

No. 1. MINORITIES AND INTERGROUP RELATIONS: An introduction to the series listing materials which present authentic, scientific backgrounds for the study of intercultural relations.

No. 2. DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT: Employment problems of minorities, their integration into the economic structure, including materials on industry, unions, business, government and FEPC legislation.

No. 3. LEGISLATION AFFECTING MINORITY GROUPS: Legislation at the federal, state and local levels, including court decisions.

No. 4. DISCRIMINATION IN HOUSING: Segregation in housing and racial restrictive covenants.

Published by and available from the American Council on Race Relations. 10c each. Quantity rates upon request.

REPORT OF SECOND NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INTERGROUP RELATIONS, November 18-20, 1948. Published by and available upon request from the American Council on Race Relations.

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RELEASE NO. 41

SUBJECT Legislation, Litigation, and Public Policy

Recent Statements of Policy

PARTY PLATFORMS Members of the 81st Congress, which convened on January 3, 1949, have the opportunity to demonstrate that civil rights pledges in the platforms of the two major parties were made in good faith. Representatives of both parties are publicly committed to statements based on the highest democratic principles and thus embodying the hopes of millions of citizens interested in the achievement of American ideals.

The following is an excerpt from the 1948 platform of the Democratic Party:

> The Democratic party commits itself to continuing its efforts to eradicate all racial, religious and economic discrimination.
>
> We again state our belief that racial and religious minorities must have the right to live, the right to work, the right to vote, the full and equal protection of the laws, on a basis of equality with all citizens as guaranteed by the Constitution.
>
> We highly commend President Harry Truman for his courageous stand on the issue of civil rights.
>
> We call upon the Congress to support our President in guaranteeing these basic and fundamental rights: (1) the right of full and equal political participation, (2) the right to equal opportunity of employment, (3) the right of security of person, and (4) the right of equal treatment in the service and defense of our nation.

The platform of the Republican Party was equally insistent on the rights of all minorities to complete equality:

> Constant and effective insistence on the personal dignity of the individual and his right to complete justice without regard to race, creed or color, is a fundamental American principle.
>
> We aim always to unite and to strengthen; never to weaken or divide. In such a brotherhood will we Americans get results ...

> Lynching, or any other form of mob violence anywhere, is a disgrace to any civilized State and we favor the prompt enactment of legislation to end this infamy.
>
> One of the basic principles of this Republic is the equality of all individuals in their right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. This principle is enunciated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Constitution of the United States ... This right of equal opportunity to work and to advance in life should never be limited on any individual because of race, religion, color, or country of origin. We favor the enactment and just enforcement of such Federal legislation as may be necessary to maintain this right at all times in every part of this Republic.
>
> We favor the abolition of the poll tax as a requisite to voting.
>
> We are opposed to the idea of racial segregation in the Armed Services of the United States ...
>
> We favor self-government for the residents of the Nation's Capital ...

During his campaign for the Presidency, in the course of which he addressed some 6,000,000 people, President Truman repeatedly urged the enactment of civil rights legislation based on the findings of his Committee on Civil Rights. He took this strong stand on a major issue of the day despite the adverse counsel of many political leaders in his own party and the open rebellion of the Southern bloc. There is, therefore, reason to assume that President Truman won a large proportion of his total vote from citizens who regard the protection of human rights as a crucial public policy issue; and that he has thus received a clear popular mandate in support of his program.

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Not only have a majority of American citizens expressed at the polls their desire for a strong and progressive policy regarding civil rights, but also their representatives on the United Nations Commission on Human Rights have helped to frame the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, covering civil and political, social and economic rights. This Declaration, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations after nearly three years of preparation, establishes -

> a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society ... shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance ...

With the high principles embodied in the international Declaration of Human Rights providing a standard of reference, our legislators will meet to consider what must be done within our own United States.

Civil Rights Legislation Still Uncertain

CONGRESSIONAL ALIGNMENTS

Although under President Truman's leadership the Democrats won 20 out of 32 governorships; established a majority of 262 in the

House to the Republicans' 171; and took 54 seats in the Senate to the Republicans' 41,[1] the outlook for the passage of civil rights legislation is still not clear.

In the Senate as a whole, it is predicted, on the basis of the record, that 31 Democrats and 15 or 16 Republicans, a working majority, will support liberal policies with the possible exception of civil rights legislation. In this area, the 22 Senators from Southern states may oppose the administration; and, of course, if their votes are added to those of conservative and doubtful Republicans and Democrats, they will command a majority. In any case, unless the rules are changed, the Southern bloc is numerous enough to filibuster civil rights legislation to death.

In the House, it is especially doubtful that proponents of civil rights legislation will be able to muster a majority. Chances for democratic developments are brighter there, however, than they have been in the past, since the Congress took action on the first day of the new session to circumscribe the powers of the House Rules Committee. This committee has in previous sessions prevented much civil rights legislation from reaching the floor of the House.

Optimism growing out of election results must be tempered for another reason: chairmanship of many of the key committees is likely to go to legislators from the South on the basis of seniority. In the Senate, under present arrangements, 10 out of 15 committees will have southern chairmen; in the House, 11 of the 19 committees will have southern chairmen.

RECORD OF 80TH CONGRESS — A review of the civil rights record of the 80th Congress, many of whose members may return to leadership positions in the 81st Congress, is relevant in estimating the prospects of civil rights legislation.

FEPC — The bi-partisan Ives-Fulton bill (S. 984, H.R. 2824) was introduced in March, 1947. This bill, applying only to employers of fifty or more persons engaged in operations affecting interstate commerce, would have established an administrative agency, the National Commission Against Discrimination in Employment, which was to be required to attempt to adjust all complaints by conciliation but which could petition the courts for enforcement of its orders. The bill prohibited discrimination by labor organizations in addition to prohibiting employers from discriminating in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry or from using any discriminatory source in the recruitment of personnel.

This bill made no progress in the House. In the Senate, the full Committee reported the bill favorably without substantial amendment in March, 1948, but the bill was never called up for a vote.

POLL TAX — As for the poll tax, an effective anti-poll tax measure (H.R. 29), passed the House, 290-112 in July, 1947. The Senate Committee on Rules and Administration finally reported the bill favorably on April 29, 1948. Again, the bill was never called up for a vote.

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[1] In the 80th Congress, elected in 1946, the Democrats held 188 House seats to the Republicans' 246, and 45 Senate seats to the Republicans' 51. Thus the Republicans had control of both Houses for the first time in 16 years.

ANTI-LYNCH The bi-partisan Wagner-Morse-Case anti-lynching bill (S. 1352, H.R. 3488), was introduced in May, 1947. In January and February of 1948 subcommittee hearings were held in both House and Senate. The full House Committee reported the bill favorably but with restrictive amendments in March. The Senate Committee, delaying action until the last weeks of the session, finally reported a weakened bill accompanied with a report maintaining that a broader bill would be unconstitutional. In neither house was the bill brought up for a vote.

SPECIAL SESSION The action of the 80th Congress in the special session called by President Truman on July 26, 1948, was equally disappointing. For the fourth time in six years, the Senate defeated by filibuster an anti-poll tax bill passed by the House. On July 29, when the acting majority leader moved to call the bill (H.R. 29 mentioned above) from the calendar for consideration, the filibusterers at once began to debate the motion for consideration. The filibuster continued until August 3, when proponents of the measure abandoned their efforts.

Promising Developments of Recent Months

CIVIL RIGHTS REPORT On the other side of the ledger, proponents of civil rights legislation take heart from recent actions of the executive and judicial branches of our government. In October, 1947, "To Secure These Rights," the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, was released to the American people. This report, which has received wide acclaim as a document comparable to the Emancipation Proclamation, sets forth a comprehensive program as a guide to civil rights action. It furnishes a basic platform for all public and private agencies interested in intergroup relations.

The document has been widely publicized, and accordingly has been of great educational value. In addition to the first government printing, which was rapidly exhausted, Simon and Schuster, Inc. published a verbatim edition. Among organizations which prepared and distributed their own summaries, digests, or interpretations of the Report are: American Council on Race Relations, Council Against Intolerance in America, Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian Churches, American Association of Social Workers, Community Relations Service, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, National Community Relations Advisory Council, Southern Regional Council, Columbus Council for Democracy, Public Affairs Committee and several newspapers and periodicals.

Many of the national organizations interested in the field, including the Anti-Defamation League, American Jewish Congress, American Council on Race Relations, Congress of Industrial Organizations, Jewish Labor Committee, National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, National Urban League, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Japanese American Citizens League, American Civil Liberties Union, American Friends Service Committee, Council Against Intolerance in America, National Community Relations Advisory Council, National Council of Negro Women and the National Conference of Christians and Jews, have sponsored distributions of the findings of the President's Committee and encouraged discussion and action on the part of their member agencies.

Local groups throughout the country report the utilization of all available media of community education in publicizing the Report.[2]

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2 See American Council on Race Relations Releases, Nos. 34, 35, 38 and 39 for reports on distribution of the Report of the President's Committee, as well as community and agency follow-up.

MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

In his State of the Union Message to the 81st Congress in January, 1949, President Truman declared:

> The driving force behind our progress is our faith in our democratic institutions. That faith is embodied in the promise of equal rights and equal opportunities which the founders of our republic proclaimed to their countrymen and to the whole world.
>
> The fulfillment of this promise is among the highest purposes of government. The civil rights proposals I made to the 80th Congress I now repeat to the 81st Congress ...
>
> I stand squarely behind these proposals.

The specific objectives contained in President Truman's civil rights program, developed in the main from the Report of his Committee, are as follows:

1. Establishment of a permanent Commission on Civil Rights, a Joint Congressional Committee on Civil Rights, and a Civil Rights Division in the Department of Justice.

2. Strengthening of the existing civil rights statutes.

3. Provision of federal protection against lynching.

4. Adequate protection of the right to vote.

5. Establishment of a Federal Fair Employment Practice Commission.

6. Prohibition of discrimination in inter-state transportation facilities.

7. Provision of home rule and suffrage in Presidential elections for residents of the District of Columbia.

8. Provision of statehood for Hawaii and Alaska and a greater measure of self-government for our island possessions.

9. Equalization of opportunities for residents of the United States to become naturalized citizens.

10. Settlement of the evacuation claims of Japanese Americans.

Regardless of previous legislative negativism toward the President's proposals, it is most probable that efforts will continue in the direction of implementation of these aims. The public airing of the issues and the resultant legislative pressures may eventually make themselves felt in the halls of Congress.

HIGHER EDUCATION REPORT

The Report of the President's Commission on Higher Education, released late in 1947, suggests further steps in the fight against racial discrimination. The Report declares:

> ... The commission is opposed to discrimination and believes it should be abandoned.

> This commission urges educational institutions to act as pioneering agents of leadership against discrimination. Each institution should conscientiously plan and prosecute a well-organized program to reduce and where possible promptly to eliminate discrimination, not only by correcting its policies and practices, but also by educating its students to seek the abolition of discriminatory practices in all their manifestations.

Volume 2 of the Report urges legislation embodied in fair educational practices acts in preference to relying wholly upon voluntary action by individual schools and colleges.

EXECUTIVE ORDERS 9980 AND 9981

In mid-1948, President Truman took certain steps which lay within his powers as Chief Executive by issuing Executive Orders 9980 and 9981. The provisions of Executive Order 9980 are designed primarily to set up machinery to insure that fair employment practices will be carried out in the federal government. The Fair Employment Board, established in the Civil Service Commission, has the function of reviewing decisions of department heads and authority to commend to the attention of the President cases in which its recommendations are not fully met. The Board also has a rule-making power, advises the departments on problems and policies, disseminates information, coordinates the fair employment policies and practices of the departments, and makes reports and recommendations for the use of the President.

Although no express sanctions guaranteeing compliance are contained in the Order, the very existence of this Fair Employment Board in the federal government sets an example for the rest of the country. If private groups interest themselves sufficiently in its operation, it may become an important factor in the development of democratic practice. The National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials has established a Committee on Federal Personnel Practices for the purpose of keeping intergroup relations workers throughout the United States in touch with developments in the federal civil service.

A significant precedent in administration of Executive Order 9980 was established in November, 1948, when Mortimer Jordan, collector of internal revenue in Alabama, was dismissed from federal service. The dismissal was made by Secretary of the Treasury Snyder, after Mr. Jordan formally refused to carry out the mandates of the Order.

Executive Order 9981 establishes an advisory committee to explore ways and means of effecting "equality of treatment and opportunity for all those who serve in our country's defense." The committee thus established, the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Forces, has power only to make recommendations. Despite this obvious weakness and despite the failure of the Order specifically to direct an end to the policy of racial segregation in the armed forces, the Order is a step in the right direction.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

During the past year, the Supreme Court has rendered a number of significant decisions. On May 3, 1948, the Court declared by a decision of 6 to 0 that it is unconstitutional for the courts to enforce restrictive housing covenants. While this decision by no means solves the problem of equal access to housing in our vastly overcrowded urban areas, it does remove the legal prop from the discriminatory device of the covenant, and offers a prospect for long-run improvement in the situation of minorities competing for housing.

Further Supreme Court decisions have voided in effect California restrictions on land ownership and employment in certain commercial occupations of aliens ineligible for citizenship on racial grounds, sustained the right of Negroes to vote in the South Carolina Democratic primary, supported the right of Negroes to equal educational opportunity, and prohibited limitation of the use of a church property to white persons.

The foregoing actions taken by the Executive and Judicial branches of our government, when coupled with the enormous amount of activity carried on by volunteer and public groups throughout the country, establish a more favorable climate for achievement of a positive legislative program on civil rights.

State Action

During the coming year, all state legislatures will be in session with the exception of those in Mississippi, Louisiana, Virginia, and Kentucky.

FAIR EMPLOYMENT Proponents of state fair employment legislation will have before them the encouragement of existing fair employment practice commissions in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey, and fair employment practice laws in Wisconsin, Indiana, Utah and Oregon.[3]

EDUCATION New York State has set a precedent in the field of education with its enactment in April, 1948, of the bi-partisan Fair Education Practices Bill. This bill makes it an unfair practice for a post-secondary school "to exclude, limit or otherwise disciminate against any person or persons seeking admission as students ... because of race, religion, color, creed or national origin." The Commissioner of Education is required to attempt to settle grievances (brought by individuals or discovered on the initiative of the Commissioner) by methods of conciliation. If these methods fail, the matter is taken before the Board of Regents, which is empowered to hold public hearings and issue a decision. Orders of the Regents are reviewable and enforceable in conventional court proceedings.

A further educational development which merits special attention on the part of residents of fourteen southern states is the movement for regional universities. The bill which would have given Congressional approval to the southern-sponsored plan for regional universities, and thus might have afforded opportunity for evasion of the recent Supreme Court decision that Negroes must be given equal educational opportunities on the higher levels, was set aside by the Senate by a vote of 38-37 in mid-1948. Opponents of the plan maintain that regional schools would be in essence a device for continuing segregation and inequality, and they

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[3] The Library of Congress Legislative Reference Service published in November, 1948, an authoritative bulletin entitled, Anti-Discrimination Legislation in the American States. This book, by W. Brooke Graves, contains analyses of the operations of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination, as well as of the commissions in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Jersey. Its bibliography is especially worthy of note as an excellent reference facility.

urge continued vigilance with regard to this legislation which southern congressmen may again propose.

It is interesting to note that recent rulings of federal district judges in Virginia and Texas have given impetus to the movement for erasing inequalities in educational opportunities between racial groups on the elementary and secondary school levels. In Virginia, it was held that racial discrimination existed in three counties in question, and that the segregated school facilities must be equalized. In Texas, the segregation of Mexican American pupils in public schools, except in the first grade, was declared unconstitutional.

ADDITIONAL MEASURES

In addition to fair employment and fair educational practices legislation, legislatures will be considering laws prohibiting segregation and discrimination in housing, health and welfare, and places of public resort. Massachusetts has recently amended its public housing law to prohibit racial or religious discrimination in public housing developments.

Judging from past experience, effective enforcement in any of these areas requires the establishment of administrative commissions with adequate powers to obtain compliance. The experience of eighteen states which have civil rights acts forbidding discrimination in places of public accommodation, but relying only on criminal sanctions or civil actions for damages, has proven this type of act to be inadequate. In the case of places of public resort, judicious qualification of the granting of state licenses may be an aid in eliminating discrimination.

In 1947 Indiana enacted a law "to prevent racketeering in hatred." This law, making it illegal for persons individually or in groups to create, spread, or disseminate hatred by reason of race, color or religion, provides that no organization with such purposes shall be chartered by the state and that any corporation found to be violating the act shall have its charter revoked. Persons convicted of violations are to be punished by fine and imprisonment.

In some states it may prove desirable to give priority to a program for repeal of existing discriminatory laws, such as the segregation laws reinforcing social patterns in the South. In addition, there is a movement afoot to achieve coordinated action for the abolition of segregation in the National Guard units of the several states. Early in 1948, Governor Alfred E. Driscoll of New Jersey set aside a national guard order prohibiting Negro enlistment in white units on the ground that the constitution of New Jersey prohibits segregation.

INVESTIGATING COMMISSIONS

In states where it has proven to be impossible to get strong action bills on civil rights through the legislature, a legislative objective may be the establishment of commissions with investigatory powers to study discrimination in specific fields and to make recommendations. New Jersey demonstrated what can be done in this direction with the creation of the Committee on Civil Liberties, established for the purpose of appraising the condition of constitutional liberties in the state. The report of this Committee, containing broad recommendations dealing with personal freedoms, equality of opportunity, and revision of government machinery to guard civil rights, was of great value to sponsors of the New Jersey Comprehensive Civil Rights Bill. This bill, which would have applied to the field of civil rights the administrative procedure of the New Jersey and other FEPC laws, passed the Assembly by a vote of 49-1 but failed narrowly of passage in the Senate.

DECISIONS OF STATE COURTS

Finally, attention must be called to significant precedents set by state supreme courts recently. The Arizona Supreme Court, in July, 1948, ruled that the rights of suffrage cannot constitutionally be denied to Indians, whether on or off reservations, provided they meet the educational qualifications required of all voters in the state.

The California State Supreme Court has also established an important precedent by its recent decision that a California law prohibiting intermarriage between members of the Caucasian and Oriental or Negro races is unconstitutional. This was the first law of its type to be invalidated; twenty-eight states still have similar laws.

Local Action

In contrast to state legislatures and Congress, city councils are ordinarily in continuous session and thus afford opportunity at all times for the passage of civil rights ordinances.

LOCAL PUBLIC AGENCIES

At present there are 48 officially constituted local agencies operating in the area of intergroup relations. Though these agencies differ widely in scope and function, their experience merits close examination by citizens interested in what can be done on the local scale. Most of the local agencies are limited in practice to educational and research efforts in the broad field of human relations; some have investigatory powers and are authorized to adjust complaints of discrimination. While Chicago, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, and Phoenix have fair employment ordinances on the books, only Minneapolis and Philadelphia have succeeded in the establishment of local fair employment practice commissions.

FAIR EMPLOYMENT

In the field of fair employment legislation, local groups are working for ordinances which, as a minimum, prohibit discrimination within the city establishments and condition the granting of city privileges such as franchise, contracts, licenses, permits, and tax exemptions on compliance with fair employment principles. As a maximum objective, local groups are seeking to obtain laws which prohibit discrimination on the part of any employer, employment agency, or labor union operating within the city limits; establish an administrative body with sufficient funds; and provide adequate enforcement powers.

REGULATIONS IN OTHER AREAS

Although it is difficult to regulate the field of public housing and urban redevelopment by city ordinance because a large proportion of support for such projects comes from state and federal aid, still it is thought possible to condition city subsidy on non-discriminatory occupancy policies. An ordinance of this type has recently been introduced into the Chicago City Council, with the endorsement of many civic organizations.

It is possible for cities to invoke the use of their licensing power to eliminate discrimination because of race, religion, national origin, or ancestry in public places. Where state civil rights laws already in existence penalize discrimination, localities have the example of St. Paul in requiring that the city clerk enclose with every license issued a copy of the law.

In addition, specific city ordinances to prevent propagation of racial and religious hatred are advocated by groups in many localities.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION FOR ACTION — A significant by-product of the organization of community agencies for local legislative action is the concomitant development of a nucleus for campaign activities on state and federal legislation. The Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination has taken advantage of this fact in its recent presentation of a 25-point civil rights legislative program, which sets forth specific goals for state and federal as well as municipal action and thus utilizes its organized community resources to maximum advantage.

ACRR Legislative Service

Beginning in January, the American Council on Race Relations plans to issue regular reports on the progress of civil rights legislation to all agencies listed in the "Directory of Agencies in Intergroup Relations, 1948-1949."

The Council is also collecting copies of all state and local FEP laws, as revised, in order to make these available for distribution in the near future.

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AMERICAN COUNCIL ON RACE RELATIONS

4901 South Ellis Avenue • Chicago 15 • Phone KEnwood 6-8101

LOUIS WIRTH
President

February 25, 1949

MEMORANDUM

TO: ACRR Correspondents on State Civil Rights Legislation

FROM: American Council on Race Relations

SUBJECT: (1) Legislative Reporting Program
(2) FEPC Recording for Radio Use

With this memorandum, we are sending you who are engaged in civil rights campaigns throughout the United States a special report summarizing the most recent information available about the progress of civil rights measures in the states. This report has been made possible through your generous cooperation, and the assistance of other agencies.

It is our hope that our coverage will become more complete and accurate with each month, so that your needs may be served to the fullest. We are counting on you to supply us with the necessary information. Remember that the deadline is the fifteenth of each month.

FEPC Recording for Radio Use

The Institute for Democratic Education, Inc. has recently announced a new recording for use in state FEPC campaigns, "Fair Play in Four States". This is a panel discussion on the operation of FEP legislation in New York, New Jersey, Massachsetts and Connecticut. The panel participants are: Caroline K. Simon, Commissioner, New York State Commission Against Discrimination; Mildred H. Mahoney, Chairman, Massachusetts Fair Employment Practices Commission; Joseph L. Bustard, Commissioner, New Jersey Division Against Discrimination; Frank T. Simpson, Executive Secretary, Connecticut Interracial Commission. The transcription is timed to 13:20, permitting 1 minute, 10 seconds of local live announcements. Also available is a suggested outline for a local live panel discussion to follow the transcribed recording on the air. Order the disc and script, which are being distributed without charge, from the Institute for Democratic Education, Inc., 415 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, New York.

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REPORT ON CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION IN THE STATES

Jane

Issued by the American Council on Race Relations, February 24, 1949

Fair employment practice legislation is under consideration in at least eighteen of the forty-two states whose legislatures are in session. Citizens in Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey are sponsoring bills to establish administrative machinery for the enforcement of existing civil rights laws. The legislatures of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Jersey have before them measures which would authorize administrative procedures to achieve fair educational practices. In California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Minnesota, and New York, bills introduced would abolish segregation in the National Guard. California, Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York are attempting by various means to prohibit segregation and discrimination in housing. These and other types of legislation now under consideration are discussed in the following state summary prepared with the assistance of the American Jewish Congress and the cooperation of many agencies in the states.

ARIZONA: The newly-formed Arizona Civil Rights League, in cooperation with the Arizona Council for Civic Unity and many other organizations, is sponsoring a three point platform: (1) a civil rights bill, (2) a fair employment practice act, and (3) a bill to desegregate the public schools of the state. The FEPC bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives, and the other two bills are scheduled for introduction in mid-February.

CALIFORNIA: Eighteen bills affecting minorities have been introduced in the state legislature. AB 739, to establish a commission on political and economic equality, has been placed at the top of the legislative agenda of the California Federation for Civic Unity. In addition, the CFCU recommends passage of other bills to abolish segregation in the National Guard (AB 151), to prohibit discrimination in the writing of automobile insurance (AB 948), and to create a division to investigate and prosecute violations of civil rights (AB 131). Other bills would repeal the state anti-miscegenation law (AB 451); provide specific punishment for establishing restrictive covenants (AB 821); prohibit advocation of hatred based on race, color or creed (AB 529); prohibit discrediting because of religion (AB 403); and authorize the submission to voters of a constitutional amendment abolishing segregation in the National Guard (ACA 2). Intergroup relations agencies are also vitally interested in the progress of bills to provide an appropriation for a state redevelopment agency through 1950, to establish a housing and slum clearance program, and to liberalize the state child care program.

COLORADO: The Colorado Citizens Committee for Civil Rights Legislation, headed by Judge Joseph E. Cook of the District Court, has issued a call for support of SB 655 and HB 877 to secure non-discrimination in employment. The bill has been endorsed by Democratic majority leader Ben Bezoff in the House, and by Republican majority leader Averill Johnson in the Senate. It is now in the labor committee of each house.

CONNECTICUT: Bills affecting minorities include a bill, requested by Governor Bowles, to abolish segregation in the Nation Guard (SB 148, HB 417); a bill to prevent segregation and discrimination in housing programs financed by state funds (HB 414); and a bill to authorize the Connecticut Interracial Commission, which now administers the state fair employment practice act, to administer the existing law prohibiting discrimination in places of public accommodation. A fourth measure modeled on the New York Quinn-Olliffe law, but extending coverage to primary and secondary schools as well as colleges and universities, would establish fair educational practices in the state. Finally a bill (SB 330, HB 945) would prohibit racial and religious discrimination in the sale of insurance.

FLORIDA: Governor Fuller Warren has declared that he will ask the Florida legislature to ban the Ku Klux Klan.

GEORGIA: In January, the Georgia assembly defeated a measure designed to outlaw the Ku Klux Klan's bed sheet disguise. Debate, lasting two hours, terminated in a 89 to 65 vote. Passage of Governor Talmadge's proposed voters' qualification law, which the Governor demands to bar "bloc voting" by Negroes, seems assured. The House has approved the bill, 146-56, and the Senate State of the Republic Committee has voted to recommend passage by the full Senate body. This bill, which is opposed by the Georgia League of Women Voters, NAACP, the Progressive Party, and many minority and labor leaders, would abolish present registration lists and require a 50-question examination of citizens desiring to exercise the franchise. A third measure would bar foreign-born persons from holding public office.

ILLINOIS: A bill establishing a fair employment practice commission in Illinois was introduced in the General Assembly on February 15, as an administration measure with the active support of Governor Stevenson. Conferees from both houses have agreed on the text of a bill setting up a five-man commission and enforcement machinery. The Women's Council for Fair Educational Practices is campaigning for legislation to establish an administrative agency empowered to enforce non-discriminatory educational policies in Illinois. Other bills would require the display of the present civil rights law near places to which it applies (HB 50) and prohibit hospitals from withholding the use of their facilities in a discriminatory manner (HB 51).

INDIANA: The Indiana Council for Civil and Human Rights, with many other interested organizations, is advocating passage of HB 79, to establish a state fair employment practice commission. The Labor Committee held its initial hearing during the last week of January and reported the bill favorably. Another bill (HB 242) would outlaw segregation in public schools and prohibit discrimination in transporting children to school. HB 439 would permit revocation of the license of any place of public accommodation which engaged in discrimination.

IOWA: A fair employment practices law (HF 348) is under consideration.

MARYLAND: The Maryland State Senate adopted late in January the favorable report of its Judicial Proceedings Committee on a bill to repeal Maryland's Jim Crow law. Upon the expected Senate passage of the legislation, the measure will be sent to the House of Delegates, where a similar bill was defeated two years ago.

MASSACHUSETTS: S.B. 133 would secure fair educational practices in Massachusetts by the establishment of an office for Fair Educational Practices with powers similar to those granted in New York by the Quinn-Olliffe Law. It would cover primary and secondary schools and all other educational institutions accepting applications for admission from the public generally. Other measures before the Massachusetts legislature would create a special commission for the purpose of making a study and report of discrimination on grounds of race, color, religion, or national origin in non-sectarian educational institutions (HB 1296); abolish segregation and discrimination in military forces of the Commonwealth (HB 544); prevent loss of employment because of political opinions, affiliations or activities (HB 1362); and repeal the law requiring entertainers and others who appear under assumed names to file their true names with the Commissioner of Public Safety (HB 526).

MICHIGAN: On February 8, an FEPC bill prepared by Democratic Governor Williams' Advisory Committee on Civil Rights was introduced in the House. Chances for establishment of the FEPC Act, which has the support of the Michigan Committee on Civil Rights and many other civic organizations, may be weakened by a Republican-sponsored maneuver to vote the bill out for a popular referendum.

MINNESOTA: Two fair employment practice bills (SF 622, HF 806 and SF 204, HF 198), differing in the definition of "employer," the granting of subpoena powers, and a few additional details have been introduced in both House and Senate. Senate hearings began on February 10, and House hearings are scheduled. Many citizens' organizations are participating in the campaign. Additionally, a resolution has been introduced in House and Senate to memorialize Congress to open the National Guard to all citizens on a non-segregated basis. The resolutions are now before the Military Affairs Committees.

MISSOURI: SB 23 would provide against employment discrimination in state, municipal, school and police departments on account of race, creed, color, marital status, political or organizaitonal affiliations.

The Missouri Association for Social Welfare expects to seek introduction of a bill covering enabling legislation to permit non-segregated schools.

MONTANA: HB 62, to create a fair employment practice commission, has been defeated.

NEBRASKA: Legislative Bill 117, introduced on January 11, would establish a fair employment practice commission in the state of Nebraska. The public hearing on this bill was held in mid-February. The Anti-Discrimination Committee of the Omaha CIO Council is taking the lead in organizing support for the measure.

NEW JERSEY: A large number of organizations under the leadership of the Joint Council for Civil Rights, are campaigning for passage of AB 65, which would give the Division Against Discrimination full authority to enforce civil rights in the areas of education, health, housing, public accommodation and recreational facilities. This bill, which has the support of Governor Driscoll, has passed the Assembly unanimously and is scheduled for Senate consideration.

NEW MEXICO: An FEPC bill and a bill to repeal the statute permitting segregation in the schools are now under consideration by committees of the New Mexico legislature. The League of United Latin-American Citizens, which took the first step in calling for introduction of the FEPC bill, has joined with many other groups in forming the New Mexico Committee on Human Relations to work for passage of the measures.

NEW YORK: A series of bills has been introduced in New York to prohibit discrimination in housing. One would establish a civil right to purchase or lease real property without discrimination (S 296, AI 463); another would prohibit discrimination in the selection of tenants in redevelopment and public housing projects (S 823, S 511, AI 40, 125, 132, 1141); a third would prohibit discrimination in the handling of mortgage loans, as well as fire insurance and automobile liability insurance. Other bills would create a temporary committee to investigate discrimination in housing (S 1800, AI 2045), and forbid discrimination in publicly-assisted housing (S 1801, AI 2021). In addition, bills have been introduced to make racial restrictive covenants illegal (S 513, AI 311, 572). S 290, AI 505, 309 would abolish segregation in the National Guard. Other bills propose to require licensing of the publishers of race hatred literature (AI 279) and to make it a criminal libel to publish such literature (AI 310). S 828 would amend the civil rights law to prohibit inquiry concerning race, color, or religion of persons seeking admission to certain educational institutions. Finally, a bill (AI 1373) has been introduced to implement existing laws barring racial and religious discrimination in public accommodations. The bill would authorize the filing of complaints with the State Commission Against Discrimination, which would then be authorized to proceed as it now does in connection with complaints of discrimination in employment.

NORTH DAKOTA: SB 230, on which committee hearings were held early in February, declares it to be unlawful for any employer to discriminate because of race, color or religion. Although no administrative machinery is called for, a penalty not to exceed one hundred dollars is provided.

OHIO: The Ohio Committee for Fair Employment Practices Legislation, its twelve community councils, and other organizations are supporting HB 106, on which the House Industry and Labor Committee held a hearing February 15. The bill, introduced as an administration measure, would set up a five-member commission. Another FEPC bill (HB 32) is similar to the bill defeated in the previous General Assembly.

OREGON: An FEPC measure based on the laws in effect in the four eastern states is under consideration in House and Senate (SB 6). The bill, introduced by a bi-partisan group of nine senators and nine representatives, has a wide base of organizational support throughout the state. Agencies advocating passage have formed an Oregon Fair Employment Practice Committee.

PENNSYLVANIA: Creation of a fair employment practices commission has been proposed in two measures (SB 6, 137; HB 32, 42).

RHODE ISLAND: An FEPC bill (S 22, HR 59) has been passed by the House, and will soon be considered by the Senate. Governor Pastore called for enactment of such legislation in his inaugural address.

SOUTH CAROLINA: In late January, a joint resolution was introduced proposing a referendum on elimination of the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting. The Senate Judiciary Committee reported this measure favorably.

TENNESSEE: Several bills have been introduced which would greatly alter present poll tax regulations by increasing exemptions, decreasing to fourteen the number of years during which citizens must pay the tax, and eliminating the payment of tax as a prerequisite for voting in primaries and municipal elections. In addition, a bill has been introduced calling for a limited constitutional convention to consider recommendations for a new constitution providing for the complete elimination of the poll tax.

UTAH: Under the leadership of the Salt Lake Council for Civic Unity and other interested groups, a campaign is under way in support of a bill prohibiting discrimination in places of public accommodation (HB 87, SB 100) and an FEPC bill (HB 63, SB 125).

WASHINGTON: The Washington State Committee Against Discrimination in Employment has been organized to work for passage of a fair employment practice bill (SB 12, HB 92). This bill, which has bipartisan support, was referred to the Labor Committees of both chambers. The Senate Labor Committee has voted the bill out with a "do pass" recommendation and it is now in the Senate Rules Committee.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION:

Following are the addresses of organizations handling civil rights campaigns in several states where such issues are before the legislature. A mutual exchange of information may be helpful.

Reverend L. B. Nelson
Arizona Civil Rights League
527 East Jefferson
Phoenix, Arizona

Mrs. Ruth I. Kaiser, *Executive Secretary*
California Federation for Civic Unity
101 Post Street
San Francisco, California

Judge Joseph E. Cook, *Chairman*
Colorado Committee on Civil Rights Legislation
205 Empire Building
Denver, Colorado

Albert J. Weiss, *Executive Secretary*
Illinois Fair Employment Practice Committee
130 North Wells Street, Suite 1701
Chicago 6, Illinois

Mrs. A. B. Counselbaum, *Secretary*
Women's Council for Fair Education Practices
327 South La Salle Street
Chicago 4, Illinois

Louis Greenberg, *Secretary Pro Tem*
Indiana Council for Civil and Human Rights
106 E. Market Street, Suite 535
Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Mrs. Olive R. Beasley, *Executive Secretary*
Michigan Committee on Civil Rights
803 Washington Boulevard Building
Detroit 26, Michigan

Hubert A. Schon, *Secretary*
Minnesota Council for a Permanent FEPC
162 S. E. Bedford
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Mrs. Ethel Marodi, *Chairman*
Anti-Discrimination Committee
Omaha CIO Industrial Union Council
305 Brandeis Theatre Building
Omaha, Nebraska

Herbert H. Tate, *Chairman*
Joint Council for Civil Rights
30 Clinton Street, Suite 601
Newark 2, New Jersey

Lockwood Thompson, *Chairman*
Ohio Committee for Fair Employment Practices Legislation
348 Engineers Building
Cleveland 14, Ohio

David Robinson, *Chairman*
Oregon Committee for a Fair Employment Practices Act
502 Pacific Building
Portland 4, Oregon

Clarence Pickett
State Council for a Pennsylvania FEPC
Fellowship Commission Building
260 South 15th Street
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

Edwin H. Wilson, *Chairman*
Salt Lake Council for Civic Unity
13th East at 6th South
Salt Lake City, Utah

Ed Van Valkenburg, *Executive Director*
Washington State Committee Against Discrimination in Employment
419 East Pine
Seattle 22, Washington

File - FEPC

1 - Am. Council on Race Rela.

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON RACE RELATIONS

4901 South Ellis Avenue • Chicago 15 • Phone KEnwood 6-8101

LOUIS WIRTH
President

RECEIVED
MAR 24 1949
Southern Regional Council

March 14, 1949

RELEASE NO. 42

SUBJECT: Evaluation of State FEPC: Experiences and Forecasts

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES LEGISLATION IS A CRITICAL ISSUE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

Fair employment practices legislation has been introduced in eighteen of the forty-two states whose legislatures are currently in session.[1] Most of the bills are modeled on the acts now in effect in Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, and Massachusetts although they vary in some details. With the exception of the bills under consideration in Iowa, Missouri, and North Dakota,[2] the measures would establish commissions specifically empowered to receive and investigate complaints of discrimination, to attempt settlement by conciliation, and in case of failure of conciliation, to hold hearings and issue orders enforceable in the courts. The bills generally apply to employers of more than a certain specified number of employees, excepting non-profit organizations; to labor organizations; and to employment agencies.

Washington has the distinction of being the first state to achieve passage of fair employment practices legislation during the 1949 legislative session, although as of this date the legislation still awaits the governor's signature. Up to this time, FEPC measures have met defeat in only one state, Montana, where the bill failed of passage in the House by a vote of 51-32.

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[1] Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, and Washington.

[2] The Iowa bill (HG 348), while broad in coverage, would empower the administering agency only to recommend cases to the Attorney General for prosecution. In Missouri, the bill (SB 23) covers employees in "state, municipal, school, and police departments" only, and does not provide for an administrative agency. The North Dakota bill (SB 230) provides for no administrative machinery for enforcement, but instead provides a penalty of up to $100.

The attached table provides summary information about the status of fair employment practices measures which have been introduced during 1949.

In many of the states where fair employment practices legislation is an issue, the measure has been accorded bi-partisan support. Strong administration backing in several states, expressed in addresses made by governors William Lee Knous of Colorado, Henry F. Schricker of Indiana, Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, G. Mennen Williams of Michigan, Frank J. Lausche of Ohio, James H. Duff of Pennsylvania, and John O. Pastore of Rhode Island, has given encouragement to legislators and citizens advocating FEPC.

COMMENTS ON FEPC FROM STATES IN WHICH LEGISLATION IS IN EFFECT

From state to state, the same arguments are being used against fair employment practices legislation. It may be helpful to examine these arguments in the light of statements made by business and industrial leaders in Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, and Massachusetts, where FEP laws have been in operation for some time.

DOES FEPC VIOLATE THE "AMERICAN SPIRIT OF FREE ENTERPRISE"?

One argument commonly raised is that fair employment practices legislation is a violation of the "traditional American spirit of free enterprise" and that it interferes with the exercise of managerial prerogatives. A statement contained in a letter to the New York State Commission Against Discrimination from the head of a statewide organization of retail merchants bears on this question:

> "Surely, the present law imposes no hardships on the employer. It simply applies penalties to acts of discrimination when those acts deprive an inhabitant of our State of the fundamental human rights which he has; namely, the right to earn a living. There is nothing involved or intricate about the requirements of the law. The employer is merely asked to hire or retain in employment, the best man or woman for the job. It simply says that regardless of race, color, or national origin, he or she cannot be barred from employment so long as he or she meets all of the qualifications which the employer has set for the job."[3]

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[3] This letter and others quoted in Release No. 42 are attached.

R. T. Barker, Superintendent of Personnel Administration, Western Electric Co., Inc., New York, has this to say:

> "It is my own opinion that the administration of the Fair Employment Practice law in the States of New York and New Jersey has been fair and reasonable and has not entailed any undue hardship on employers who are trying to do a conscientious job in their employee relations situations. We have not experienced any difficulty in meeting the requirements of these laws and so far as I know, they have been accepted generally by our employees."

W. P. Morin, Personnel Director of the Hat Corporation of America, South Norwalk, Connecticut, communicated the following in a letter to the Connecticut Inter-Racial Commission:

> "Since the enactment of the Fair Employment Practice Act for the State of Connecticut, I have found that this Law has in no way interfered with our employment practices...
>
> "I think that many firms thought that it would interfere with the operation of its policy covering hiring and promotions but we received such a clear interpretation of the act that we saw nothing in it that would present any difficulties."

The Massachusetts Fair Employment Practice Commission is in receipt of a letter from Roger L. Putnam, President of the Package Machinery Company, stating the following:

> "Neither as Chairman of your Advisory Council, here in Springfield, nor as a manufacturer have I ever heard any one in the last two years say that the law ought to be changed. Every one now admits that the principles that FEP legislation is striving for are just."

DO FEP AGENCIES WIELD A BIG STICK?

Almost without exception,[4] the existing state FEP laws have been administered without resort to public hearings and exercise of punitive powers. The administrative agencies have relied heavily on methods of education and conciliation. Several statements bear witness to the effectiveness of this approach. A letter to the Connecticut Inter-Racial Commission from Ellsworth S. Grant, Vice-President of Industrial Relations, Allen Manufacturing

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[4] The Massachusetts Fair Employment Practice Commission announced in February, 1949, the settlement of its first case in which payment of compensatory damages to the complainant was part of the terms of conciliation.

Company, reflects a feeling which seems to be general throughout the states:

> "Perhaps even more significant than the actual results has been the Commission's approach to a critical social problem charged with controversy and ignorance. It has proceeded quietly and effectively, keeping its big stick in the closet, and stressing voluntary compliance. It has forcefully applied the techniques of education, relying on the natural common sense of Connecticut citizens, whether they be employers or workers. Its personnel has been carefully chosen and trained to reflect this democratic spirit of administration."

Jarvis Hunt, general counsel for the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, which opposed enactment of an FEP law in the state, emphasizes the same point:

> "The Commission has administered the FEPC Bill in a reasonable manner and without putting any undue burden on industry. They have been very cooperative in helping us solve any problems that have arisen under the law."

A statement from H. D. Hodgkinson, Vice-President and General Manager of Filene's department store in Boston, follows:

> "It is my opinion that under the legislation our State Commission is proceeding soundly toward the cooperation of all kinds of business, such action being largely educational rather than punitive."

J. J. Morrow, Personnel Manager of Pitney-Bowes, Inc., says in a letter to the Connecticut Inter-Racial Commission that many of the problems his firm encountered in its Negro integration program (started before the enactment of the Connecticut Fair Employment Practices Act) would have been less difficult if they had "the support of such legislation and the expert assistance of the Inter-Racial Commission's personnel". He goes on to say:

> "One of the most valuable services of the many being rendered by the Commission, in my opinion, is the educational campaign which it conducts. In the long run, it is this campaign which will bring the greatest and most lasting results; but I am afraid that, by itself, and without the backing of legislation, the educational work would be impotent."

The President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Michael T. Kelleher, has made the following statement:

> "I'm very happy at the way the Commissioners are administering the FEPC law. They are doing a real service to the state."

ARE EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES A PROPER AREA FOR LEGISLATION? Often the argument is voiced that it is impossible to do away with prejudice by legislation, and that therefore fair employment practices legislation offers no real solution to the problem of employment discrimination. As a matter of fact, FEP measures are not designed to attack prejudice itself, but instead, to prevent overt expression of prejudice as manifested in industrial discrimination. J. J. Morrow, Personnel Manager of Pitney-Bowes, Inc. has stated this position succinctly:

> "There are of course a number of well-meaning people who oppose legislation to abolish discrimination in employment, most of them through the feeling that legislation is not the real answer to a problem which can best be solved by education. Naturally, legislation cannot itself destroy race prejudice, but it can and should be the framework upon which the building of free economic opportunity for Negroes can be started. The educational side of the picture is the ultimate answer, but - as all of you must know very well from experience - the process is a slow and often painful one which needs the assurance of support that only legislation can give it. The purpose of such laws, and all laws, for that matter, is to protect rather than to punish. With proper administration, and with cooperation from industry, I think these laws are a very important step in the right direction. If they did nothing else, they would at least be helpful to those employers who would prefer to treat the Negro fairly, but who lack the courage to do so without the excuse which the laws furnish."

F. Frank Vorenberg, former Mayor of Springfield and President of Gilchrist and Company, one of the largest and oldest department stores in Massachusetts, has this to say on this question:

> "While there is no doubt considerable value to the threat of legal action if fair employment practices are not followed, I like to think that the principal value of the statute and of the constructive activities of the Commission has been in offsetting the fears so commonly expressed by employers during the committee hearings on the bill and elsewhere, the fear of legislating in an area where moral principles ought to be the guiding factor, and the fear of the effect of employing members of minority groups in positions where they had traditionally not been employed. The statute and the policies of the Commission have gone a long way to prove the truth of the famous phrase used in President Roosevelt's first inaugural, 'The only thing we have to fear is fear itself'."

The President's Committee on Civil Rights, answering the argument that employment discrimination can be eliminated only by education, and not by legislation, stated:

"We believe this argument misses the point and the choice it poses between legislation and education as to the means of improving civil rights is an unnecessary one. In our opinion, both approaches to the goal are valid, and are, moreover, essential to each other."

WILL AN FEP LAW ACTUALLY WORK? Many people express the opinion that a fair employment practices law cannot possibly be an effective instrument for equalizing employment opportunity, in view of the rigidity of discriminatory patterns in many businesses and industries. A measure of the effectiveness of present FEP laws can be arrived at by examination of the annual reports of the administrative agencies in the states where the laws are in force.[5] The reports indicate without exception that, though the process is slow, progress is being made in many areas. In addition, expressions of opinion by authoritative sources are available, such as the statement made by W. Brooke Graves, Specialist in American Government and Public Administration, Library of Congress Legislative Reference Service.[6] After a careful study of the operations of the fair employment practices agencies in Connecticut, Indiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and Wisconsin, Mr. Graves writes:

"To many people, perhaps the most convincing argument for FEPC legislation is to be found in the answer to the question: Does it work? In the early stages of development, there were many - even including some who were favorably disposed toward the idea - who doubted whether such legislation could be made to work. Today, with three years of experience on which to judge, with laws in operation in six states,

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[5] See reports available from the respective commissions:
New York State Commission Against Discrimination
270 Broadway, New York, New York

State of New Jersey, Division Against Discrimination
1060 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey

Massachusetts Fair Employment Practice Commission
73 Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Connecticut Inter-Racial Commission
State Office Building, Hartford, Connecticut

[6] Graves, W. Brooke, Anti-Discrimination Legislation in the American States. Public Affairs Bulletin No. 65, Library of Congress Legislative Reference Service, Washington, D. C. November 1948. P. 42.

there is ample evidence to support their most sanguine hopes...

"Very often, those who object strenously to a new law are very vocal about it, but there have been surprisingly few 'squawks' about FEPC. Spokesmen for business and for labor have had little to say about it. Some state chambers of commerce have expressed the view that, in practice it applied more to employers than to labor, but the United States Chamber of Commerce has taken no stand on the issue, beyond the point of insisting that the subject was one for state action rather than Federal."

Peter Grimm, former President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York says:

"The...Anti-Discrimination law, after two and a half years of trial (in New York), appears to have operated effectively, so far as I have been able to judge from talks with men in various lines of business. The administration of the law has been effective and salutary."

On February 8, 1948, the New York Herald Tribune bore witness to the effectiveness of New York's fair employment practices law:

"...The Ives anti-discrimination program is something that works; in close to three years of existence the State Commission Against Discrimination, conceived among great argument and misgivings by many, has quietly shown the way that conciliation and persuasion can establish completely new patterns."

WILL FAIR EMPLOYMENT POLICIES ALIENATE CUSTOMERS AND OTHER EMPLOYEES?

Occasionally businessmen say that they endorse FEPC heartily in principle, but that they fear the effects on their trade and on their present employees' morale. Firms that have given fair employment practices a fair trial have found their fears unjustified. For example, Joseph J. Morrow, Personnel Manager of Pitney-Bowes, Inc., Stamford, Connecticut, said recently in discussing the operation of the Connecticut Act:

"If I were asked to select a single fact which impressed me more than anything else in carrying out our program of integrating the Negro worker, I would choose just this: The difficulties one expects to encounter in initiating such a program materialize to the extent of about five per cent of what was anticipated. The 'Bogey Man' of race prejudice can hardly fail to disappear when it is really brought into the daylight and put to the test of normal day-by-day contacts."

A statement made by J. Pickett, Employee Relations Department, Irvington Varnish and Insulator Company, New Jersey, touches upon the matter of effects

upon customers:

> "The act is being carried out along educational lines and the experience of customers as well as manufacturers has been very favorable."

WILL FEPC DRIVE BUSINESS FROM THE STATE?

An argument commonly raised against FEPC is that such legislation will drive business from the state. The available facts disprove this supposition. No evidence has been brought forth from the states now operating under FEPC legislation that business has been lost to other states. Governor Dewey stated in his message to the Legislature, January 5, 1949, (four years after the establishment of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination):

> "Business activity and employment remain at unprecedented levels for times of peace. The number of business establishments has increased by five per cent in the last year.[7] Last year the personal income of our people aggregated some $27,000,000,000 - an all-time high."

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR FEPC

In the foregoing pages, statements of business and civic leaders who have had experience with FEP laws have illustrated that many of the objections raised against the laws are groundless. The validity of their opinions about fair employment practices legislation is affirmed by many other citizens who speak through major national organizations in support of the measure.

Fair employment policies are supported by many religious groups in the United States, including: the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, National Council of Catholic Women, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, Synagogue Council of America, National Council of Jewish Women, General Synod of the Evangelical and Reformed Church, General Conference of the Methodist Church, Methodist Ministers Union, Society of Friends, Unitarian Church, Presbyterian General Assembly

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[7] Figures released by the New York State Department of Commerce show that the estimated number of industrial firms in the state had increased by 107,750 between August 1945 and January 1948; that is, from 436,250 to 544,000.

Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian Churches, National Conference of Christians and Jews, National Council of Student Christian Associations, National Board of the Young Men's Christian Association, and National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association.

Labor organizations have maintained a strong stand in favor of fair employment legislation. The Congress of Industrial Organizations, the American Federation of Labor, and a number of independent unions have given their endorsement through their national conventions. Veterans' groups, including the American Veterans Committee, Catholic War Veterans, and Jewish War Veterans, are united in support of the measure, and are joined in many states by chapters of the American Legion and the AMVETS. Finally, almost all national organizations representing the interests of American minorities and the protection of civil rights give their unequivocal endorsement to FEPC.

The eyes of the nation are upon the legislators in many states who have the responsibility of deciding whether the interests of the majority of our people are to be served by the establishment of safeguards against discrimination in employment. Upon their decision rests the fate of all Americans, who, by reason of their race, color, creed, or national origin, have been handicapped in their struggle for economic security.

* * * * *

STATE FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES LEGISLATION UNDER CONSIDERATION DURING 1949*

State	No. of Bill	Agency Sponsorship	Progress
Arizona	HB 186	Arizona Council for Civic Unity Arizona Civil Rights League	Introduced: February
Colorado	HB 877 SB 655	Colorado Citizens' Committee for Civil Rights Legislation	Introduced: - January Referred: Labor Committees of both Houses
Illinois	HB 163	Illinois FEPC Committee	Introduced: February 16 Referred: Executive Committee Hearings: February 23

* Compiled on March 10, 1949.

STATE FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES LEGISLATION UNDER CONSIDERATION DURING 1949 (Cont.))

State	No. of Bill	Agency Sponsorship	Progress
Indiana	HB 79	Indiana Council for Civil and Human Rights	Introduced: January Referred: Labor Committee Reported for passage by Labor Committee, Feb. 26 House voted to advance HB 79 to second reading, February 26.
Iowa	HF 348		
Michigan	HB 148	Michigan Committee on Civil Rights	Introduced: February 8 Referred: State Affairs Committee
Minnesota	HF 148 SF 82 HF 198 SF 204	Minnesota Fair Employment Practices Council	Introduced: January Referred: Labor Committee Hearings in both committees in February
Missouri	SB 23		Introduced: January 24
Montana	HB 62		Defeated in House, 51-32
Nebraska	LB 117	Anti-Discrimination Committee of the Omaha CIO Council	Introduced: January 11
New Mexico	SB 45	New Mexico Council on Human Relations	Introduced: February
North Dakota	SB 230		Introduced: January Hearings; February 7
Ohio	HB 106	Ohio Committee for Fair Employment Practices Legislation	Introduced: January Referred: Industry and Labor Committee. Hearings on February 15. Reported out favorably Feb. 23, 10-5.
Oregon	SB 6	Oregon Fair Employment Practices Committee	Introduced: January 11 Hearings before Senate on January 25. Passed by Senate.
Pennsylvania	SB 6, 137 HB 32, 42	State Council for a Pennsylvania FEPC	Introduced: January
Rhode Island	HB 539 SB 22	Rhode Island Council for Fair Employment Practices	Passed by House Hearings in Senate Finance Committee in March.

STATE FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES LEGISLATION UNDER CONSIDERATION DURING 1949 (Cont.)

State	No. of Bill	Agency Sponsorship	Progress
Utah	HB 63 SB 125	Salt Lake Council for Civic Unity	Introduced: January Referred: Labor Committees
Washington	HB 92 SB 12	Washington State Committee Against Discrimination in Employment	Introduced: January Referred to and reported out by labor committees, Passed by Senate, 37-6. Passed by House, 77-19, March 5.

* * * * *

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March 14, 1949
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EXCERPTS FROM LETTERS RECEIVED
BY THE
NEW YORK STATE COMMISSION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION

1. From a state-wide retail association, November 14, 1946.

"The Statute under which your Council functions has been familiar to me since it was first introduced in the Legislature. The industry I represent has accorded the State Commission Against Discrimination its unqualified support and cooperation. In fact, I believe the merchants of this State have always conducted their businesses under the principles laid down by the so-called Fair Employment Practice Law. The manner in which the Law has been administered by the competent Commissioners appointed by Governor Dewey has been a model of fair-mindedness, efficiency and good sense.

"When the Law was first enacted, there was a feeling that our State was attempting to legislate virtue, tolerance, etc., which was not the fact, as has been proven again and again in the administration of the Statute. In the first Annual Report of the Commission, one sentence will serve to illustrate that fact, to-wit: 'It (the Commission) has approached its task from the standpoint of a cooperative enterprise rather than a punitive expedition.'

"That statement is in keeping with the highest traditions of the American way of life. Throughout history, true liberalism has sought freedom by keeping government out of it as far as possible. The State of New York has adhered to that concept in the present Statute. It has placed the responsibility and duty on employer, employee and the public to make it work.

"I have always believed that sub-div. 8 of Sec. 130, Chapter 118 of the Law, is the very heart of New York's gesture for justice and tolerance in our relations with our fellow citizens. That section which creates Conciliation Councils is the best evidence of the fact that neither the Governor nor the legislature was attempting to legislate virtues or tolerance, but to promote and encourage them by the forces of education, conciliation, religion and moral enlightenment.

"Surely, the present Law imposes no hardships on the employer. It simply applies penalties to acts of discrimination when those acts deprive an inhabitant of our State of the fundamental human right which he has; namely, the right to earn a living. There is nothing involved or intricate about the requirements of the Law. The employer is merely asked to hire or retain in employment, the best men or women for the job. It simply says that regardless of race, color or national origin, he or she cannot be barred from employment so long as he or she meets all of the qualifications which the employer has set for the job. I believe that in sum to be the simple truth about the Statute."

2. From a Financial District Observer, April 20, 1946.

"Although discriminatory practices are still evident in this area of our city, I have observed that the anti-bias law has had a fine effect upon the employment practices of banks and brokerage houses in the financial district. Every now and then, as I carry on my duties around the 'Street,' I notice young colored boys and girls in jobs where I have never seen them before.

"Last week, I observed that a bank had added three fine colored lads to its staff, each with responsible assignments and working in conspicuous parts of the office.

"I feel strongly that the anti-bias law is a success and is achieving the purposes for which it was designed. I am sure that this is due to you and the diligent efforts of your commission.

"With every good wish for continued success."

3. From a public utility company, August 14, 1946.

"... I appreciate greatly the very fair consideration that you and members of your staff have given to this Company during your inquiry into its employment practices and I feel that it has been of definite value to us in appraising our personnel methods and practices. We welcome the suggestions that have been made and are very pleased indeed to adopt them. If we can help, by precept and example, in creating stronger bonds of kinship among all people, in promoting tolerance and in eliminating prejudice, we feel that we will have rendered the greatest public service of which we are capable."

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PITNEY-BOWES, INC.
STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

January 28, 1949

Mr. Thomas F. Henry, Supervisor
Fair Employment Division
State of Conn. Inter-racial Commission
State Office Building
Hartford, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Henry:

I am very happy to reply to your letter of January 26 in which you ask for a statement of our opinion with reference to the Fair Employment Practice controls operating in Connecticut.

We started our Negro integration program at Pitney-Bowes before the enactment of the Connecticut Fair Employment Practices Act. Many of the problems which we encountered, however, would have been much less difficult had we had the support of such legislation and the expert assistance of the Inter-racial Commission's personnel.

One of the most valuable services of the many being rendered by the Commission, in my opinion, is the educational campaign which it conducts. In the long run, it is this campaign which will bring the greatest and most lasting results; but I am afraid that, by itself, and without the backing of legislation, the educational work would be impotent.

Mr. Hosch's letter requested statements from speeches, etc., which you might quote. The following is taken from a talk I gave before the Annual Convention of the National Urban League in Richmond, Virginia, on September 7, 1948. The title of the talk was "The Negro's Stake in the Future of American Industry".

> "Inclusion of the Civil Rights issue as a part of our two major political party platforms has been a recent dramatic illustration (of the progress made in removing the inconsistency between our democratic principles and the discrimination practiced against Negroes and other minority groups in the United States). Less sensational, but just as significant, has been the adoption of anti-discrimination laws by a number of states, and the contemplated adoption of such legislation in still other states.
>
> "Beside being the initial step in guaranteeing fair employment opportunities for Negroes, the enactment of these laws within our representative State governments is in itself an indication of public readiness to accept the laws. My home State of Connecticut, small in size but mighty in industrial importance, adopted its own Fair Employment Practice Act in May, 1947, and it is functioning very successfully.

"There are of course a number of well-meaning people who oppose legislation to abolish discrimination in employment, most of them through the feeling that legislation is not the real answer to a problem which can best be solved by education. Naturally, legislation cannot itself destroy race prejudice, but it can and should be the framework upon which the building of free economic opportunity for Negroes can be started. The educational side of the picture is the ultimate answer, but - as all of you must know very well from experience - the process is a slow and often painful one which needs the assurance of support that only legislation can give it. The purpose of such laws, and all laws, for that matter, is to protect rather than to punish. With proper administration, and with cooperation from industry, I think these laws are a very important step in the right direction. If they did nothing else, they would at least be helpful to those employers who would prefer to treat the Negro fairly, but who would lack the courage to do so without the excuse which the laws furnish."

Sincerely yours,

/s/ J. J. Morrow
Personnel Manager

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PACKAGE
MACHINERY COMPANY

BUILDERS OF WRAPPING MACHINES

SPRINGFIELD
MASSACHUSETTS

January 27, 1949

Mrs. Mildred H. Mahoney, Chairman
Fair Employment Practice Commission
41 Tremont Street
Boston 8, Massachusetts

Dear Mrs. Mahoney:

It is natural that other parts of the country should watch with interest the experience of those places that have had F.E.P. legislation. There were lots of people in Massachusetts who looked on the legislation with fear before it was passed. Under the administration that your Commission has given during the two years the Act has been in operation, all such fears have been removed. So far as I know, you have never had to use the powers of compulsion contained in the Act. Conferences, educational talks, and common sense persuasion are the tools that have been used to make the Act work so successfully - but those tools could not have produced the results they have if there hadn't been the knowledge on the part of every one that there was a law on the statute book which authorized compulsion if necessary.

Neither as Chairman of your Advisory Council, here in Springfield, nor as a manufacturer have I ever heard any one in the last two years say that the law ought to be changed. Every one now admits that the principles that F.E.P. legislation is striving for are just. There are still latent prejudices in some quarters, but those who have them feel ashamed of them, rather than militantly fighting for them.

I have no reservation in saying that I think such legislation, administered as you and your Commission have administered our law, would be beneficial practically everywhere. I am not familiar enough with conditions in the deep South to be sure whether we might not have to arrive at the right, through successive stages, but in no other part of this country should there be any hesitancy in passing such legislation.

Sincerely yours,

PACKAGE MACHINERY COMPANY

By

Roger L. Putnam,

President.

C
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Y

426 Washington Street

Boston

January 28, 1949

Robert E. Segal, Executive Director
Jewish Community Council
44 School Street
Boston 8, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Segal:

As a business man I am in favor of the Fair Employment Practices Act insofar as the act in its administration in Massachusetts is concerned.

It is my opinion that under the legislation our State Commission is proceeding soundly toward the cooperation of all kinds of business, such action being largely educational rather than punitive.

Great difficulty and trouble was predicted during the discussions prior to the passage of the Massachusetts Fair Employment Practice Act and those fears have not materialized. Out of 500 complaints on discrimination during the past two years all but 31 have either been withdrawn or settled to the satisfaction of both parties, and the 31 mentioned are now pending and in the process of adjustment. This sounds like real progress to me.

Sincerely,

/ s / H. D. Hodgkinson

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THE ALLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Established 1910
Hollow Set•Cap and Shoulder Screws•Dowel Pins•Pipe Plugs

DRAWER 570•HARTFORD 1, CONNECTICUT

January 13, 1949

Mr. Frank T. Simpson
Executive Secretary
State Inter-Racial Commission
State Office Building
Hartford, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Simpson:

As far as I have had knowledge of and contact with it, I have been much impressed with the operation of the State Inter-Racial Commission under the Fair Employment Practices Act.

Since the 18 months that the Act has been in effect, I believe the Commission has accomplished more in the way of equalizing employment opportunities for all groups and in promoting understanding between different groups than any other agency, public or private, serving this area of human relations.

Perhaps even more significant than the actual results has been the Commission's approach to a critical social problem charged with controversy and ignorance. It has proceeded quietly and effectively, keeping its big stick in the closet, and stressing voluntary compliance. It has forcefully applied the techniques of education, relying on the natural common sense of Connecticut citizens, whether they be employers or workers. Its personnel has been carefully chosen and trained to reflect this democratic spirit of administration.

It is obvious that the biggest obstacle in securing fair employment practices throughout the state is getting minority workers past the employment office door. Once this is done, on the basis of proper qualifications for the particular job openings, it is up to these workers to make their own place on the work team. In our employment experience we have found that, given adequate ability and a friendly, willing personality, minority workers have no trouble in being fully accepted by their co-workers and in earning promotions to higher-paying jobs.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ Ellsworth S. Grant
Vice-President of
Industrial Relations

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Cable Address New York
"HATCOAM"

HAT CORPORATION OF AMERICA

South Norwalk, Connecticut

January 31, 1949

In your reply please refer to

Mr. Frank T. Simpson
Executive Secretary
State Inter-Racial Commission
State Office Building
Hartford, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Simpson:

Since the enactment of the Fair Employment Practice Act for the State of Connecticut, I have found that this Law has in no way interferred with our employment practices.

Upon its passage, local personnel groups here in Norwalk obtained a speaker from the State Inter-Racial Commission so that we would all be cognizant of the Law and how it was to be interpreted.

I think that many firms thought that it would interfere with the operation of its policy covering hiring and promotions but we received such a clear interpretation of the act that we saw nothing in it that would present any difficulties.

This Act created no problems but on the other hand has assisted in equalizing employment opportunities for all.

I think that the Fair Employment Practice Law has helped both Union and Management as it has clear out definitions that cannot be misinterpreted.

Very truly yours,

/s/ W. P. Morin
Personnel Director

WPM/jmm

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F. FRANK VORENBERG
417 WASHINGTON STREET
BOSTON

January 25, 1949

Dear Mrs. Mahoney:

It has been suggested that it would be helpful to individuals and organizations interested in promoting fair employment legislation in other states, if they could have statements from business men who have had some experience in states where such legislation has been in effect.

I am glad to go on record for this purpose as one of those who favored the legislation creating the Fair Employment Practice Commission in this State and who has had no change of mind as a result of its workings to date. The creation of the Commission and the policies followed by it have provided an opportunity for education in employment practices not available to business men before the legislation. While there is no doubt considerable value to the threat of legal action if fair employment practices are not followed, I like to think that the principal value of the statute and of the constructive activities of the Commission has been in offsetting the fears so commonly expressed by employers during the committee hearings on the bill and elsewhere, the fear of legislating in an area where moral principles ought to be the guiding factor, and the fear of the effect of employing members of minority groups in positions where they had traditionally not been employed. The statute and the policies of the Commission have gone a long way to prove the truth of the famous phrase used in President Roosevelt's first inaugural, "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself."

In the business with which I am connected, a department store, the employment of Negroes as salespeople, which preceded the enactment of the F. E. P. C. legislation by several years, has been a demonstration of the emptiness of such fears.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Mildred H. Mahoney
The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Fair Employment Practice Commission
41 Tremont Street
Boston 8, Massachusetts

FFV/c

1- American Council on Race Relations

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON RACE RELATIONS

4901 South Ellis Avenue • Chicago 15 • Phone KEnwood 6-8101

LOUIS WIRTH
President

RECEIVED
APR 1 1949
Southern Regional Council

March 24, 1949

RELEASE NO. 43 (SUPPLEMENT TO RELEASE NO. 42)

SUBJECT: Evaluation of State FEPC: Experiences and Forecasts

PROGRESS OF STATE FEP MEASURES

Fair employment practices measures have been enacted in three states during the current legislative session. In New Mexico, SB 45, modeled largely on the New York State law, passed both houses and was signed by Governor Mabry on March 17. The Washington state bill against discrimination in employment (SB 12), which is also based on the New York act, became law with the signature of Governor Langlie on March 19. In Oregon, a similar measure (SB 235) received final legislative approval on March 21, and will be signed by Governor McKay on March 25. The Oregon act differs in a number of particulars from the Washington and New Mexico laws, one of which is that it does not provide for an autonomous commission, but instead confers upon the Oregon State Bureau of Labor powers to eliminate and prevent discrimination in employment.

Although FEPC measures have met defeat in Arizona, Indiana, Montana, North Dakota, and Utah, bills are still under consideration and are reported to have a fair chance of passage in Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island.

To meet the continuing demand for evaluation of state fair employment practices acts, especially as regards the experience of business and industrial firms with such measures, the following information supplementary to that contained in ACRR Release No. 42 is supplied.

NEW JERSEY SURVEY

During the month of February, the Division Against Discrimination of the New Jersey Department of Education[1] initiated a survey to ascertain the reactions of industrialists and other employers to the operation of the New Jersey Anti-Discrimination Law.

The questionnaire, which was directed to 158 employers in all parts of the state, representing all sizes and kinds of businesses, made the following inquiries:

1. Has the New Jersey Anti-Discrimination Law caused any new difficulties or problems in your business or community?

2. Has the Anti-Discrimination Law interfered with your basic right to select the most competent workers for your operations?

3. Do you believe that the Anti-Discrimination Law has been fairly and effectively administered by the Department of Education in New Jersey?

By mid-March the Division Against Discrimination had received 65 responses, which, without exception, report reactions favorable to the law.

Several of the letters received by the Division are reproduced in full on the following pages. For further information, communicate with the Division Against Discrimination, New Jersey Department of Education, 1060 Broad Street, Newark 2, New Jersey.

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[1] The Division Against Discrimination is the agency empowered to administer the New Jersey Anti-Discrimination Law.

C
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NEW JERSEY BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY
540 Broad Street
Newark 1, N. J.

Andrew P. Monroe
Vice President

Telephone
Telco 4-2100

March 4, 1949

Mr. Harold A. Lett, Chief Assistant
Department of Education,
State of New Jersey
1060 Broad Street
Newark 2, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Lett:

This is in reply to your questions regarding the effect on employers of the State's Anti-Discrimination Law. In this connection, you have asked three questions and, briefly, the answers are as follows:

1. As this Company had made some progress in the integration of racial groups prior to the passage of the New Jersey Anti-Discrimination Law, I would say that no serious difficulties since its passage have been introduced. The question is now taken as a matter of course.

2. The Anti-Discrimination Law has not interfered with our right to select the most competent workers.

3. We believe that the Anti-Discrimination Law has been administered with an unusual amount of understanding by the Department of Education.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ A. P. Monroe
Vice President

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LEA FABRICS INC.
768 Frelinghuysen Avenue
Newark, N. J.

March 17, 1949

Mr. Harold A. Lett
N. J. State Dept. of Education
1060 Broad Street
Newark, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Lett:

While our observation and knowledge of the operation of the State's Anti-Discrimination Law is somewhat limited, I am pleased to answer your letter of the 16th.

Shortly after the Law went into effect, we were charged with discrimination, and one of your representatives called and made an investigation. He was given every opportunity to interview anyone he saw fit, including union officers. His report showed he found no discrimination. The real point is not that the Company was cleared of the charge, but that the investigation was made in a fair and impartial manner.

In answer to your specific questions, I would say that this Law has, insofar as our Company is concerned, introduced no new difficulties in our business or interferred with our selection of the most competent workers.

I believe from our experience that the Law is fairly administered.

Very truly yours,

Lea Fabrics Inc.

/s/ E. K. Files
President

EKF/r

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Sales and Executive Offices
230 Park Avenue
New York, N. Y.

PANELYTE the structural plastic

PANELYTE DIVISION
ST. REGIS PAPER COMPANY
Enterprise Avenue
Trenton, N. J.

March 17, 1949

Mr. Harold A. Lett
State of New Jersey
Department of Education
Division Against Discrimination
1660 Broad Street
Newark 2, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Lett:

In reply to your questionnaire concerning the effect of State's Anti-Discrimination Law, we would like to advise you that we have had very little difficulty with it.

No problems that have not previously been with us have been raised since the inception of the law, nor has it interfered with our hiring procedure.

A few cases which have required investigation by your department have been handled in a very efficient and fair manner. We have previously written your department, setting forth the same opinion.

We believe that you are doing your job quietly and well.

Very truly yours,

PANELYTE DIVISION
St. Regis Paper Company

/s/ Oscar Dull, Jr.
Director - Industrial Relations

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NEW YORK SHIPBUILDING CORPORATION
Main Office and Works
Camden, New Jersey, U. S. A.

REFERENCE

Camden
March 2, 1949

State of New Jersey
Department of Education
Division Against Discrimination
1060 Broad Street
Newark 2, New Jersey

Attention: Mr. Harold A. Lett
Chief Assistant

Gentlemen:

In reply to your inquiry of February 24, 1949 we wish to say that the subject Law has caused no new difficulties or problems in our business. Regarding this, it may be well to point out that the Management of this Corporation has always recognized the inherent right of an otherwise qualified individual to be gainfully employed here regardless of race, creed, or color.

We are aware of no added problems or difficulties in the community caused by the Law.

The Law in question has not interferred with our right to select the most competent workers for our operations.

We have heard no adverse criticism concerning the administration of the Anti-Discrimination Law by the Department of Education in New Jersey.

Very truly yours,

New York Shipbuilding Corporation

/s/ C.E. Sharp
Industrial Relations Manager

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EXCERPTS FROM LETTERS FROM EMPLOYERS

"March 19, 1949, ... It is a pleasure to hear from you in your letter of March 16th. It is certainly a pleasure on my part also to give a testimonial to the fine manner in which Commissioner Bustard and all of you on his staff have handled the assignment here in New Jersey. I don't know that I can say more, but would be glad to write or talk with anyone who might have any questions on the subject ... Yours sincerely, W. H. Hill, Baldwin-Hill Company, 500 Breunig Avenue, Trenton 2, N. J.

"While we cannot speak from first-hand experience, all that we have learned from observation, discussion, public and private comment, leads to the inference that the Department of Education of the State of New Jersey, is doing an excellent job in fair and effective administration of the Anti-Discrimination Law ... The Lionel Corporation, 28 Sager Place, Irvington, Anthony Mercolino, Assistant to Vice President, Industrial Relations."

"March 10, 1949 ... The administration of the Anti-Discrimination Law, to the best of our knowledge, has been fairly and effectively done by the Department of Education in New Jersey and we have had no trouble nor inconvenience in abiding by the terms of the law. Very truly yours, Sigmund Eisner Company, 240 Bridge Avenue, Red Bank, New Jersey, C. R. Sellar, Controller."

"... March 14, 1949 ... It is my opinion that the Anti-Discrimination Law has been fairly and effectively administered by the Department of Education in New Jersey. We have had several contacts with field representatives of your office, and in every instance have found them to be reliable and open-minded when making investigations. Inquiry on the part of your department has served to point up some of our personnel practices resulting in improved management. Sincerely yours, Irvington Varnish and Insulator Company, Irvington 11, New Jersey, Joseph Pickett, Manager, Employee Relations Department."

"... I not only believe that the Anti-Discrimination Law has been fairly and effectively administered by the Department of Education, but it has been done in such a diplomatic way the majority of the people are not conscious that it is being operated. John Lucas & Co., Incorporated, Gibbsboro, New Jersey, A. W. Smyth, Personnel Manager."

1- Amer. Council on Race Relations

REPORT ON CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION IN THE STATES

Supplement to REPORT, March, 1949, Vol. 4, No. 3

REPORT, Monthly Publication of the American Council on Race Relations

During the past month, four states have passed measures authorizing the establishment of fair employment practice commissions: Washington, New Mexico, Oregon and Rhode Island. Although similar legislation has failed in Arizona, Indiana, Montana, and Utah, chances for passage remain fair in a number of states (see table below).

New Jersey has the distinction of being the first state to achieve passage of an omnibus civil rights bill. The Freeman bill, which gives the New Jersey Division Against Discrimination full authority to enforce equal rights in the areas of education, health, public accommodations, and recreational facilities, passed the Assembly and Senate unanimously.

In Connecticut both houses gave unanimous approval of an administration-sponsored bill to eliminate discrimination and segregation in the Connecticut military organizations. Governor Bowles signed this measure on March 16.

Indiana has outlawed segregation and discrimination in public schools and educational facilities with the passage of HB 242, sponsored by the Indiana Council for Civil and Human Rights. In Missouri a notable report prepared by the House Equal Rights Committee and presented to the legislature on March 2 recognized "the root of the (educational) problem to be segregation by statute," and recommended several measures to abolish statutory segregation of the races in the educational system of the state. One of the recommendations has been incorporated in HB 182, introduced for House consideration on March 9.

Other measures whose progress is of interest to citizens involved in civil rights campaigns are reported in the following table, which has been prepared with the help of ACRR correspondents throughout the United States.

STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATION AFFECTING INTERGROUP RELATIONS, AS OF MARCH 31, 1949

	PURPOSE OF BILL	NO.	AGENCY SPONSORSHIP	PROGRESS
	ANTI-DEFAMATION			
Cal.	To prohibit "advocation of hatred" based on race, color or creed.	AB 529 AB 129	California Federation for Civic Unity.	Introduced: Rosenthal and others. 1-13-49
Cal.	To prohibit discrediting because of religion.	AB 403	California Federation for Civic Unity.	Introduced: Rosenthal and others. 1-12-49
N. Y.	To make it criminal libel to publish race hatred literature.	AI 310 AI 943		
N. Y.	To require licensing of publishers of race hatred literature.	AI 279 SI 249		
	CIVIL RIGHTS—ALIENS AND FOREIGN-BORN			
Cal.	To repeal Alien Land Law Act so as to allow land ownership by non-citizen Japanese. Bill, if approved, would be submitted to referendum.	AB 951		
Ga.	To bar foreign-born persons from holding public office.			
Mass.	Resolution memorializing Congress to enact suitable legislation to end present law regarding the admission of displaced persons, which discriminates against persons of Catholic and Jewish faiths.	SB 114		Referred: Constitutional Law Committee
N. Y.	To prohibit the State from requiring place of birth in applications for civil service examinations.			
Ore.	To repeal Alien Land Law.			
Utah	To give resident Japanese aliens who have resided in Utah for 15 years the right to carry arms and hunt in the state.		Utah Nippon Wild Life Federation; Utah Wild Life Federation.	Vote: Passed and Signed
	CIVIL RIGHTS — DISCRIMINATION IN PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION			
Ariz.	Civil Rights Law	HB 194	Arizona Civil Rights League; Arizona Council for Civic Unity.	Introduced: Hart and others. Died in Committee
Ariz.	To establish a commission on human rights.			Died in Committee

	PURPOSE OF BILL	NO.	AGENCY SPONSORSHIP	PROGRESS
Cal.	To create a division to investigate and prosecute violations of civil rights by law-enforcement officers.	AB 131	California Federation for Civic Unity.	Introduced: Elliott and others 1-6-49 Referred: Judiciary
Cal.	Restores to Indians the right to purchase intoxicating liquors.	AB 2643		
Cal.	To provide for revocation of liquor sales licenses for discrimination because of race, color, creed, or national origin.	AB 1313		
Cal.	To make it a misdemeanor to practice discrimination in a public place because of race or color.	AB 2793		
Conn.	To prevent and eliminate practices of discrimination in any place of public accommodation (makes Inter-racial Commission the enforcement agency).	SB 295 HB 410	American Veterans Committee	Introduced Monchun in Senate; Alsop in House 2-1-49 Referred: Judiciary
Del.	To require equal rights in places of public accommodation.	HB 91	Delaware Fellowship Commission; NAACP	Referred: House Miscellaneous Committee
Ill.	To require display of present civil rights law near places to which it applies.	HB 50		
Ind.	To permit revocation of license of any place of public accommodation which engages in discrimination.	HB 439	Indiana Council for Civil and Human Rights.	Died in Committee
Kan.	Comprehensive civil rights measure covering public accommodations, employment, education. Would provide for revocation of licenses and charters in addition to civil damages and criminal penalties.	HB 350		
Kan.	To bring eating and drinking places and other public business within the scope of the present public accommodations law.	SB 210		
Md.	To repeal Maryland's transportation law requiring segregation.			Passed Senate
N. J.	To give Division Against Discrimination full authority to enforce civil rights in areas of education, health, public accommodation and recreational facilities.	AB 65	Joint Council for Civil Rights, and others. Governor Driscoll's support.	Introduced: Freeman Vote: Passed both Houses unanimously
N. M.	To repeal laws permitting discrimination in public places.		New Mexico Council on Human Relations.	
N. Y.	To implement existing laws barring racial and religious discrimination in public accommodation. Would authorize filing of complaints with SCAD, which would be authorized to proceed as in cases of discrimination in employment.	AI 1373 SI 2048	American Jewish Congress and others.	Introduced: Austin and Mahoney
Penn.	To establish a commission to enforce the public accommodations laws.			
Utah	To prohibit discrimination in places of public accommodation.	SB 100 HB 87	Salt Lake Council for Civic Unity; NAACP; Veteran's Joint Legislative Council.	Died in Committee
	CIVIL RIGHTS — PROTECTION OF THE PERSON			
Ark.	To make lynching a capital offense and mob assault a felony.		Supported by Governor McMath.	Introduced: R. A. Lynch Died in Legislature
Ga.	To outlaw the Ku Klux Klan's bed sheet disguise.			Introduced: Greer Vote: Defeated 89-65 in the House
Texas	Anti-lynch bill.			Introduced: Issacks Vote: Passed House 125-10
	CIVIL RIGHTS — DISCRIMINATION IN THE PROFESSIONS			
Cal.	To prohibit discrimination by Bar Associations.	AB 1537		

	PURPOSE OF BILL	NO.	AGENCY SPONSORSHIP	PROGRESS
	EDUCATION			
Ariz.	To abolish segregation in the schools.	HB 229	Arizona Council for Civic Unity; Arizona Civil Rights Council; Arizona Education Association; Arizona Council of Churches; Ministerial Association	Referred: Education Committee Died in Rules Committee
Ariz.	To provide for administration of public schools and provides that there shall be segregation in all schools other than high schools.	SB 113		
Conn.	To require the University of Connecticut, the State Teachers Colleges, and the public high schools to give a comprehensive course in human relations.	HB 1280		Introduced: Hamlin Referred: Committee on Education
Conn.	To assure fair educational practices and equality of educational opportunity. Administration to be by the Department of Education.	SB 692	American Veterans Committee; American Jewish Congress.	Introduced: Shafner 2-8-49 Referred: Committee on Education
Conn.	To empower Connecticut Inter-racial Commission to administer a fair educational practices law.	HB 904	American Veterans Committee; American Jewish Congress.	Introduced: Henchel 2-4-49 Referred: Committee on Education
Conn.	To deny tax exemptions to any institution (scientific, educational, literary, historical, or charitable) that discriminates on the basis of race, creed, color or national origin.	HB 971	American Veterans Committee; American Jewish Congress.	Introduced: Henchel 2-4-49 Referred: Committee on Judiciary
Ga.	To equalize salaries—"Minimum Foundation bill to improve Georgia educational instruction."			
Ill.	To amend the State school code to permit local boards of education to establish nursery schools without discrimination.	HB 87 SB 84	Council of Social Agencies; PTAs; Congress of American Women; Illinois Educational Association; Citizen Schools Committee; Ethical Society; Community Fund; Illinois Parents Council for Nursery Schools.	
Ind.	To amend the civil rights law t oprohibit inquiry concerning race, color or religion of persons seeking admission to certain educational institutions.	SB 828		
Ind.	To outlaw segregation and discrimination in public schools and educational facilities.	HB 242	Indiana Council for Civil and Human Rights.	Introduced: Butcher Vote: Passed; signed by governor
Mass.	To secure fair educational practices. Would create office of director for Fair Educational Practices.	SB 133		Referred: Education Committee
Mass.	To create a special commission for purpose of making a study and report of discrimination on grounds of race, color, religion or national origin in non-sectarian educational institutions.	HB 1296		Introduced: Nathanson Referred: Education Committee
Mo.	To permit admission of Negroes to graduate and professional schools at state universities if comparible courses are not offered at Lincoln University.	HB 182	House Equal Rights Committee. St. Louis Civil Liberties Committee.	Introduced: Elliott Vote: Out of Committee.
N. M.	To prohibit segregation in the public schools.		New Mexico Committee on Human Relations.	Died in Committee

	PURPOSE OF BILL	NO.	AGENCY SPONSORSHIP	PROGRESS
N. Y.	To amend civil rights law to prohibit inquiry concerning race, creed, or color, of persons seeking admission to certain educational institutions.			
Pa.	To prohibit discriminatory practices and policies based upon race, religion, color or national origin in educational institutions. The bill creates a Fair Educational Opportunities Commission.	HB 965	Philadelphia Fellowship Commission.	Introduced: Rose and Hoggard 3-2-49 Referred: Committee on Education
Penn.	To provide a free city college. Discrimination on basis of color, creed, national origin or sex forbidden.	HB 880		
	EMPLOYMENT			
Ariz.	To establish fair employment practices.	HB 186	Arizona Council for Civic Unity; Arizona Civil Rights League.	Died in Committee
Cal.	To create a Fair Employment Practice Commission.	AB 3027		Introduced: Collins and others 1-29-49 Referred: Governmental Efficiency and Economy Committee
Cal.	To prohibit inclusion of questions relating to race or religion in any application form required by any department, board, commission, etc., of the state.			
Cal.	To amend Labor Code to define unfair labor practices so as to make it illegal for employers to discriminate because of race, creed, color, national origin or membership or lack of membership in any organization, excepting a communist or subversive organization. Makes it illegal for unions to discriminate because of race, color, creed or national origin.	SB 1212		
Cal.	To establish a Commission on Political and Economic Equality to minimize racial prejudice and discrimination as well as political and economic prejudice and discrimination.	AB 739	California Federation for Civic Unity.	Introduced: Maloney and Niehouse 1-18-49. Referred: Goverenmental Efficiency and Economy Committee.
Cal.	To create a Fair Employment Practice Commission.	AB 3027	California Federation for Civic Unity.	Introduced: Collins and others, 1-29-49. Referred: Goverenmental Efficiency and Economy Committee.
Colo.	To secure non-discrimination in employment.	SB 655 HB 877	Colorado Citizens' Committee for Civil Rights Legislation.	Introduced: January Referred: Labor Committees Vote: Passed House 35-23, 3-24-49
Del.	To create a fair employment practice commission.	SB 217	Delaware Fellowship Commission; NAACP.	Referred: Senate Labor Committee
Ill.	To establish a fair employment practice commission.	HB 163	Illinois FEPC Committee; Endorsed by Governor Stevenson.	Introduced: 10 bi-partisan Senate sponsors: 56 bi-partisan House sponsors 2-16-49 Referred: Executive Committee of House
Ind.	To establish a fair employment practice commission.	HB 79	Indiana Council for Civil and Human Rights; Governor's support.	Introduced: Littlejohn and Klein Died in Committee

	PURPOSE OF BILL	NO.	AGENCY SPONSORSHIP	PROGRESS
Iowa	To prohibit discriminatory practices in employment and in membership in labor unions; and to create a commission on job discrimination.	HF 348		Introduced: 2-11-49
Iowa	To establish a system of personnel administration in state employment and to forbid discrimination for reasons of color or religion.	HF 18		
Kan.	To establish Commission Against Discrimination to investigate discrimination in employment and report to the legislature.	House Joint Resolution No. 1		
Kan.	To establish a Fair Employment Practices Commission.	SB 277		
Mich.	To create an FEPC.	HB 148	City of Detroit Mayor's Interracial Committee; Michigan Committee on Civil Rights; Governor Williams' approval.	Introduced: Doyle and Griffiths 2-8-49 Referred: State Affairs Committee
Minn.	To establish an FEPC.	HF 148 HF 198 SF 82 SF 204	Minnesota Fair Employment Practice Council; Governor's approval of HF 148 and SF 82.	Introduced: HF 198 by Goodin; SF 204 by Carr Vote: Defeated in Senate Committee of Whole on motion to indefinitely postpone 3-29-49.
Mo.	To provide against employment discrimination in state, municipal, school and police departments on account of race, creed, color, marital status, political or organizational affiliations.			Introduced: 1-24-49
Mont.	To create an FEPC.	HB 62		Vote: Defeated in House 51-32.
Neb.	To establish an FEPC.	LB 117	Anti-Discrimination Committee of Omaha CIO Council.	Introduced: Adams 1-11-49 Failed in Committee
N. M.	To establish an FEPC.	SB 45	League of United Latin-American Citizens; New Mexico Council on Human Relations.	Vote: Passed; Signed 3-17-49
N. D.	To make it unlawful for any employer to discriminate because of race, color, or religion.	SB 230		Introduced: January, 1949 Referred: Labor Relations Committee Indefinitely postponed in the Senate
Ohio	To create an FEPC.	HB 106 HB 32	Ohio CIO Council; Ohio Committee for FEP Legislation; Governor's support.	Introduced: Hart and others and others. Vote: Passed House 70-61.
Oregon	To establish an FEPC.	SB 235		Vote: Passed and signed 3-25-49
Pa.	To create an FEPC.	HB 975 SB 6 SB 137 HB 32 HB 42	State Council for a Pennsylvania FEPC; Philadelphia Fellowship Commission. Governor's support.	Introduced: Sax and Mintess 3-2-49 Referred: Committee on Labor Relations

	PURPOSE OF BILL	NO.	AGENCY SPONSORSHIP	PROGRESS
R. I.	To create a 5-member FEPC.	SB 22 HB 539	Rhode Island Council for Fair Employment Practices; Governor's support.	Introduced: McCabe and others Vote: Passed and signed 4-1-49
Utah	To create an FEPC.	SB 125	Salt Lake Council for Civic Unity; NAACP; Veteran's Joint Legislative Council.	Died in Committee
Wash.	To establish fair employment practices.	HB 92 SB 12	Washington State Committee Against Discrimination in Employment. Seattle Civic Unity Committee.	Introduced: Ford and Westberg Vote: Passed and signed 3-19-49
W. Va.	To establish a Fair Employment Practices Commission.	H 113		
Wis.	To strengthen existing FEPC act.		University of Wisconsin chapter of Students for Democratic Action.	
	HEALTH			
Ill.	To prohibit hospitals from withholding use of facilities in a discriminatory manner.	HB 51		
Minn.	To require admission of emergency patients without regard to race, creed, color, or financial condition, or that the licensed physician in attendance is not a regular member of the hospital staff.			Introduced: Before 3-14-49
	HOUSING			
Cal.	To provide specific punishment for making restrictive covenants or advocating the use of restrictive covenants.	AB 821	California Federation for Civic Unity	Introduced: Elliot 1-19-49 Referred: Judiciary
Cal.	To establish Act for housing and slum clearance. Specifically provides for non-discrimination.	AB 167		Introduced: Elliot and others 1-6-49 Referred: Government Efficiency and Economy
Colo.	To improve housing and health standards of migatory agricultural workers in Colorado.	HB 981 SB 663	Community Service Clubs	Introduced: Hamburg in House; Henry in Senate
Conn.	To provide against segregation and discrimination in publicly-supported housing.	HB 414 SB 296	American Veterans Committee	Introduced: Monchun in Senate; Alsop in House 2-1-49 Referred: Committee on Judiciary
N. Y.	To prohibit discrimination in the selection of tenants in re-development public housing projects.	AI 1141 AI 125 AI 132 AI 40 SI 823 SI 511	New York State Committee Against Discrimination in Housing	
N. Y.	To establish a civil right to purchase or lease real property without discrimination.	AI 463 SI 296	New York State Committee Against Discrimination in Housing	
N. Y.	To create temporary committee to investigate discrimination in housing.	AI 2045 SI 1800	New York State Committee Against Discrimination in Housing	
N. Y.	To forbid discrimination in publicly-assisted housing.	AI 2021 SI 1802	New York State Committee Against Discrimination in Housing	

	PURPOSE OF BILL	NO.	AGENCY SPONSORSHIP	PROGRESS
N. Y.	To make racial restrictive covenants illegal.	AI 311 AI 572 SI 513	New York State Committee Against Discrimination in Housing	
N. Y.	To make it unlawful for property owners to refuse to sell their property to persons on the ground of race, religion or ancestry. To establish a Fair Housing Practice Section in present State Housing Division.			Introduced: Stevens.
N. Y.	To forbid discrimination in the sale, renting and financing of residential housing and establish the accepted procedure for conciliation and administrative enforcement under the direction of an Associate Commissioner of Housing.	AI 2348		
N. Y.	To prohibit discrimination in mortgage financing.	SI 1801 AI 126		
Penn.	To forbid discrimination in the sale, renting and financing of residential housing.	SB 916		
	INSURANCE AND LOANS			
Cal.	To prohibit discrimination in sale of automobile insurance.	AB 948	California Federation for Civic Unity	Introduced: Rumford and others Referred: Finance and Insurance
Conn.	To prohibit discrimination in the sale of fire, marine ,or fire and marine insurance.	HB 945		Introduced: Henschel 2-4-49 Referred: Committee on Insurance
Conn.	To prohibit discrimination in the sale of insurance; provides for revocation of license.	SB 330 HB 686		Introduced: Burkett in the Senate; LaRovera in the House Referred: Committee on Insurance
N. Y.	To prohibit discrimination in the handling of mortgage loans, fire insurance and auto liability insurance.			
N. Y.	To prohibit discrimination by insurers in the issuance of policies and in fixing premiums and other conditions.	SI 529 SI 743 SI 744 SI 806 AI 543 AI 814 AI 815		
	INTERMARRIAGE			
Cal.	To repeal anti-miscegenation law.	AB 451	California Federation for Civic Unity	Introduced: Condon and others. 1-13-49 Referred: Judiciary
	MILITARY FORCES			
Cal.	To abolish segregation in the National Guard.	AB 151	California Federation for Civic Unity	Introduced: Rumford 1-6-49 Referred: Military Affairs
Cal.	To submit constitutional amendment to voters abolishing segregation in the National Guard.	ACA 2	California Federation for Civic Unity	Introduced: Hawkins 1-4-49 Referred: Constitutional Amendments
Conn.	To eliminate discrimination and segregation in the Connecticut military organizations.	SB 148	An administration bill with Governor Bowles' support	Introduced: Wechsler 1-20-49 Vote: Passed both Houses unanimously Signed 3-16-49

	PURPOSE OF BILL	NO.	AGENCY SPONSORSHIP	PROGRESS
Conn.	To provide against discrimination in the militia of the State.	SB 298 HB 417	American Veterans Committee	Introduced: Alsop in House; Monchun in Senate 2-1-49 Referred: Military and Veterans' Affairs
Mass.	To abolish segregation in the military force of the State.	HB 544		Introduced: Serino Referred: Military Affairs and Public Safety
Minn.	To memorialize Congress to open the National Guard to all citizens on a non-segregated basis.	SF 10 HF 145		Referred: Military Affairs Committees. SF 10 passed Senate, 59-9
N. Y.	To abolish segregation in the National Guard.	S 290 AI 309 AI 505		Vote: S 290 passed Senate unanimously; Passed House unanimously.
Wis.	To abolish segregation in the National Guard.			Passed House
	RIGHT OF FRANCHISE			
Ark.	To repeal poll-tax.		Supported by Governor McMath	Introduced: F. C. Crow Died in Legislature
Ga.	To stop Negro "block voting"—"Voters' Qualification Law."		(Organizations opposed: Georgia Conference of NAACP; Georgia Civic-Political League; Georgia League of Women Voters; Textile Workers, CIO; Progressive Party	Vote: Passed House 146-56 Passed Senate 29-17
N. M.	To disfranchise 43,000 Indians.			
S. C.	Resolution proposing referendum on elimination of poll-tax as a prerequisite to voting.	Joint Resolution		Vote: Passed both Houses.
Tenn.	To exempt women from payment of the State and county poll tax and abate their liability for 1949 tax.		Administration leaders	Introduced: Beasley and Creasy in Senate; Alexander in House Vote: Passed House 64-17. Passed Senate.
Tenn.	To abolish poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in primaries.		Administration leaders	
Tenn.	To exempt veterans of more than 30 days service from payment of poll tax.			Recommended by House Committee before 2-20-49
Tenn.	To call limited constitutional convention to consider a recommendation for a new constitution providing for complete elimination of poll tax.			
Tenn.	To increase exemptions, decrease to 14 the number of years during which citizens must pay tax; eliminate payment of tax as prerequisite for voting in primaries and municipal elections.			Introduced: Beasley in Senate; Alexander in House
Tex.	To remove poll tax as a prerequisite to voting.			

JBS

1-American Council on Race Relations

FEP LAWS PASSED BY THREE STATES

AMERICAN COUNCIL Report ON RACE RELATIONS

RECEIVED APR 18 1949 Southern Regional Council

MARCH, 1949 VOL. 4, NO. 3

EDUCATION

INDIANA

On March 8, Governor Schricker of Indiana signed a measure establishing "a public policy in public education and abolishing and prohibiting separate schools organized on the basis of race, color or creed, and prohibiting racial or creed segregation, separation or discrimination in public schools, colleges and universities in the state of Indiana and prohibiting discrimination in the transportaton of public school pupils and students." The new law also provides that no school, college or university supported in whole or in part by public funds shall discriminate in any way in hiring, upgrading, tenure or placements of any teacher on the basis of race, creed or color.

To comply with this law which was sponsored by the Indiana Council for Civil and Human Rights and the Indiana State Conference of Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, kindergarten and grade schools must complete their program of integration by September 1950; junior high schools, by September, 1951; and high schools, by September, 1954.

HOUSING

CONNECTICUT

In January at a meeting of the Court of Common Council of Hartford, Connecticut the following resolution was passed by unanimous roll call vote:

"RESOLVED, that whereas, it is a fundamental principle of our democracy that all men are created equal, and

WHEREAS, discrimination against any person because of his race, national origin, political or religious opinions or affiliations is a negation of this principle, and

WHEREAS, the City of Hartford, in the case of any public or private housing development within our City, in which it has a financial interest, as described below, has likewise a moral obligation to prevent such discrimination or segregation,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That no applicant for quarters in any such housing development, constructed with the aid of city funds, whether through tax waiver or abatement, land grant or land development, or through any other assistance from the City of Hartford, shall be subject to discrimination or segregation because of his race, national origin, political or religious opinions or affiliations, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Governor Chester Bowles with a recommendation that a similar resolution relating to such housing developments in the State of Connecticut be adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut."

Representative Alsop has introduced House Bill No. 414 "An Act Concerning the Amendment of the Housing Authority Act" (Chapter 33 of 1939 Supplement to the General Statutes). Section 1 of HB 414 which has been referred to the Committee on Judiciary states "For all purposes of this chapter, no person shall because of race, color, religious creed, national origin or ancestry, be subjected to any discrimination. Discrimination shall include segregation and separation."

This bill is identical with Senate Bill No. 296 introduced by Senator Monchum.

ADMINISTRATION

INDIAN AFFAIRS

President Truman nominated Dr. John R. Nichols, President of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The position has been vacant almost a year since Commissioner William A. Brophy resigned. Dr. Nichols has been granted a year's leave of absence from the Las Cruces, New Mexico college.

In three states, New Mexico, Washington and Oregon, campaigns to establish fair employment practices acts have been brought to a successful conclusion.

The New Mexico Act, which became law on March 17, establishes a five-member New Mexico Fair Employment Practice Commission. This Act is broader than most similar legislation in including employers of four or more, rather than the more usual classification of employers of six or more. Also new is the provision permitting complaints to be filed by associates or other persons on behalf of the aggrieved employee, as well as by the employee or his attorney. In addition, the Industrial Commission and the Attorney General may file complaints. The provision authorizing judicial enforcement permits the court to consider the matter solely upon the transcript of the Commission or to order a trial de novo.

The New Mexico Committee on Human Relations was largely responsible for passage of the bill.

The Washington Act, like that of New Mexico, is based on the New York Act; it became law on March 19. This Act also establishes a five-member Commission. It is, however, less broad than most of the existing acts in that it applies only to otherwise included employers of eight or more. Of special interest is the section which removes the state from judicial review when one of its political or civil subdivisions is the respondent. In such instance, enforcement of the Commission's orders is vested in the governor. A vigorous campaign was waged on behalf of this bill by the Washington State Committee Against Discrimination.

The Oregon measure, signed by the governor on March 25, differs from the foregoing acts in several details. Instead of an autonomous agency, it provides for administration of the Act by the Bureau of Labor. This Act classifies employers in the familiar six or more category. An advisory committee is provided for which includes among its functions the formulation of plans to end discrimination. Judicial review is provided for by a trial de novo on application of the aggrieved party and enforcement may be by mandamus, injunction, or a suit in equity to compel specific performance. The Oregon Committee for a Fair Employment Practices Act was instrumental in the passage of this measure.

The New Jersey Civil Rights Act (the Freeman Bill) includes Fair Employment Practices in that State. The sections on employment are almost without change those of Chapter 169 of the Laws of 1945.

PUBLIC POLICY

NATIONAL GUARD

Governor Chester Bowles recently signed a measure to eliminate discrimination and segregation in Connecticut military organizatons on account of race, creed or color. The bill was approved in the House of Representatives without a dissenting vote.

Section 1 of the Connecticut law states as follows: "No person, otherwise qualified, seeking admission to the organized militia, the national guard or the naval militia of this state shall be refused admission because of race, color, religious creed, national origin or ancestry. Nor shall any units in the organized militia, the national guard, or the naval militia be established or maintained which shall segregate or separate personnel because of race, color, religious creed, national origin or ancestry. Any rule, regulation or prior statute or section thereof inconsistent with this enactment, is hereby declared null and void."

Major General Frederick G. Reincke, the adjutant general, issued a statement stating that he is ordering all organization commanders to enlist men between the ages of 18 and 45, regardless of race, creed and color. "All commanders are enjoined to cooperate to the fullest extent in carrying out the spirit of this directive with respect to assignments and promotions," he said.

Governor Bowles had insisted on the measure as a major plank in his legislative program. Commenting on the law, he stated, "It should be a warning to them that decent Americans do not subscribe to the principle that it is right to deny the Negro his rightful place in our society." . . . "I am sure that every democratically-minded citizen in Connecticut must feel a real thrill of satisfaction." He praised the General Assembly for passing the bill and stated, "I believe that our action here will serve as an example which states all over the Union will follow."

Thus Connecticut becomes the second state to have legislation against segregation in the National Guard. New Jersey accomplished the same action with a constitutional amendment two years ago.

Article 1, section five of the New Jersey law states: "No person shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil or military right, nor be discriminated against in the exercise of any civil or military right, nor be segregated in the militia or in the public schools, because of religious principles, race, color, ancestry or national origin."

The New York State Senate on March 14, 1949 adopted unanimously the Panken Bill which would eliminate segregation in the New York National Guard dependent on adoption of a similar program in the United States Army, Navy and Air Force. The Senate has before it now the amended Assembly version of the bill which would eliminate segregation from the New York National Guard without any qualifications.

MISSOURI

Findings and pronouncements of wide significance were read into the House Journal of the State of Missouri in the report of the Missouri Equal Rights Committee on March 2. The Committee had been appointed by the Sixty-Fourth General Assembly to determine "what action should be taken to implement the new provision . . . of our Constitution to make our practice of democracy consistent with its pronouncement of equality."

The report states, "It is our conclusion that some minority groups are denied rights by statute, regulation and custom which are granted under the State and Federal Constitution." The report adds further that "we unanimously find that there is a sociological lag between the culture of the community, or its mores, on the subject of discrimination, and its laws."

The Committee presented evidence of violations of equal rights in the areas of elementary and high school education, vocational training, job placement, the National Guard, higher education, recreational facilities, medical facilities, unions, and public accommodations in the State capitol, itself.

The report oulined the baleful influences of such discrimination on the minority groups and on the community and the state.

The Committee of five: Howard L. Cline, Chairman; Wallace M. Pearson; Floyd L. Snyder, Sr.; Bruno Sendlien and Josiah Thomas recommended unanimously that "as the first step in the security of equal rights for all citizens, as guaranteed by the Constitution, that the State must repeal all statutes, regulations, and precedents which require or induce discrimination between citizens in the enjoyment of constitutional rghts."

It further recommended positive measures to correct the inequalities found, including the establishment of a permanent commission to further the work begun by the Committee. The work of the commission would be of permanent nature and would concern itself with:

"(a) Continuing the hearings at various points in the State,

"(b) Measuring the development of the mores, and recommending further legislation consistent with the community program to take up the cultural lag."

In conclusion the Committee stated, "It cannot be reasonably anticipated that the foregoing recommended adjustments will produce an ideal situation over night.

"Generations of mal-adjustment cannot be off-set by fiat. Early readjustments will produce initial excesses and abuses which will be discouraging. But the basic step must be taken some time in the interests of community welfare. With the rapid developments and progress taking place in every quarter of the land, the question as to why we, too, should not move vigorously forward presents itself forcibly and squarely at this time."

HONORS

ACRR BOARD MEMBERS

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, acting United Nations mediator in the Middle East and a member of the Board of Directors of the American Council on Race Relations has been awarded the 34th Spingarn Medal, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced.

Dr. Bunche has been cited "for his priceless contribution to the settlement of armed conflict in the Middle East and his enduring patience, industry, courage, and selflessness in attaining that goal," as well as for his work as director of the trusteeship of the United Nations.

The medal which is awarded by vote of a committee of nine was established in 1914 by the late J. E. Spingarn, an official of the NAACP, and is given annually to the American Negro deemed to have made "the highest achievement during the preceding year or years in any honorable field of human endeavor." The formal presentation of the award will be made on July 17 at the NAACP 40th annual conference in Los Angeles, California.

Channing H. Tobias, Director of the Phelps-Stokes fund and a member of the American Council on Race Relations Board was the recipient of the award last year.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, another member of the Board of Directors of the American Council on Race Relations recently received an Honorary Degree of Doctor of Humanities from Rollins College in Winter Park, Florida. This is one of the few times that a southern white college has so honored a Negro.

Walter White, also a member of the American Council on Race Relations Board, and Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was one of six men decorated with the Haitian National Order of Honor and Merit by Ambassa-

REPORT ON CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION IN THE STATES

Supplement to REPORT, March, 1949, Vol. 4, No. 3

REPORT, Monthly Publication of the American Council on Race Relations

During the past month, four states have passed measures authorizing the establishment of fair employment practice commissions: Washington, New Mexico, Oregon and Rhode Island. Although similar legislation has failed in Arizona, Indiana, Montana, and Utah, chances for passage remain fair in a number of states (see table below).

New Jersey has the distinction of being the first state to achieve passage of an omnibus civil rights bill. The Freeman bill, which gives the New Jersey Division Against Discrimination full authority to enforce equal rights in the areas of education, health, public accommodations, and recreational facilities, passed the Assembly and Senate unanimously.

In Connecticut both houses gave unanimous approval of an administration-sponsored bill to eliminate discrimination and segregation in the Connecticut military organizations. Governor Bowles signed this measure on March 16.

Indiana has outlawed segregation and discrimination in public schools and educational facilities with the passage of HB 242, sponsored by the Indiana Council for Civil and Human Rights. In Missouri a notable report prepared by the House Equal Rights Committee and presented to the legislature on March 2 recognized "the root of the (educational) problem to be segregation by statute," and recommended several measures to abolish statutory segregation of the races in the educational system of the state. One of the recommendations has been incorporated in HB 182, introduced for House consideration on March 9.

Other measures whose progress is of interest to citizens involved in civil rights campaigns are reported in the following table, which has been prepared with the help of ACRR correspondents throughout the United States.

STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATION AFFECTING INTERGROUP RELATIONS, AS OF MARCH 31, 1949

	PURPOSE OF BILL	NO.	AGENCY SPONSORSHIP	PROGRESS
	ANTI-DEFAMATION			
Cal.	To prohibit "advocation of hatred" based on race, color or creed.	AB 529 AB 129	California Federation for Civic Unity.	Introduced: Rosenthal and others. 1-13-49
Cal.	To prohibit discrediting because of religion.	AB 403	California Federation for Civic Unity.	Introduced: Rosenthal and others. 1-12-49
N. Y.	To make it criminal libel to publish race hatred literature.	AI 310 AI 943		
N. Y.	To require licensing of publishers of race hatred literature.	AI 279 SI 249		
	CIVIL RIGHTS—ALIENS AND FOREIGN-BORN			
Cal.	To repeal Alien Land Law Act so as to allow land ownership by non-citizen Japanese. Bill, if approved, would be submitted to referendum.	AB 951		
Ga.	To bar foreign-born persons from holding public office.			
Mass.	Resolution memorializing Congress to enact suitable legislation to end present law regarding the admission of displaced persons, which discriminates against persons of Catholic and Jewish faiths.	SB 114		Referred: Constitutional Law Committee
N. Y.	To prohibit the State from requiring place of birth in applications for civil service examinations.			
Ore.	To repeal Alien Land Law.			
Utah	To give resident Japanese aliens who have resided in Utah for 15 years the right to carry arms and hunt in the state.		Utah Nippon Wild Life Federation; Utah Wild Life Federation.	Vote: Passed and Signed
	CIVIL RIGHTS — DISCRIMINATION IN PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION			
Ariz.	Civil Rights Law	HB 194	Arizona Civil Rights League; Arizona Council for Civic Unity.	Introduced: Hart and others. Died in Committee
Ariz.	To establish a commission on human rights.			Died in Committee

	PURPOSE OF BILL	NO.	AGENCY SPONSORSHIP	PROGRESS
Cal.	To create a division to investigate and prosecute violations of civil rights by law-enforcement officers.	AB 131	California Federation for Civic Unity.	Introduced: Elliott and others 1-6-49 Referred: Judiciary
Cal.	Restores to Indians the right to purchase intoxicating liquors.	AB 2643		
Cal.	To provide for revocation of liquor sales licenses for discrimination because of race, color, creed, or national origin.	AB 1313		
Cal.	To make it a misdemeanor to practice discrimination in a public place because of race or color.	AB 2793		
Conn.	To prevent and eliminate practices of discrimination in any place of public accommodation (makes Inter-racial Commission the enforcement agency).	SB 295 HB 410	American Veterans Committee	Introduced Monchun in Senate; Alsop in House 2-1-49 Referred: Judiciary
Del.	To require equal rights in places of public accommodation.	HB 91	Delaware Fellowship Commission; NAACP	Referred: House Miscellaneous Committee
Ill.	To require display of present civil rights law near places to which it applies.	HB 50		
Ind.	To permit revocation of license of any place of public accommodation which engages in discrimination.	HB 439	Indiana Council for Civil and Human Rights.	Died in Committee
Kan.	Comprehensive civil rights measure covering public accommodations, employment, education. Would provide for revocation of licenses and charters in addition to civil damages and criminal penalties.	HB 350		
Kan.	To bring eating and drinking places and other public business within the scope of the present public accommodations law.	SB 210		
Md.	To repeal Maryland's transportation law requiring segregation.			Passed Senate
N. J.	To give Division Against Discrimination full authority to enforce civil rights in areas of education, health, public accommodation and recreational facilities.	AB 65	Joint Council for Civil Rights, and others. Governor Driscoll's support.	Introduced: Freeman Vote: Passed both Houses unanimously
N. M.	To repeal laws permitting discrimination in public places.		New Mexico Council on Human Relations.	
N. Y.	To implement existing laws barring racial and religious discrimination in public accommodation. Would authorize filing of complaints with SCAD, which would be authorized to proceed as in cases of discrimination in employment.	AI 1373 SI 2048	American Jewish Congress and others.	Introduced: Austin and Mahoney
Penn.	To establish a commission to enforce the public accommodations laws.			
Utah	To prohibit discrimination in places of public accommodation.	SB 100 HB 87	Salt Lake Council for Civic Unity; NAACP; Veteran's Joint Legislative Council.	Died in Committee
	CIVIL RIGHTS — PROTECTION OF THE PERSON			
Ark.	To make lynching a capital offense and mob assault a felony.		Supported by Governor McMath.	Introduced: R. A. Lynch Died in Legislature
Ga.	To outlaw the Ku Klux Klan's bed sheet disguise.			Introduced: Greer Vote: Defeated 89-65 in the House
Texas	Anti-lynch bill.			Introduced: Issacks Vote: Passed House 125-10
	CIVIL RIGHTS — DISCRIMINATION IN THE PROFESSIONS			
Cal.	To prohibit discrimination by Bar Associations.	AB 1537		

	PURPOSE OF BILL	NO.	AGENCY SPONSORSHIP	PROGRESS
	EDUCATION			
Ariz.	To abolish segregation in the schools.	HB 229	Arizona Council for Civic Unity; Arizona Civil Rights Council; Arizona Education Association; Arizona Council of Churches; Ministerial Association	Referred: Education Committee Died in Rules Committee
Ariz.	To provide for administration of public schools and provides that there shall be segregation in all schools other than high schools.	SB 113		
Conn.	To require the University of Connecticut, the State Teachers Colleges, and the public high schools to give a comprehensive course in human relations.	HB 1280		Introduced: Hamlin Referred: Committee on Education
Conn.	To assure fair educational practices and equality of educational opportunity. Administration to be by the Department of Education.	SB 692	American Veterans Committee; American Jewish Congress.	Introduced: Shafner 2-8-49 Referred: Committee on Education
Conn.	To empower Connecticut Inter-racial Commission to administer a fair educational practices law.	HB 904	American Veterans Committee; American Jewish Congress.	Introduced: Henchel 2-4-49 Referred: Committee on Education
Conn.	To deny tax exemptions to any institution (scientific, educational, literary, historical, or charitable) that discriminates on the basis of race, creed, color or national origin.	HB 971	American Veterans Committee; American Jewish Congress.	Introduced: Henchel 2-4-49 Referred: Committee on Judiciary
Ga.	To equalize salaries—"Minimum Foundation bill to improve Georgia educational instruction."			
Ill.	To amend the State school code to permit local boards of education to establish nursery schools without discrimination.	HB 87 SB 84	Council of Social Agencies; PTAs; Congress of American Women; Illinois Educational Association; Citizen Schools Committee; Ethical Society; Community Fund; Illinois Parents Council for Nursery Schools.	
Ind.	To amend the civil rights law t oprohibit inquiry concerning race, color or religion of persons seeking admission to certain educational institutions.	SB 828		
Ind.	To outlaw segregation and discrimination in public schools and educational facilities.	HB 242	Indiana Council for Civil and Human Rights.	Introduced: Butcher Vote: Passed; signed by governor
Mass.	To secure fair educational practices. Would create office of director for Fair Educational Practices.	SB 133		Referred: Education Committee
Mass.	To create a special commission for purpose of making a study and report of discrimination on grounds of race, color, religion or national origin in non-sectarian educational institutions.	HB 1296		Introduced: Nathanson Referred: Education Committee
Mo.	To permit admission of Negroes to graduate and professional schools at state universities if comparible courses are not offered at Lincoln University.	HB 182	House Equal Rights Committee. St. Louis Civil Liberties Committee.	Introduced: Elliott Vote: Out of Committee.
N. M.	To prohibit segregation in the public schools.		New Mexico Committee on Human Relations.	Died in Committee

	PURPOSE OF BILL	NO.	AGENCY SPONSORSHIP	PROGRESS
N. Y.	To amend civil rights law to prohibit inquiry concerning race, creed, or color, of persons seeking admission to certain educational institutions.			
Pa.	To prohibit discriminatory practices and policies based upon race, religion, color or national origin in educational institutions. The bill creates a Fair Educational Opportunities Commission.	HB 965	Philadelphia Fellowship Commission.	Introduced: Rose and Hoggard 3-2-49 Referred: Committee on Education
Penn.	To provide a free city college. Discrimination on basis of color, creed, national origin or sex forbidden.	HB 880		
	EMPLOYMENT			
Ariz.	To establish fair employment practices.	HB 186	Arizona Council for Civic Unity; Arizona Civil Rights League.	Died in Committee
Cal.	To create a Fair Employment Practice Commission.	AB 3027		Introduced: Collins and others 1-29-49 Referred: Governmental Efficiency and Economy Committee
Cal.	To prohibit inclusion of questions relating to race or religion in any application form required by any department, board, commission, etc., of the state.			
Cal.	To amend Labor Code to define unfair labor practices so as to make it illegal for employers to discriminate because of race, creed, color, national origin or membership or lack of membership in any organization, excepting a communist or subversive organization. Makes it illegal for unions to discriminate because of race, color, creed or national origin.	SB 1212		
Cal.	To establish a Commission on Political and Economic Equality to minimize racial prejudice and discrimination as well as political and economic prejudice and discrimination.	AB 739	California Federation for Civic Unity.	Introduced: Maloney and Niehouse 1-18-49. Referred: Goverenmental Efficiency and Economy Committee.
Cal.	To create a Fair Employment Practice Commission.	AB 3027	California Federation for Civic Unity.	Introduced: Collins and others, 1-29-49. Referred: Goverenmental Efficiency and Economy Committee.
Colo.	To secure non-discrimination in employment.	SB 655 HB 877	Colorado Citizens' Committee for Civil Rights Legislation.	Introduced: January Referred: Labor Committees Vote: Passed House 35-23, 3-24-49
Del.	To create a fair employment practice commission.	SB 217	Delaware Fellowship Commission; NAACP.	Referred: Senate Labor Committee
Ill.	To establish a fair employment practice commission.	HB 163	Illinois FEPC Committee; Endorsed by Governor Stevenson.	Introduced: 10 bi-partisan Senate sponsors: 56 bi-partisan House sponsors 2-16-49 Referred: Executive Committee of House
Ind.	To establish a fair employment practice commission.	HB 79	Indiana Council for Civil and Human Rights; Governor's support.	Introduced: Littlejohn and Klein Died in Committee

	PURPOSE OF BILL	NO.	AGENCY SPONSORSHIP	PROGRESS
Iowa	To prohibit discriminatory practices in employment and in membership in labor unions; and to create a commission on job discrimination.	HF 348		Introduced: 2-11-49
Iowa	To establish a system of personnel administration in state employment and to forbid discrimination for reasons of color or religion.	HF 18		
Kan.	To establish Commission Against Discrimination to investigate discrimination in employment and report to the legislature.	House Joint Resolution No. 1		
Kan.	To establish a Fair Employment Practices Commission.	SB 277		
Mich.	To create an FEPC.	HB 148	City of Detroit Mayor's Interracial Committee; Michigan Committee on Civil Rights; Governor Williams' approval.	Introduced: Doyle and Griffiths 2-8-49 Referred: State Affairs Committee
Minn.	To establish an FEPC.	HF 148 HF 198 SF 82 SF 204	Minnesota Fair Employment Practice Council; Governor's approval of HF 148 and SF 82.	Introduced: HF 198 by Goodin; SF 204 by Carr Vote: Defeated in Senate Committee of Whole on motion to indefinitely postpone 3-29-49.
Mo.	To provide against employment discrimination in state, municipal, school and police departments on account of race, creed, color, marital status, political or organizational affiliations.			Introduced: 1-24-49
Mont.	To create an FEPC.	HB 62		Vote: Defeated in House 51-32.
Neb.	To establish an FEPC.	LB 117	Anti-Discrimination Committee of Omaha CIO Council.	Introduced: Adams 1-11-49 Failed in Committee
N. M.	To establish an FEPC.	SB 45	League of United Latin-American Citizens; New Mexico Council on Human Relations.	Vote: Passed; Signed 3-17-49
N. D.	To make it unlawful for any employer to discriminate because of race, color, or religion.	SB 230		Introduced: January, 1949 Referred: Labor Relations Committee Indefinitely postponed in the Senate
Ohio	To create an FEPC.	HB 106 HB 32	Ohio CIO Council; Ohio Committee for FEP Legislation; Governor's support.	Introduced: Hart and others and others. Vote: Passed House 70-61.
Oregon	To establish an FEPC.	SB 235		Vote: Passed and signed 3-25-49
Pa.	To create an FEPC.	HB 975 SB 6 SB 137 HB 32 HB 42	State Council for a Pennsylvania FEPC; Philadelphia Fellowship Commission. Governor's support.	Introduced: Sax and Mintess 3-2-49 Referred: Committee on Labor Relations

	PURPOSE OF BILL	NO.	AGENCY SPONSORSHIP	PROGRESS
R. I.	To create a 5-member FEPC.	SB 22 HB 539	Rhode Island Council for Fair Employment Practices; Governor's support.	Introduced: McCabe and others Vote: Passed and signed 4-1-49
Utah	To create an FEPC.	SB 125	Salt Lake Council for Civic Unity; NAACP; Veteran's Joint Legislative Council.	Died in Committee
Wash.	To establish fair employment practices.	HB 92 SB 12	Washington State Committee Against Discrimination in Employment. Seattle Civic Unity Committee.	Introduced: Ford and Westberg Vote: Passed and signed 3-19-49
W. Va.	To establish a Fair Employment Practices Commission.	H 113		
Wis.	To strengthen existing FEPC act.		University of Wisconsin chapter of Students for Democratic Action.	
	HEALTH			
Ill.	To prohibit hospitals from withholding use of facilities in a discriminatory manner.	HB 51		
Minn.	To require admission of emergency patients without regard to race, creed, color, or financial condition, or that the licensed physician in attendance is not a regular member of the hospital staff.			Introduced: Before 3-14-49
	HOUSING			
Cal.	To provide specific punishment for making restrictive covenants or advocating the use of restrictive covenants.	AB 821	California Federation for Civic Unity	Introduced: Elliot 1-19-49 Referred: Judiciary
Cal.	To establish Act for housing and slum clearance. Specifically provides for non-discrimination.	AB 167		Introduced: Elliot and others 1-6-49 Referred: Government Efficiency and Economy
Colo.	To improve housing and health standards of migatory agricultural workers in Colorado.	HB 981 SB 663	Community Service Clubs	Introduced: Hamburg in House; Henry in Senate
Conn.	To provide against segregation and discrimination in publicly-supported housing.	HB 414 SB 296	American Veterans Committee	Introduced: Monchun in Senate; Alsop in House 2-1-49 Referred: Committee on Judiciary
N. Y.	To prohibit discrimination in the selection of tenants in re-development public housing projects.	AI 1141 AI 125 AI 132 AI 40 SI 823 SI 511	New York State Committee Against Discrimination in Housing	
N. Y.	To establish a civil right to purchase or lease real property without discrimination.	AI 463 SI 296	New York State Committee Against Discrimination in Housing	
N. Y.	To create temporary committee to investigate discrimination in housing.	AI 2045 SI 1800	New York State Committee Against Discrimination in Housing	
N. Y.	To forbid discrimination in publicly-assisted housing.	AI 2021 SI 1802	New York State Committee Against Discrimination in Housing	

	PURPOSE OF BILL	NO.	AGENCY SPONSORSHIP	PROGRESS
N. Y.	To make racial restrictive covenants illegal.	AI 311 AI 572 SI 513	New York State Committee Against Discrimination in Housing	
N. Y.	To make it unlawful for property owners to refuse to sell their property to persons on the ground of race, religion or ancestry. To establish a Fair Housing Practice Section in present State Housing Division.			Introduced: Stevens.
N. Y.	To forbid discrimination in the sale, renting and financing of residential housing and establish the accepted procedure for conciliation and administrative enforcement under the direction of an Associate Commissioner of Housing.	AI 2348		
N. Y.	To prohibit discrimination in mortgage financing.	SI 1801 AI 126		
Penn.	To forbid discrimination in the sale, renting and financing of residential housing.	SB 916		
	INSURANCE AND LOANS			
Cal.	To prohibit discrimination in sale of automobile insurance.	AB 948	California Federation for Civic Unity	Introduced: Rumford and others Referred: Finance and Insurance
Conn.	To prohibit discrimination in the sale of fire, marine ,or fire and marine insurance.	HB 945		Introduced: Henschel 2-4-49 Referred: Committee on Insurance
Conn.	To prohibit discrimination in the sale of insurance; provides for revocation of license.	SB 330 HB 686		Introduced: Burkett in the Senate; LaRovera in the House Referred: Committee on Insurance
N. Y.	To prohibit discrimination in the handling of mortgage loans, fire insurance and auto liability insurance.			
N. Y.	To prohibit discrimination by insurers in the issuance of policies and in fixing premiums and other conditions.	SI 529 SI 743 SI 744 SI 806 AI 543 AI 814 AI 815		
	INTERMARRIAGE			
Cal.	To repeal anti-miscegenation law.	AB 451	California Federation for Civic Unity	Introduced: Condon and others. 1-13-49 Referred: Judiciary
	MILITARY FORCES			
Cal.	To abolish segregation in the National Guard.	AB 151	California Federation for Civic Unity	Introduced: Rumford 1-6-49 Referred: Military Affairs
Cal.	To submit constitutional amendment to voters abolishing segregation in the National Guard.	ACA 2	California Federation for Civic Unity	Introduced: Hawkins 1-4-49 Referred: Constitutional Amendments
Conn.	To eliminate discrimination and segregation in the Connecticut military organizations.	SB 148	An administration bill with Governor Bowles' support	Introduced: Wechsler 1-20-49 Vote: Passed both Houses unanimously Signed 3-16-49

	PURPOSE OF BILL	NO.	AGENCY SPONSORSHIP	PROGRESS
Conn.	To provide against discrimination in the militia of the State.	SB 298 HB 417	American Veterans Committee	Introduced: Alsop in House; Monchun in Senate 2-1-49 Referred: Military and Veterans' Affairs
Mass.	To abolish segregation in the military force of the State.	HB 544		Introduced: Serino Referred: Military Affairs and Public Safety
Minn.	To memorialize Congress to open the National Guard to all citizens on a non-segregated basis.	SF 10 HF 145		Referred: Military Affairs Committees. SF 10 passed Senate, 59-9
N. Y.	To abolish segregation in the National Guard.	S 290 AI 309 AI 505		Vote: S 290 passed Senate unanimously; Passed House unanimously.
Wis.	To abolish segregation in the National Guard.			Passed House
	RIGHT OF FRANCHISE			
Ark.	To repeal poll-tax.		Supported by Governor McMath	Introduced: F. C. Crow Died in Legislature
Ga.	To stop Negro "block voting"—"Voters' Qualification Law."		(Organizations opposed: Georgia Conference of NAACP; Georgia Civic-Political League; Georgia League of Women Voters; Textile Workers, CIO; Progressive Party	Vote: Passed House 146-56 Passed Senate 29-17
N. M.	To disfranchise 43,000 Indians.			
S. C.	Resolution proposing referendum on elimination of poll-tax as a prerequisite to voting.	Joint Resolution		Vote: Passed both Houses.
Tenn.	To exempt women from payment of the State and county poll tax and abate their liability for 1949 tax.		Administration leaders	Introduced: Beasley and Creasy in Senate; Alexander in House Vote: Passed House 64-17. Passed Senate.
Tenn.	To abolish poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in primaries.		Administration leaders	
Tenn.	To exempt veterans of more than 30 days service from payment of poll tax.			Recommended by House Committee before 2-20-49
Tenn.	To call limited constitutional convention to consider a recommendation for a new constitution providing for complete elimination of poll tax.			
Tenn.	To increase exemptions, decrease to 14 the number of years during which citizens must pay tax; eliminate payment of tax as prerequisite for voting in primaries and municipal elections.			Introduced: Beasley in Senate; Alexander in House
Tex.	To remove poll tax as a prerequisite to voting.			

dor Joseph D. Charles of the Republic of Haiti. Ambassador Charles announced to Mr. White that his government was bestowing this honor on him "in witness of its high appreciation of your personal merits, of the magnificent work which you have accomplished for the rights of man, and the eminent services which you have been rendering over a long period of years to the Haitian Republic."

LEGISLATION

EQUALITY IN NATURALIZATION AND IMMIGRATION

On March 1, the House approved by voice vote HR 199 (Judd, R. Minn.), which would remove the last racial barriers to immigration and naturalization. The measure sets up quotas for Asiatic peoples who have previously been excluded from this country and permits naturalization of those already residing in America. The quotas established for this group of more than 250 million people would be deducted from the total quotas for all countries of the world.

The vote came after the House had rejected, 19-118, an amendment to eliminate the provision which would establish a colonial quota of one hundred for the West Indies and other colonies for which no separate quota has been previously established. By a roll call vote of 39-366, it rejected a motion to recommit for the same purpose by Vito Marcantonio (ALP N.Y.).

The E.N.I. bill, which has the support of the Japanese American Citizens League, the Committee for Equality in Naturalization and other organizations, is now in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

"COMPROMISE" ON FILIBUSTER

In spite of the opposition of many nation-wide organizations, which believe that the filibuster constitutes a threat to their entire civil rights program, a coalition of Southern Democrats and Republicans succeeded on March 17 in effecting a "compromise" on an anti-filibuster resolution (S. Res. 15) offered February 28 by Majority Leader Lucas (D. Ill.). The "compromise," sponsored by Minority Leader Wherry (R. Neb.), requires approval of two-thirds of the entire Senate to invoke cloture and prevents application of cloture to any motion or resolution to amend Senate rules. The rule previously in effect limited debate by two-thirds of those voting on "pending measures."

During the course of the filibuster, which lasted for eighteen days, the Senate repudiated a ruling by Vice-President Barkley that cloture could be applied to motions, and rejected amendments which would have invoked cloture by two-thirds of those voting on all matters except rules changes, invoked cloture by a majority of those voting, guaranteed that cloture would be applied to motions to amend the Journal, or invoked cloture by a constitutional majority of the Senate.

The "compromise" plan, which was accepted by Republicans and Southern Democrats on March 14, was rejected by Administration forces. The next day a petition calling for the "compromise" was circulated by Knowland (R. Calif.), Russell, (D. Ga.), and Tydings (D. Md.). It was signed by 52 Senators: 22 Republicans, 18 Southern Democrats, and 12 Democrats from boarder states and the North and West. When the "compromise" came to the floor, in the form of an amendment to S. Res. 15, the vote was 63-23.

This final action, climaxing weeks of debate, was taken without regard to the statements of many organizations which have supported cloture by majority vote to apply to both measures and motions. These organizations include the new Joint Committee on Civil Rights, composed of representatives of twenty-one national agencies; Civil Liberties Clearing House, representing sixty-six national agencies; Civil Rights Congress; National Catholic Welfare Conference; American Jewish Committee; Americans for Democratic Action; National Council of Jewish Women; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice; Congress of Industrial Organizations; American Federation of Labor; National Medical Association; and Negro Newspaper Publishers Association.

MASS COMMUNICATION

CLEVELAND

Cleveland's three daily newspapers agreed to drop designations of race, religion, color, nationality or ancestry in their help wanted ad columns. Only ads excluded from this regulation are those for domestic help in private homes or private personal services.

The joint resolutions of the papers, the Cleveland *Press, News,* and *Plain Dealer* read:

"Member publishers agree that they will not accept male or female help or situation wanted advertising which contains references to race, religion, creed, color and ancestry. This includes employment bureau advertising, but does not include help or situation wanted advertising for domestic help in private homes or advertising for private personal services."

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Presented herewith is a statement of views adopted by the American Jewish Committee at its annual meeting in January. "We of the American Jewish Committee are associated under the mandate of our Charter, adopted in 1906, to prevent the infraction of the civil and religious rights of Jews in any part of the world and to secure equality of economic, social and educational opportunity.

"We join with all other Americans, of whatever creed or color, who devote themselves to the continued fight against those who through bigotry and prejudice endeavor to imperil the rights of any group in this land and thus divide our country and undermine the foundations of American liberty.

"We join with men of good will everywhere in the effort to obtain for all mankind the essential human rights, as set out in America's basic documents of freedom. We hail the historic Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights and the Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

"We call upon our own nation and the nations of the world to protect and enforce these rights by every appropriate means, domestic and international. We urge upon our own and all other countries the adoption of liberal, just and non-discriminatory immigration laws. . . .

"We hold the establishment of the State of Israel to be an event of historic significance. We applaud its recognition by our own and other governments. We look forward to Israel's assumption of its full place among the family of nations as a government guaranteeing complete equality to all its inhabitants, without regard to race, creed or national origin, and as an advocate of liberty and peace in the Near East and throughout the world. Citizens of the United States are Americans and citizens of Israel are Israelis; this we affirm with all its implications; and just as our own government speaks only for its citizens, so Israel speaks only for its citizens. Within the framework of American interests, we shall aid in the upbuilding of Israel as a vital spiritual and cultural center and in the development of its capacity to provide a free and dignified life for those who desire to make it their home.

"In these critical times, when totalitarian forces and ideas again threaten the liberties of the world, we re-dedicate ourselves to the struggle for the maintenance and advancement of individual dignity and freedom."

CURRENT MATERIAL

Please note sources from which items in this column can be obtained.

THE NEGRO IN THE UNITED STATES: Book by E. Franklin Frazier. A social and cultural analysis of the American Negro. Published by The MacMillan Company, 60 Fifth Ave., New York 11, $6.00 a copy (probable).

* * *

THE PEOPLE REPORT PROGRESS IN CIVIL RIGHTS: February, 1949 issue of *The Woman's Press.* This issue is in the nature of a report of the progress in civil rights in many American communities, through the efforts of individuals, local and national organizations. Published by and available from The Woman's Press, National Board of Young Women's Christian Association, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York at 35c a copy.

* * *

CIVIL LIBERTIES OF TEACHERS AND STUDENTS: 12 page pamphlet on academic freedom. Published by and available from the American Civil Liberties Union, 170 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, New York at 10c a copy.

* * *

THE CHRISTIAN CITIZEN AND CIVIL RIGHTS: A Guide to Study and Action: By Dorothy I. Height and J. Oscar Lee. Published by the National Board, Young Women's Christian Association and Departments of Race Relations and Christian Social Relations, of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, December, 1948. Available from The Woman's Press, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, New York.

* * *

TOOLS FOR TOMORROW: 14-page illustrated pamphlet on the services offered by the Division of Youth Services of the American Jewish Committee. Offers material on the various media of communications. Published by and available from the Division of Youth Services of the American Jewish Committee, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, New York.

* * *

THE LAW AND YOU: By Max Radin. A Mentor series book. Dr. Radin explains the law in terms of everyday life and how important a part it plays in the lives of everyone of us. Published by the New American Library of World Literature, Inc., 245 Fifth Avenue, New York 16, New York at 35c a copy.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF WISCONSIN: Fair Employment: An 11 page pamphlet which gives information on the Wisconsin Fair Employment Act and the Negro employment situation in Milwaukee. Copies available from the Wisconsin Industrial Commission, 623 N. Second St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

* * *

THE EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF MINORITY GROUPS IN COLORADO: A 34 page pamphlet published by the Colorado Committee on Civil Rights Legislation. Available from the Denver Unity Council, 205 Empire Building, Denver, Colorado @ 25c per copy.

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PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD MINORITIES IN DENVER: A 21 page pamphlet prepared by the National Opinion Research Center of Denver and the Anti-Defamation League of Denver. Available from the Denver Unity Council, 205 Empire Building @ 25c per copy.

* * *

MODERN EDUCATION AND HUMAN RELATIONS: By William H. Kilpatrick. Stresses the kind of education needed to teach better human relations. Fifth in the Freedom Pamphlet series. Published by and available from the Program Division of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 212 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, New York. Single copies 25c. 50-99 copies, 23c per copy; 100-199 copies, 22c per copy; 200 and over, 20c per copy.

* * *

SPECIAL REPORT ON EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN ILLINOIS: 114 page pamphlet published by the Illinois Interracial Commission based on an examination of the employment and industrial conditions in Illinois during 1948. Limited copies available free from the Illinois Interracial Commission, 19 So. LaSalle St., Room 1213, Chicago, Illinois. (Note correction of this item listed in current material of last issue).

ACRR PUBLICATIONS

For $5.00 per year, any individual or agency will receive all publications issued by the American Council on Race Relations during the course of the year. Included is REPORT, the ACRR monthly newsletter.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR RACIAL MINORITIES IN THE SEATTLE AREA: 30 page pamphlet by the Institute of Labor Economics, University of Washington. Published by the University of Washington Press, Seattle, Washington, 1948. Available from the University of Washington.

* * *

RECORDINGS

RELIGION AND FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES: A recording which runs 13 minutes, 50 seconds. Participants are Dr. Henry P. Van Dusen, President of Union Theological Seminary; Dr. Robert W. Searle, Executive Secretary of the Human Relations Commission of the Protestant Council of New York; Father Charles Keenan, Managing Editor of *America;* and Dr. David DeSola Pool, Rabbi of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue in New York. Recordings are available at $2.00 each from the National Citizens Council on Civil Rights, Willkie Memorial Building, 20 West Fortieth St., New York, New York.

* * *

IS FAIR EMPLOYMENT LEGISLATION GOOD FOR BUSINESS? An educational recording describing state and federal FEP measures and how they work in practice. Participants are Robert P. Patterson, former Secretary of War; William L. Batt, President of the SKF Industries; Oren Root, attorney; and Leo M. Cherne, Executive Secretary of the Research Institute of America. Recording runs 13 minutes, 17 seconds, and is available at $2.00 from the National Citizens' Council on Civil Rights, Willkie Memorial Building, 20 West Fortieth St., New York, New York.

* * *

FILMS

WE ARE ALL BROTHERS: Revised picture story filmstrip adapted from *The Races of Mankind,* Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 85 by Ruth Benedict and Gene Weltfish. Complete packet contains: (1) Picture story filmstrip. 35 mm., 54 frames, runs about 20 minutes; (2) Script, comment to match frames, discussion ideas; (3) *The Races of Mankind* pamphlet, 32 pages, illustrated. Cost $3.00 including mailing. Available from the Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 22 East 38th St., New York 16, New York.

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LOUIS WIRTH
President

May 23, 1949

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MAY 27 1949
Southern Regional Council

MEMORANDUM

TO: National Agencies in the Field of Intergroup Relations

FROM: The American Council on Race Relations

SUBJECT: Sessions on Civil Rights and Intergroup Relations at the National Conference of Social Work Cleveland, Ohio, June 12 - 17

Attached you will find a list of the important sessions at the National Conference of Social Work, relating to the topics Civil Rights, Intergroup Relations, and Social Justice. The sessions listed on the attached sheet are excerpts from the Conference Bulletin published by the National Conference of Social Work.

It has been suggested that the national agencies in the field of intergroup relations might want to reproduce the attached list and make it available to their constituents in the city of Cleveland and nearby cities. The Program Committee of the National Conference of Social Work is anxious to have as much lay participation in its 76th annual meeting as possible. Therefore, members of your organization in the Cleveland area and their associates will be welcome.

Attachment: List of selected sessions on intergroup relations at the National Conference of Social Work.

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RECEIVED
MAY 27 1949
Southern Regional Council

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK

76th ANNUAL MEETING

CLEVELAND, OHIO * JUNE 12-17, 1949

General Sessions

General Theme--Toward a Better Life--The Positive Role of Social Work in Resolving Social Conflict and Attaining Social Goals.

Sunday, June 12

8:30 P.M.

Social Goals for the Nation and the World.

Louis Wirth, President, American Council on Race Relations, and Professor of Sociology, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois

Monday, June 13

9:30 A.M. - 10:45 A.M.

Civil Rights Versus Civil Strife.

Benjamin Youngdahl, Dean, George Warren Brown School of Social Work, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Tuesday, June 14

9:30 A.M. - 10:45 A.M.

Unique Possibilities in the "Melting Pot".

Margaret Mead, Associate Curator of Ethnology, American Museum of Natural History, New York City.

Thursday, June 16

9:30 A.M. - 10:45 A.M.

National and World Cooperation Versus Provincialism.

George E. Haynes, C.B.E., Pres., International Conference of Social Work; Secty., National Council of Social Service, London, England.

Friday, June 17

8:30 A.M. - 10:45 A.M.

Freedom with Security

Paul Douglas, United States Senator from Illinois, Washington, D.C.

Wednesday, June 15

11:15 A.M. - 12:45 P.M.
Group Discussion 3

A Record on Inter-Racial Camping Which Provides an Opportunity to Identify and Trace Through the Process of Dealing with Social Conflict and Tensions in an Educational Project with Democratic Goals.

Chairman: Lolette Crutcher, Program Director, the Cleveland Girl Scout Council, Cleveland, Ohio.

Discussion Leader: Margaret Hartford, Executive, American Service Institute of Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

SECTION XI

METHODS OF SOCIAL ACTION

Louis E. Hosch, Executive Secretary, American Council on Race Relations, Chicago, Illinois
Chairman

Harold A. Lett, Chief Assistant to Director, Division Against Discrimination, New Jersey Department of Education, Newark, New Jersey
Vice Chairman

Monday, June 13

11:15 A.M. - 12:45 P.M.

Civil Rights in Social Work.

Jane M. Hoey, Director, Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Administration, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.

Thursday, June 16

11:15 A.M. - 12:45 P.M.
Group Discussion 1

Social Work Action for Social Justice: On the Legislative Front.

Discussion Leader: Frank W. Baldau, Executive Director, Cleveland Community Relations Board, Cleveland, Ohio.

Group Discussion 2

Social Work Action for Social Justice: In Agency Administration.

Discussion Leader: Russell Ballard, Director, Hull House, Chicago, Illinois.

Group Discussion 3

Social Work Action for Social Justice: In Program Content and Operation.

Discussion Leader: Albert Deutsch, Columnist, New York Post, New York City.

1- American Council on Race Relations

COMPLIMENTS OF
AMERICAN COUNCIL ON RACE RELATIONS

RECEIVED
JUN 30 1949
Southern Regional Council

CHICAGO

A Big City Has Big Problems

LOUIS WIRTH

THE Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights has prompted many steps toward democracy. Although Chicago is proud of her part in this year-old progress, temporary setbacks leave some blots on the city's record.

During the past few years, Chicago has continued to be a favorite place of migration for thousands of Negro families from the near and lower South, for a substantial proportion of Japanese-Americans from wartime camps and for thousands of displaced persons. Despite the housing shortage, which is the main obstacle to their full and easy incorporation, these newcomers are being absorbed into the life of the community.

Too Little Shelter

Chicago's housing problems were serious before 1941, were aggravated by wartime demands, and became acute when the end of hostilities brought home service men and women, anxious to found new families. In the face of a negligible addition to the total housing supply, and that at prohibitive cost, the problem of finding living space for in-migrants has generated hardships and understandable bitterness. For Chicago's increasing number of Negro residents, the search for shelter has been further complicated by barriers of racial exclusion.

The story of the Airport Homes Project, in November 1946, received national attention, when the Chicago Housing Authority's attempt to settle a few Negro families in the dominantly white-tenanted project resulted in mass demonstrations and violence. The police were slow in meeting their responsibility. Finally, the few Negro families originally assigned to the project moved out.

But the unfortunate incident did not end there because it stimulated constructive groups to bring the issue to public attention. As a result, there emerged a clearer policy on the part of the Chicago Housing Authority and of the city administration in support of nondiscriminatory principles in housing and of policing adequate to prevent disorder and violence.

Six months later, when another racially mixed project in Fernwood was about to be occupied by the assigned Negro and white tenants, plans to avoid a repetition of the Airport Homes experience were developed in advance. Efforts to welcome the tenants included a canteen established to dispense food for their convenience on moving day. Police were present to prevent disorders. During the evening, the project and the adjacent area were closed to motor traffic, and the police detail was increased. But on the second night, a crowd gathered, and soon degenerated into a mob bent upon ejecting the Negro tenants—by violence if necessary. Unable to reach the project itself, the crowd surged to a nearby main thoroughfare and began stoning Negro motorists. Greatly strengthened police forces were able to disperse the mob, but the disorders were resumed the next night. Even the police were violently attacked. More than a score of arrests were made, and, with the resumption of violence on the following night, nearly a hundred additional arrests were made. Subsequent court hearings showed that a part of the mob consisted of youths imported from neighboring areas.

Law and order were victorious because, as in many other similar instances in Chicago and elsewhere, the Fernwood experience proved that an unequivocal policy of nondiscrimination, consistently practiced and adequately enforced, can win the overwhelming support of the public, provided adequate preparation is made in the local community.

Although organized violence on this scale has not been repeated in Chicago, Negro in-migrants to hitherto white areas have been subjected to sporadic outbursts, vandalism, and even to arson and bombing. Fortunately, few Negro families which have moved into white areas have yielded to intimidation; even fewer have attempted retaliation. But overt and subtle resistance has significantly retarded the ability of Negro families to escape from slums and congested areas.

During the past few years, however, Negro families have been increasingly able to move, and some Negro residents can now be found in more than forty of the city's fifty wards. The notable Supreme Court decision of May 3, 1948, making racially restrictive covenants unenforceable in the courts, has deprived residential segregation of its most effective sanction. It is not to be hoped, however, that it will suddenly

revolutionize long-established attitudes and patterns of settlement; nor has it so far appreciably expanded the total housing supply available to the majority of the Negro population.

While some of the greatest difficulties in the improvement of intergroup relations in Chicago, as in other cities, have been met in the field of housing, similar problems have been encountered in employment, education, health, welfare, recreation, the administration of justice and the use of public and quasi-public facilities.

The City Defends Its Citizens

Chicago's Commission on Human Relations has continued to serve as an effective public agency, and now receives the official support of the municipal government, both financial and moral. Its vigilant and accurate reporting of cases of discrimination, tension and violence—actual and threatened—has helped to check outbreaks. Of special interest, from the point of view of public education and citizen participation, was a city-wide Conference on Civic Unity, in which the problems and progress of the city were reviewed before a group of citizens representing the many organizations concerned with improving racial and cultural relations.

Citizens Defend Each Other

Corresponding to the work of the Commission on Human Relations, on the public side, is the vigorous activity of the Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination. It has served as a fact-finding body, as a watchdog and critic, catalytic agent and mediator and, on every crucial occasion, as the mobilizer of constructive community opinion and action. Churches, labor unions, civic organizations, and specialized agencies representing minority groups have cooperated under the Chicago Council's leadership in many crucial efforts to prevent undesirable incidents and to guide the city in the pursuit of democratic policies.

To Secure these Rights has inspired many of the institutions of the community to reexamination of their policies and operations. A notable instance is Michael Reese Hospital and its associated facilities, including its School of Nursing and Mandel Out-Patient Clinic. This institution, operating under the auspices of the Jewish Charities of Chicago, has developed a policy of serving all members of the community, irrespective of race or creed, and has set such an excellent standard for similar institutions that it has received a special award from the Commission on Human Relations.

The Neighborhood Spirit

Neighborhoods in Chicago have also organized themselves in behalf of freedom and justice, sometimes fostered by the Council of Social Agencies to improve housing, health and welfare. Of special interest is the Back-of-the-Yards Neighborhood Council, an effective instrument for education and common action among the scores of business, labor, church, health, welfare and other organizations in the stockyards area.

A unique program of training police for dealing with intergroup problems, under the auspices of the Chicago Park District, is being continued, and serves as a model for a number of police departments throughout the country.

In the Chicago public schools, the General Superintendent has inaugurated a program which goes far beyond what is conventionally done under the name of intercultural education. Undertaken in cooperation with Chicago University's Committee on Education, Training and Research in Race Relations, this program seeks to develop and utilize the resources of social science research, in the better understanding and solution of problems of intergroup relations, as well as to train professionally competent experts in the field.

A Center of National Planning

The American Council on Race Relations, recognizing the need for more effective exchange of information, for the development of professional standards and for a medium of contact between the many hundreds of public and private, federal, state and local agencies in the field of racial and intergroup relations, cooperated with a group of leaders representing agencies from all parts of the country in establishing the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials. Under the auspices of the American Council and of NAIRO, Chicago has been host to two national conferences on intergroup relations, one held when the President's Committee Report was first issued in November 1947, and the second, a year later, in November 1948. These conferences, attended by several hundred policymakers, executives and professional staff members of agencies and organizations throughout the nation have helped to clarify issues, to analyze policies, to evaluate techniques and to promote mutual understanding and professional standards.

Altogether, Chicago has taken *To Secure These Rights* seriously, for the Big City is awake to its responsibilities in moving closer, day by day, to the ideal of a democratic America.

Reprinted from The Woman's Press, *February 1949, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.*

N.Y. COURT UPHOLDS HOUSING DISCRIMINATION

AMERICAN COUNCIL
Report
ON RACE RELATIONS

JULY, 1949 VOL. 4, NO. 7

HEALTH

NEGRO NURSES

The North Carolina Association of Negro Registered Nurses, Inc. has voted unanimously to dissolve its 27-year old organization in order to join the North Carolina State Nurses Association, which voted to admit Negro nurses last October, it was announced by Mrs. Alma Vessells John, Executive Secretary of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, Inc.

Admission to State Associations will qualify Negro nurses for admission to the American Nurses Association which they can now join as individual members.

Mrs. John stated: "If America is to get the kind and amount of nursing care it needs, we have to help bring full democracy to the profession by recruitment, higher standards of education and service, full participation and membership in professional organizations on the local and state levels."

RECREATION

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS

Joseph L. Bustard, Assistant State Commissioner of Education, stated officially that "as long as the American Bowling Congress continues its policy of exclusion of Negroes from participating in its tournaments, the State Division Against Discrimination in New Jersey will resist every effort on the part of this organization to hold tournaments in this state."

Mr. Bustard defined his position in a letter made public by the New Jersey State CIO Council when it had raised objections to racial segregation in tournaments sponsored by the American Bowling Congress.

"I can assure," Mr. Bustard wrote, "that we have the word of Atlantic City officials, that they are not interested in securing the American Bowling Congress tournament again, as long as the above mentioned policy remains in effect."

THIRD NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INTERGROUP RELATIONS
November 3, 4, 5, 1949
Shoreland Hotel, 5454 South Shore Dr.
Chicago, Illinois
Convened By:
American Council on Race Relations
and
National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials

The ABC had held its annual tournament in Atlantic City in February of this year at which time the Executive Director of the ABC voted to keep the ABC an "all white" organization despite objections raised by many groups which included the Catholic Youth Organization; the New Jersey State CIO Council; United Auto Workers; the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; the Japanese American Citizens League; the National Labor Service; the Anti-Defamation League, the National Committee for Fair Play in Bowling; and the American Veterans Committee.

PUBLIC POLICY

MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA

A law was recently enacted by the state legislature of Florida whereby the city of Miami Beach is permitted to prohibit the publication or display of any notice or sign tending to discriminate against persons because of race or creed in any place of public accommodation.

Although this is not a civil rights law in the accustomed pattern and does not grant to any minority group the right of service in place of public accommodation, it could mean the end of the opprobrious "Colored" and "White" signs throughout the city of Miami Beach.

(*Cont'd P.* 3, *Col.* 2)

The New York Court of Appeals in a 4 to 3 decision ruled that the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company had the right to bar Negroes from the Stuyvesant Town housing project. The high court affirmed lower court rulings dismissing an action brought by three Negro war veterans who applied for apartments in the housing project.

A taxpayer suit brought by Shad Polier, Vice President of the American Jewish Congress was also dismissed which sought to bar discrimination against Negroes in Stuyvesant Town and to restrain the city from granting tax exemption to Stuyvesant Town and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company unless they ceased their discriminatory policies.

Judge Bruce Bromley stated in the majority opinion that the Legislature "deliberately and intentionally refrained from imposing any restriction upon a redevelopment company in its choice of tenants. Attempts repeatedly made in the Legislature since the law was enacted to alter the policy of the statute in this respect have failed.

"On the other hand," he added, "the Public Housing Law, which is applicable to state-constructed low-cost housing projects, expressly prohibits discrimination. There is no claim that the Legislature refused by amendment to make similar provision in the Redevelopment Companies law because it thought the statute already barred discrimination, and it is undisputed, therefore, that the legislative intent is clear to leave private enterprise free to select tenants of its own choice."

The plaintiffs contended in their arguments before the high court that discrimination against Negroes in Stuyvesant Town "is supported and made possible by state action" since construction of the project would not have been possible without exercise of the power of eminent domain, the power to dispose of public property, and tax exemptions.

To the contention that "discrimination by private agencies is constitutionally forbidden when it is supported, or made possible by state action," Judge Bromley asserted:

"For years it has been unquestioned that the great prohibitions of the Fourteenth Amendment are addressed to that action alone which may fairly be said to be that of the States . . ."

Concurring in the majority opinion were Judges Edmund H. Lewis, Albert Conway and Marvin R. Dye. Judge Stanley Fuld dissented in an opinion in which Chief Judge John T. Loughran and Charles S. Desmond concurred.

(*Cont'd P.* 3, *Col.* 3)

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COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

PORTLAND, OREGON

The Mayor of Portland, Oregon, Dorothy McCullough Lee, has by executive order appointed a Mayor's Committee on Inter-Group Relations to serve in an advisory capacity to the Mayor.

The chairman of this Committee is Reverend Myron C. Cole, pastor of The First Christian Church in Portland. The Secretary for the Committee is a city employee, but no specific appropriation has been made as yet for the Committee.

The objectives and functions of this Committee according to Mayor Lee are as follows:

"The purpose of the Mayor's Committee on Inter-Group Relations is to improve racial, religious, ethnic and cultural relations of the people of our City. You should lay special emphasis on alleviating possible tensions among our people.

"It will be your function to advise the Mayor, assist in the formation of public opinion, promote unity and understanding among all groups and remove causes of tension.

"The Committee will serve in the dual capacity of being a citizens' committee and an advisory committee to the Mayor.

"The Committee will carry out its objectives by education of, and by, the Committee, investigation, fact-finding and research, consultation and negotiation, promotion of discussion and good will, holding hearings, giving guidance and submitting and compiling reports of its activities and findings. All of these methods will be used to the end that intolerance and prejudice may be eliminated."

N.A.A.C.P.

A three-day nationwide conference of attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was held recently in New York under the chairmanship of Governor William H. Hastie of the Virgin Islands.

The NAACP reported that the conference "was devoted to an examination of techniques being used by the NAACP in the fight against segregation in interstate commerce now being enforced by carriers, and in education at the elementary and secondary levels as well as in the graduate and professional schools."

Emphasis was given to the fight to break down discrimination in employment and housing and to the problems of disfranchisement of Negroes in the South, with particular reference to the new discriminatory voting qualifications in Georgia.

Working groups of the National Legal Committee were formed to advise and direct the major phases of NAACP legal work on a continuing basis. A committee was also appointed for the purpose of securing broader cooperation of NAACP branches, other organizations and individuals in support of the new and expanded program.

ADMINISTRATION

NEW YORK SCAD

Governor Thomas Dewey announced the appointment of Edward W. Edwards of Albany to the position of Chairman of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination. He succeeds Charles W. Garside of New York City, who resigned to devote his full time to the practice of law.

Mr. Edwards is a Vice-President of the State Federation of Labor, a member of the State Unemployment Insurance Advisory Council and was formerly President of the State Allied Printing Council.

Governor Dewey also appointed Robert H. Thayer, attorney of Glen Cove, Long Island, to fill the vacancy on the five-member commission of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination. Mr. Thayer served as Assistant District Attorney of New York County and as Chief of the Indictment Bureau from 1938 to 1941. From 1946 to 1947, he was assistant to the State Housing Commissioner.

EDUCATION

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN REGIONAL EDUCATION

There is a continuing interest in the extension of opportunities for higher and professional education in the southern states through cooperative use of regional facilities and services. This interest is evidenced in an increased study of the problem by southern educators and others, by discussion in professional journals, and by wide news and editorial coverage of both the need for region-wide planning and the fact that any proposal is complicated by the existence of racial segregation and discrimination, in most of the existing institutions.

At a meeting of the Conference of Southern Governors in October 1947 they proposed a Compact to provide "either within the several states or without . . . adequate facilities for higher education for both whites and Negroes . . ."

Subsequently the Regional Council for Education was incorporated with offices in Atlanta and following the formal approval of the first ten states was superseded by the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education through action taken at Daytona Beach on June 11, 1949. Action taken by the various states on the ratification of the Compact is reported in the Legislative Reporting Insert of this issue of *Report* and will be included in subsequent reports.

The Board of Control remains in the offices occupied by the Council at 201-101 Building, Marietta Street, Atlanta 3, Georgia, with Mr. Millard F. Caldwell as President of the Board and Dr. John E. Ivey, Jr. as Director.

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA

Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher recently won her three-year fight to enter the University of Oklahoma Law School. Mrs. Fisher began her fight for admittance to the Law School of the State tax-supported university in 1946 when she was refused admission because of the Oklahoma State Segregation Law.

The State had attempted to set up a law school in Langston, State-supported Negro institution in Oklahoma, but this was defeated on a plea that such a provision would not offer the equivalent of the full law school education offered at the State university.

In January, 1948 the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that the State must provide Negroes with educational facilities equal to those offered to white citizens.

The State Legislature after much discussion over the principle of segregation of the races finally revised the State law to provide that Negro students may be admitted to the graduate schools of the University of Oklahoma when such courses are not offered at Langston.

The new law requires that where possible Negro students shall meet in separate class rooms, or at separate hours from white students, or where this is not feasible, that certain seats or sections in the class rooms shall be designated for Negroes, and set off where possible by a railing.

Officials and students of the University have expressed themselves as willing to receive Negro students in the graduate schools, but will conform to the segregation pattern specified in the new school law.

It is reported that more than 40 Negro college graduates in the State have applications on file for admission to the University Graduate Schools, most of which will not be acted upon until the regular fall term.

REPORT ON CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION IN THE STATES

Supplement to REPORT, July, 1949, Vol. 4, No. 7, REPORT, Monthly Publication of the ACRR

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The insert on state legislation for this issue of REPORT lists only legislation enacted and not reported since the May issue. For a complete roundup on all legislation introduced in the current session, see a subsequent issue of REPORT.*

	PURPOSE OF BILL	NO.	PROGRESS
CIVIL RIGHTS — ALIENS AND FOREIGN-BORN			
Cal.	To bar aliens from becoming real estate brokers.		Enacted
CIVIL RIGHTS — DISCRIMINATION IN PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION			
Conn.	To prevent and eliminate practices of discrimination in any place of public accommodations including public housing projects. Makes the Inter-racial Commission the enforcement agency.	SB 1096	Enacted
Fla.	Enabling act to permit the city of Miami Beach to prohibit publication or display of any notice or sign tending to discriminate against persons because of race or creed in any place of public accommodation.	SB 599	Enacted
CIVIL RIGHTS — PROTECTION OF THE PERSON			
Ala.	To outlaw the wearing of masks		Enacted
Fla.	To permit female jurors to serve	SB 35	Enacted
Tex.	Anti-lynch bill	HB 83	Enacted
EDUCATION			
Fla.	To participate in program of Regional Education.	HB 189	Enacted
Ga.	"Minimum Foundation Bill" to improve Georgia educational instruction.	HB 140	Enacted; but implementing appropriation legislation failed.
Ga.	To participate in program of Regional Education.	HR No. 9-59C	Enacted
Ill.	To refuse state funds to any school district which discriminates against pupils because of race or religion.	HB 1066	Enacted
Md.	To participate in program of Regional Education.		Enacted
N. C.	To participate in program of Regional Education.		Enacted
Okla.	To participate in program of Regional Education.		Enacted
Okla.	To admit Negro students to institutions of higher education on a segregated basis when courses leading to a specific degree are not offered in a state-supported Negro institution.		Enacted
Tenn.	To participate in program of Regional Education.		Enacted
Texas	To participate in program of Regional Education.		Enacted

	PURPOSE OF BILL	NO.	PROGRESS
Wis.	To forbid exclusion of any children between the ages of 4 and 20 from any public school on account of race, religion, nationality or color. To prohibit separate schools or departments for persons on account of religion, nationality or color.	699 A	Enacted
EMPLOYMENT*			
Cal.	To prohibit inclusion of questions relating to race or religion in any application form required by any department, board, commission, etc. of the state.	AB 2636	Enacted
MILITARY FORCE			
Cal.	To abolish segregation in the National Guard.	AB 807	Enacted
Ill.	To require all units of the National Guard to accept enlistees without segregation or discrimination.	HB 872	Passed both houses. Awaits Governor's signature.
RIGHT OF FRANCHISE			
Ga.	To stop Negro "bloc voting"—"Voters' Qualification Law".	HB 2	Enacted
Texas	To submit the issue of the poll tax to the people in an election.	S.J.R. No. 1	Enacted

* CORRECTION

Ill. In Illinois the Fair Employment Practices bill (HB 163) was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 25 to 23, and not in the House as reported in the June issue.

REPORT ON CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION IN THE 81ST CONGRESS
STATUS OF FEDERAL CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION

Material supplied by the Commission on Law and Social Action of the American Jewish Congress and the Anti-Discrimination Committee of the Japanese American Citizens League.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This issue of REPORT carries only the developments re federal civil rights legislation since the June, 1949 supplement. See previous issues of REPORT for all federal civil rights legislation introduced.*

PURPOSE	NO.	SPONSOR	COMMITTEE REFERRAL	PROGRESS
ALIENS AND FOREIGN BORN				
To repeal Japanese exclusion laws.	HR 199		Senate Judiciary Subcommittee	Passed House. Senate Subcommittee hearings held.
RIGHT OF FRANCHISE				
Anti-poll tax	HR 3199	Norton (D., N.J.)	House Administration Committee	Passed House July 26, 1949.
To provide Home Rule for District of Columbia.	S 1527	Kefauver (D., Tenn.)	House District Subcommittee	Passed Senate. House Subcommittee conducting hearings.
EMPLOYMENT				
FEPC	HR 4453	Powell (D., N.Y.)	Education and Labor Committee	After public hearings, Subcommittee on June 2, 1949, unanimously reported bill to full committee with minor amendments.

ANNAPOLIS AND WEST POINT

Takeshi Yoshihara, eighteen-year old from Renton, Washington, is the first Japanese American to become a midshipman at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. He was appointed by Representative Thor F. C. Tollefson, Republican from Washington's Sixth District. Wesley Brown of Washington, D. C., was the first Negro to be graduated from Annapolis in June of this year.

In 1947, George Shibata, appointed by Senator Elbert Thomas, Democrat from Utah, was the first Japanese American to enroll at West Point. He is a World War II Army Veteran from Garland, Utah.

EMPLOYMENT

NEGRO POLICEMEN

According to information compiled by the International City Managers' Association for the 1949 *Municipal Year Book*, a total of 2,142 Negro policemen were employed by 252 cities over 10,000 population late in 1948. The ratio of Negro policemen to the total number of police employees in the cities employing them was 2.4 per cent.

Eleven of the 13 largest cities have Negro policemen and only 75 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 employ Negro policemen. The number of cities employing Negro policemen and the ratio of Negro policemen to the total number of police employees for each city-size group is as follows:

Size of City	No. of Cities	Ratio of Negro Police to Total
Cities over 500,000	11	2.1 per cent
250,000 to 500,000	19	2.3 per cent
100,000 to 250,000	39	2.6 per cent
50,000 to 100,000	48	3.1 per cent
25,000 to 50,000	59	3.9 per cent
10,000 to 25,000	75	6.6 per cent

STUDY OF COOPERATION BETWEEN LOCAL INTERGROUP AGENCIES AND LOCAL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

A study now being carried out by the American Council on Race Relations deals with a crucial aspect of much-needed "stock-taking," the degree of cooperation and participation which over two hundred local intergroup agencies, both public and private have secured from local labor organizations. This study centers around four major questions: (1) What is, and has been, the character and extent of union participation in the activities of local intergroup agencies? (2) What services have been specially developed by local intergroup agencies for unions in their communities? (3) How have local intergroup agencies participated in programs initiated by unions? and (4) What functions do national intergroup agencies and national labor organizations perform for local unions and local agencies in the field of intergroup relations?

A pilot study is now under way in Chicago. On the basis of the findings of this preliminary study a questionnaire will be prepared for distribution to all local intergroup agencies.

The final step in the project will be the preparation of a report analyzing questionnaire returns for the intergroup agencies and labor organizations concerned. It is to be hoped that the study will reveal much information that will be helpful to the entire field in the development of policies and program.

Public Policy (*Cont'd from P.* 1)

KANSAS

The Supreme Court of the State of Kansas ordered the school board of the town of Merriam to admit to the South Park School all Negro children in the community without discrimination.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Negro parents had fought for more than a year against the Jim Crow policy under which the Negro pupils had been assigned to an inferior two-room school. The Negro parents, refusing to allow their children to attend the segregated school, had financed home instructions for their children at their own expense for more than a year.

NAACP attorneys handling the case, Franklin H. Williams of New York and Elisha Scott of Topeka, held that arbitrary gerrymandering of school districts to enforce the segregation policy was a violation of state and federal law.

CALIFORNIA AND ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARDS

California has become the fourth state to abolish segregation in its National Guard (See March issue REPORT). The law is similar to the New York act designed to accomplish the same result in that the initiative for ending segregation now lies with the Governor. The bill, AB 807, was introduced by Representative Byron Rumford, one of two Negroes in the California legislature, who was serving his first term.

The Illinois legislature passed HB 872 which requires all units of the National Guard to accept any enlistee without segregation or discrimination. The bill now awaits the Governor's signature.

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut made more comprehensive its Civil Rights Law by redefining a place of public accommodation to include public housing projects.

The recently amended law now provides that the State Inter-racial Commission may be called upon to enforce the act by the aggrieved person who still may employ the services of his own attorney in the former enforcement procedure if he so desires.

TEXAS

Texas recently passed an Anti-Lynching Law which provides for the death penalty or five or more years imprisonment for persons convicted of participating in an unlawful assembly which results in the death of a lynch victim. Lesser penalties are provided where the victim is not killed.

New York Court (*Cont'd from P.* 1)

In the minority opinion, Judge Fuld stated that "while the Stuyvesant Town housing project was in blueprint and under construction, the public understood, and rightly, that it was an undertaking on which the State and the City of New York had restored the blessings and benefits of governmental power.

"Now that the development is a reality, the public is told in effect that, because Metropolitan and Stuyvesant are private companies, they are not subject to the equal protection clause (of the constitution), and may, if they choose, discriminate against Negroes in selecting tenants. The conclusion strikes me as totally at odds with common understanding."

Charles Abrams and Shad Polier, counsel to the three Negroes who brought suit to compel the Stuyvesant Town Corporation to accept them as tenants, said on behalf of the plaintiffs, the American Jewish Congress, the NAACP, and the American Civil Liberties Union, who sponsored the suit, that an application would be made as soon as possible to the United States Supreme Court for a review of the Court of Appeals' decision upholding the Stuyvesant Town Corporation.

"The decision is particularly important," stated Abrams and Polier, "because of recent federal legislation providing for federal loans and subsidies of $1,500,000,000 for urban redevelopment. Twenty-five states already have passed enabling legislation, and there are ample indications that such projects unless opened to all citizens equally will become another oppressive instrument for removing minorities from their homes and creating enforced ghettos."

CURRENT MATERIAL

Please note sources from which items in this column can be obtained.

* * *

THE LAW OF CIVIL RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBERTIES: By Edwin S. Newman. This is volume No. 13 in the "Legal Almanac Series." It is a 104 page handbook, on non-techinal terms of the laws and the relevant issues underlying them that affect civil rights and civil liberties. Published by Oceana Publications, 461 W. 18th St., New York 11, New York. Paper bound, $1.00 per copy; cloth bound, $2.00 per copy.

* * *

GOOD STOCKS AND LESSER BREEDS: THE IMMIGRANT IN AMERICAN TEXTBOOKS: By Edward N. Saveth. Dr. Saveth examines the treatment of American ethnic groups in history and social science textbooks, some of which are still being used. He points out the implicit and explicit biases in the treatment of various immigrant groups. Reprinted from the May 1949 issue of Commentary. Copies available from Community Relations Service of the American Jewish Committee, 386 Fourth Ave., New York 16, New York.

* * *

"NOBODY KNOWS . . .": By Gabriel DeAngelis. This pamphlet, edited by Margaret Halsey, with a forward by Al Capp, and illustrations by Bernard Seaman and Bill Mauldin, presents in very readable form, arguments for the end of segregation in the armed forces. Published by and available from the Committee Against Jim Crow in Military Service and Training, Suite 706, 112 East 19th St., New York 3, New York at 25c per copy. 20c for quantities of 100-500; 15c for quantities over 500.

* * *

AMERICAN ME: By Beatrice Griffith. This 340-page book, part fiction, part non-fiction deals with the life of Mexican Americans in Los Angeles, California. Except for one story, "each of the chapters is divided into two parts; the first part is a story which points up some aspect of a particular child's world; the second part is a generalized statement of the sociological, economic, and historical facts behind the individual situation." Published by Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, 1948 at $3.50 per copy.

ON GETTING INTO COLLEGE: A Study of Discrimination in College Admissions: A 99 page descriptive analysis of the first national study of admissions to colleges based upon 15,000 personal interviews and case studies. Published and available from the American Council on Education at $1.00 per copy.

* * *

THE FORTIETH YEAR IN THE CRUSADE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS: NAACP Annual Report for 1948. 79 page pamphlet published by and available from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West 40th Street, New York 18, New York.

* * *

THE NEGRO HANDBOOK 1949: Edited by Florence Murray. A 368 page manual of current facts, statistics and general information on the Negro in the United States. Published by the Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, New York, 1949 at $5.00 per copy. Published biennially.

ACRR PUBLICATIONS

INVENTORY OF RESEARCH IN RACIAL AND CULTURAL RELATIONS: Bulletin No. 4, June 30, 1949. Published by the Committee on Education, Training & Research in Race Relations of the University of Chicago in cooperation with the American Council on Race Relations. $1.00 per copy. Annual subscription to the Inventory of Research in Racial and Cultural Relations, $3.50 per year.

TO SECURE THESE RIGHTS IN YOUR COMMUNITY: A 59 page manual for discussion, fact-finding and action in state and local communities. 50c postpaid. Quantity rates on request. Special discount to libraries.

For $5.00 per year, any individual or agency will receive all publications issued by the American Council on Rac eRelations during the course of the year. Included is REPORT, the ACRR monthly newsletter.

THE NEGRO'S ADVENTURE IN GENERAL BUSINESS: By Vishnu V. Oak. Vol. II of the series "THE NEGRO ENTREPRENEUR". A 223-page book which discusses Negro successes in business, excluding insurance and banking. The book surveys the field and presents case studies. Published for the author by The Antioch Press, Yellow Springs, Ohio, 1949 at $3.75 per copy.

* * *

PROVIDING ADEQUATE HEALTH SERVICE TO NEGROES: By Drs. M. M. Davis and H. H. Smythe. Preprinted from the Journal of Negro Education, Summer, 1949 issue, entitled "The Health Status and the Health Education of the Negro in the United States", for The Committee on Research in Medical Economics, May, 1949. This article discusses four major problems that stand in the way of an improvement in the Negro health situation, and possible solutions. Available from the Committee, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, New York.

* * *

HOW A NATIONAL HEALTH PROGRAM WOULD SERVE THE SOUTH: A 24-page report prepared by the staff of the Committee on Research in Medical Economics under the direction of the Chairman, Michael H. Davis. This report studies the health resources and needs of twelve Southern States, and shows the part that national planning and effort could play in solving these needs for the South, as well as for the rest of the country. Published by and available from the Committee on Research in Medical Economics, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, New York, May, 1949.

* * *

ALL ONE BODY WE: Conversations on the General Assembly pronouncement on "an unsegregated Church and an unsegregated society," with recommendations for study and action. A 48-page pamphlet report of the Advisory Committee on Racial and Cultural Relations. Published by the Department of Social Education and Action, Board of Christian Education, Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., 825 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania. Available from the following Westminster Book Stores at 25c per copy: Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia 7; 156 Fifth Avenue, New York 10; 8 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 3; 315 South Broadway, Los Angeles 13.

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON RACE RELATIONS

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PROFESSIONAL GROUPS DROP BARRIERS

AMERICAN COUNCIL
Report
ON RACE RELATIONS

AUGUST, 1949 VOL. 4, NO. 8

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HOUSING

NEW FEDERAL PROGRAM

With the passage of the Housing Act of 1949, authorizing provision of 810,000 units of low-rent housing in the next six years, specialists on minority problems in the field of housing have issued statements for the guidance of civil rights advocates. Although the Housing Act is the climax of a long and earnest effort of the American people to gain a comprehensive housing program, the warning is offered that the real job for grass roots implementation of the legislative authorization is just beginning. Vigilance is equally as vital in local situations as it has been previously on the national scene.

Minority leaders are urged to prepare to share in the responsibilities as well as in the benefits of every housing and slum clearance activity launched in their communities. In addition to urging utilization of facilities for privately produced housing to the fullest extent, it is suggested that racial minority group leadership achieve representation on official city planning, land acquisition, and redevelopment bodies in cities where large-scale slum clearance and urban redevelopment programs are put into effect; and effect inclusion of eligible racial minority families in all developments, private or public, constructed as a part of the redevelopment program. It is especially necessary to gain admission of minority group occupants of redeveloped areas into any privately constructed housing on those same sites, since the legislation makes no provision guaranteeing this privilege. Every precaution must be taken to guarantee that slum clearance does not become "Negro clearance."

EDUCATION

AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTHERN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Suit may soon be brought on behalf of Negro students of West Memphis, Arkansas, who may seek to enroll in the city's "white" high school, according to the PITTSBURGH COURIER. Since November, 1947, when the "Negro" school burned, there has been no high school in the district available for Negro students.

The Texas State NAACP has filed two school suits opposing educational segregation in Texarkana and Winnsboro, Texas. The suits seek a permanent injunction restraining the school boards of the two cities "from further discriminating against Negro children . . . because of their race and color."

In Georgia, eighteen parents of Negro children filed suit in August against the board of education and school superintendent of Irwin County, demanding equal educational facilities for Negroes. In bringing suit in the United States District Court, the parents cite a long list of differences between white and Negro school facilities and charge that repeated petitions for improvement of conditions have been ignored.

In an action without precedent in North Carolina, parents and guardians of sixty Negro children of Durham have brought suit against the State Board of Education and the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The plaintiffs charge gross discrimination in favor of white children in quality and number of buildings, equipment, teachers, and recreational and other facilities. The trial has been set for the September 26 term of the Federal Court in Durham.

For the first time since its founding 103 years ago, the American Medical Association will seat a Negro physician in the House of Delegates, its policy-making body. The physician, Dr. Peter M. Murray of New York City, will become a member of the House of Delegates as a result of his election by the New York State Medical Society. Dr. Murray, a native of New Orleans and a graduate of Howard University School of Medicine, is director of the department of gynecology at Harlem Hospital and associate director of obstetrics and gynecology at Sydenham Hospital.

Other major organizations which have taken recent actions toward the elimination of discrimination include the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Education Association, and the American Association of University Women. For the first time, the Southeastern Business and Professional and Industrial Conference of the YWCA has elected a Negro woman as chairman. The new chairman, Miss Ruth Edmondson, is president of the Knoxville YWCA Business and Professional Girls' Club and a Tennessee home demonstration agent.

The Board of Directors of the National Education Association has announced its choice of St. Louis as the 1950 convention site with the provision that there must be no segregation of the Negro members present at their annual meeting. This action was taken after delegates to the 1949 convention of NEA, held in July, demanded that the Association adhere in all ways to the ideals of democracy that it has endorsed.

The reconstituted Washington, D. C. Branch of the American Association of University Women has announced that qualified Negro women will be admitted to membership. Year-long dissension between the AAUW and its Washington branch came to a climax recently when the AAUW, meeting in national convention at Seattle, voted to make admission of Negroes mandatory. Subsequent to this action, the majority of the Washington branch withdrew to form an unaffiliated organization, while about three hundred members who wanted to comply with national policy requested that their group be given the charter. After adoption of by-laws conforming with the principles of the national AAUW, the new Washington organization will be chartered and ready to admit any accredited woman graduate, regardless of race.

THIRD NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INTERGROUP RELATIONS

Nov. 3-5, 1949, Shoreland Hotel, 5454 South Shore Dr., Chicago, Illinois

Convened By:

American Council on Race Relations and

National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

ST. LOUIS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Subsequent to distrubances at St. Louis' Fairground Park Pool following an order ending segregation of Negroes and whites at municipal swimming pools, Mayor Joseph M. Darst established the St. Louis Council on Human Relations. This new 15-member Council is empowered to advise the city government on interracial problems. Its elected officers include: Henry F. Chadeayne, insurance executive; C. E. Broussard, high school teacher; and Mrs. T. M. Sayman. A salaried executive secretary will be appointed soon.

Articles setting forth the purpose of the Council name as objectives the ultimate elimination of segregation and other discriminatory practices, and removal of inequalities in employment, education, law enforcement, housing, welfare and recreation.

Among the first actions of the Council was the appointment of George Schermer, Director of the Detroit Interracial Committee, to investigate and report upon the outbreak of violence at the swimming pool. Mr. Schermer's report, which was presented by the Council to Mayor Darst, emphasized the need for development of a long-range program of education and action in the field of human relations in St. Louis.

The report called upon the Council to enlist the participation of other constructive forces in the community in seeking the enactment of state statutes ending mandatory segregation in the public schools; urged the Council to request all responsible community groups to join in urging public officials to adhere firmly to the law, and by their example, to encourage citizen respect for the law; suggested that the city administration be advised to recognize and proclaim that the public swimming pools shall be open and available to all citizens regardless of race, subject to necessary regulations on health and safety; asked that before opening the pools there be "a careful and thoroughgoing consultation among all officials responsible for operating the pools, for maintaining peace and for enforcing the law" and "adequate instruction" of agency staffs; recommended that the city administration be advised to adopt and announce the policy that the full force of the law would be used to protect the individual citizen against assault, injury, or interference with proper exercise of his rights; and urged that the police establish a special race relations detail.

COMMUNITY SURVEYS

The Rhode Island Seminar on Human Relations, in cooperation with Providence Chapter One of the American Veterans Committee, has recently made public the findings of its survey of job discrimination against Negroes and other minorities. Presented to the public one day before the Rhode Island Committee for Fair Employment Practices began its legal existence, the survey showed that 67 per cent of the 111 companies surveyed do not employ Negroes in any capacity.

Similar investigations will soon be underway in New York City where the West and East Side Committees on Civil Rights have announced the initiation of community self-audits. The West Side Committee, led by Representatives Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. and Jacob K. Javits, plans to examine medical facilities, housing, education, access to public facilities and employment conditions.

In Kansas, Governor Frank Carlson has appointed a five-member commission authorized by the legislature for the purpose of surveying the status of minorities in employment. The new group, known officially as the Kansas Commission Against Employment Discrimination, will prepare a report on its findings by October 15, 1950.

NATIONAL CONFERENCES

Meeting in Los Angeles, July 12-17, for its 40th annual conference, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People discussed ways of strengthening its legislative, educational, and legal activities in its struggle for equality. Conference speakers included: Mme. Pandit, Indian ambassador to the United States, who presented the Spingarn medal to Dr. Ralph J. Bunche; Philip Willkie, representative in the Indiana legislature; Loren Miller, Los Angeles attorney; Dr. Rayford Logan of Howard University; and NAACP Special Counsel Thurgood Marshall. Roy Wilkins, acting secretary of the NAACP, delivered the keynote address and Governor William H. Hastie of the Virgin Islands presided over the closing session.

The conference urged registration of a million Negro voters in southern states, and get-out-the-vote campaigns throughout the nation. It pledged "vigorous support of organized labor's demands for higher wages and improvements in social security"; and asked for revocation of President Truman's loyalty order, stating that "we feel that the present program helped create national hysteria and fear and is a greater danger than that which the loyalty program was designed to cure." In addition to demanding that President Truman call "a special session of Congress for the exclusive purpose of passing civil rights laws encompassed in the party platforms," the conference urged that a mass conference to bring about passage of civil rights legislation be held in Washington, and instructed Acting Secretary Wilkins to name a committee to direct a national civil rights campaign.

A few days earlier, delegates to the Bacone, Oklahoma Conference called by the National Fellowship of Indian Workers had made similar demands. They endorsed fair employment practices legislation, called for passage of "modernized civil rights statutes on the state level," asked for development of a program to facilitate integration of American Indians in employment, decent living conditions and good community relationships; and recommended the establishment of an Indian American Scholarship Board to further higher education for Indian youth.

EDUCATION

NEGROES IN SOUTHERN UNIVERSITIES

In a recent issue of the bulletin of the American Association of University Presidents, George F. Zook, president of the American Council on Education and member of President Truman's Commission on Higher Education, is quoted as saying that it is practically impossible to provide equality for Negroes and whites in separate colleges and universities. He states, "It is gratifying to note that several of the state universities in the South have modified, at least in a small way, their previous practice of segregation. Students of the University of Missouri, for example, have made it clear that they believe the time has come for a fair deal on this matter."

Dr. Zook's remarks come at a time when reports from several universities indicate the relaxation of previous patterns of segregation. Following a U. S. District Court decision that the University of Kentucky must admit qualified Negro students to the graduate schools, President H. L. Donovan announced that courses in law, pharmacy and engineering would be open to Negroes beginning in the summer of 1949. Twenty-nine Negroes have enrolled, and, according to reports, have been absorbed into the student body without any tension or conflict.

In Arkansas, the second Negro student has been accepted for admission in fall, 1949, to the University of Arkansas School of Medicine. Under a new law enacted by Oklahoma's legislature, the University of Oklahoma has admitted Mrs. Ada Sipuel Fisher to its law school, and more than forty other Negro students are expected to be admitted soon either to that school or to the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Five of the six Negro students who have been denied admission to the University of Florida by the state Board of Control have appealed to the state supreme court to order their admission. According to the SOUTHERN PATRIOT, publication of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, a poll of 500 students at the University of Florida indicated that 284 favored admitting Negroes, while 94 were opposed. The same source states that 13 of the 17 regular faculty members of the School of Religion at Duke University, Durham, N. C., have gone on record as favoring the admission of Negroes as "day students." About a year ago, 107 members of the student body of the School of Religion, 13 graduate students and 50 members of the Kappa Chi Ministerial Fraternity voted to admit Negroes.

INDUSTRIAL EXPERIMENT

The General Cable Corporation of Perth Amboy, N. J. and the National Conference of Christians and Jews, have recently completed a pilot project designed "to lessen the strains and tensions existing between members of the different groups of Americans in industry." The twenty-five participants in the ten-session seminar on human relations were key people drawn from every department and every ethnic group in the plant, and included representatives from both labor and management. Results of the experiment were analyzed by Columbia's Bureau of Applied Social Research.

During the seminar sessions participants heard priests, ministers and rabbis, anthropologists, sociologists, psychiatrists and educators discuss the origins of prejudice and methods of eliminating discrimination. Free discussion was encouraged in order that a cooperative pattern for resolution of intra-plant racial and cultural tensions might be established.

Dwight R. G. Palmer, president of the company, says of the project: "Already the 'pilot' program has opened up to us vistas for personnel policy that will pay a handsome dividend." He reports that he plans now to duplicate the Perth Amboy experiment in other plants.

ADMINISTRATION

LOYALTY BOARD ACTIONS

More than 50 Negro post office employees in Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Richmond, and Cleveland have lost their jobs as a result of Loyalty Board actions. The latest dismissals occurred in Cleveland, where 17 postal clerks were dropped from the department's pay roll early in August. Fourteen of this group are Negro, one is Jewish, and two, white Gentiles. Six of these persons had been in the employ of the post office for more than twenty years. The Cleveland branch of NAACP is joining the National Alliance of Postal Employees in the defense of the dismissed employees, whose letters of suspension failed to specify the charges which form the basis for the action.

Ashby B. Carter of Chicago, announcing the biennial convention of the National Alliance of Postal Employees to be held in Kansas City, Missouri, August 15-19, said that the delegates would consider plans to end the "unfair and undemocratic findings of loyalty board panels." He stated that the Loyalty Order is being used to harass Negroes, Jews, and other liberal Caucasians who fight for the elimination of discriminatory practices, and has resulted in the Negroes and the Jews "producing 80 per cent of all postal employees charged with disloyalty."

PUBLIC POLICY

INDIANS' SOCIAL SECURITY

Navajo and Pueblo Indians, after lengthy litigation conducted by the National Congress of American Indians, have secured recognition of their right to public assistance benefits from the states of New Mexico and Arizona. The two states had refused to make payments in the usual money-matching social security process, charging that the Indians are wards of the federal government and therefore not their financial responsibility.

Commenting on this achievement, Oliver LaFarge, president of the Association on American Indian Affairs, said: "It is not a complete victory, as the two states are being allowed to give less to the Indians than to members of other races. We still do not understand why the federal social security administration permits this illegal discrimination, as though the American Indians were only 85 per cent citizens."

NEGRO REPRESENTATION

The Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council has recently made public a letter sent by it to each of the governors of the thirteen southern states, pointing out the great public benefit that ensues from the appointment of capable and representative Negro citizens to positions upon policy-making boards. The Committee called attention to the significant example set by the Governor of North Carolina, who recently appointed President Harold L. Trigg of St. Augustine's College to the North Carolina State Board of Education.

The Committee stated that the southern states must speed their efforts "to build a tradition of administration markedly free from politics and patronage," and to "adjust state services to fit more closely the needs of all citizens." Noting the fact that a fourth or more of the citizens in most southern states are Negroes, the Committee called for adequate representation of this minority on all state boards.

Commenting on this letter, the NEW SOUTH, publication of the Southern Regional Council, enumerated precedents for such actions: Kentucky appointments of leading Negroes to the Board of Education, the Advisory Committee on Negro Education, the Commission on Revenue and Taxation, and the Commission on Negro Affairs; appointment in July, 1949 of an election commissioner, Ralph V. Dorsey, and several Negro precinct officials by the Richmond, Virginia Electoral Board; appointment of Negroes to the city school boards of Roanoke, Virginia and Raleigh, North Carolina; and appointment to the Regional Council for Education of President William H. Gray of Florida A & M College, President G. L. Harrison of Langston University, Oklahoma; President R. E. W. Jones of Grambling College, Louisiana; and President J. F. Drake of Alabama A & M College.

The NEW SOUTH stated further that the southern states must recognize that the right of Negro citizens to participate in government on the same basis as other citizens includes not only the right to vote and to be represented on official bodies, but also the right to run for elective offices. The publication mentioned as precedents in this area the 1936 election to the Kentucky state legislature of Louisvillian C. W. Anderson, who this August has won the Republican nomination for Judge of the Third District Municipal Court; the election of Dennis Henderson to the Kentucky State Legislature in 1948; Oliver W. Hill's election to the Richmond, Virginia City Council in 1948; the 1947 election of the Reverend Kenneth Williams to the Board of Aldermen of Winston-Salem, North Carolina; and Dr. W. P. DeVane's recent election to the city council of Fayetteville, North Carolina.

ARMED FORCES

Under the new integration policy in effect in the Air Force, deactivation of the 2,000-man 332nd Fighter Wing, an all-Negro tactical group based at Lockbourne Air Force Base, has begun. On August 6, the PITTSBURGH COURIER reported that 181 officers, 475 enlisted men and 42 WAF's have been passed by the screening board and reassigned to integrated duty at other major Air Force stations. There are as yet no known instances in which officers have not been given the assignment indicated by their orders, though

(*Con't P. 4, Col. 1*)

ARMED FORCES (*Cont'd from P. 3*)

cases of attempted resistance have been reported at some fields.

Reports from the MILWAUKEE JOURNAL indicate that at the Great Lakes Naval Training Center white and Negro sailors serve in the same companies, live in the same barracks, eat together in the same mess and study together to perfect the same skills. Other sources state that Negro midshipmen are integrated in a task force now engaging in a 7-week training cruise.

These developments in the Air Force and Navy are in contrast to actions taken by the Army, which has not yet presented a plan of integration acceptable to Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson. The Army's racial policy today is basically what its chief of staff, General Omar N. Bradley, outlined in a speech at Fort Knox last August. At that time he is reported to have said, "The Army is not out to make any social reforms. The Army will put men of different races in different companies. It will change that policy when the nation as a whole changes it."

GEORGIA RE-REGISTRATION LAW

The Georgia State Supreme Court heard in July a suit challenging the constitutionality of Georgia's new voters re-registration law, which at time of passage was heralded as a new method of preventing Negro "block voting." The suit was precipitated when F. Franklin, chairman of the Richmond County Board of Roads and Revenues, refused to pay the salaries of registrars appointed under the provisions of the new law. Franklin argues that the law violates two provisions of Georgia's Bill of Rights, as well as the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

CURRENT MATERIAL

Please Note Sources from Which Items in This Column Can Be Obtained.

DISCRIMINATION AND NATIONAL WELFARE: A SERIES OF ADDRESSES AND DISCUSSIONS: This volume, edited by R. M. MacIver, contains expert analyses of the problems of racial discrimination in the United States. Published by the Institute for Religious and Social Studies at $2 a copy.

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PUNISHMENT WITHOUT CRIME: WHAT *YOU* CAN DO ABOUT PREJUDICE: A 337-page book by S. Andhil Fineberg, Community Service Director of the American Jewish Committee, presenting " a practical new approach to the problems of racial and religious intolerance in America, with scores of graphic examples of the most effective ways to deal with incidents and situations of every kind." Doubleday and Company, Inc., $3.50.

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CAUSES AND CURE OF DISCRIMINATION: 7-page reprint of a New York Times Magazine article by Caroline K. Simon, member of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination. Up to 100 copies will be furnished upon request without charge by Community Relations Service, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

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FEDERAL GROUP LIBEL LEGISLATION: SHOULD JEWS AND JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORT OR OPPOSE? June 10, 1949 issue of the National Community Relations Advisory Council Legislative Information Bulletin presents the differing views of some of the national member agencies of NCRAC regarding group libel legislation. Published by and available from the National Community Relations Advisory Council, 295 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

For $5.00 per year, any individual or agency will receive all publications issued by the American Council on Race Relations during the course of the year. Included is REPORT, the ACRR monthly newsletter.

STATE GROUP DEFAMATION STATUTES: A two-page compilation of texts of state group defamation statutes, with citations to reported court cases. Published by and available from the Commission on Law and Social Action, American Jewish Congress, 1834 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y.

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HUMAN RELATIONS IN THE THEATRE: This 51-page pamphlet by John Gassner is the ninth of a series of Freedom Pamphlets published by and available from the Anti-Defamation League, 212 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y., at 25c a copy.

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FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PHILADELPHIA FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE COMMISSION: 14-page report covering the period from June 1, 1948 to May 31, 1949. Published by and available from Philadelphia Fair Employment Practice Commission, Room 395-A, City Hall, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

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THE PROGRESS OF GOOD NEIGHBORS: The 23-page report of the City of Buffalo Board of Community Relations, covering the period from January 1, 1948 to June, 1949. Available from the Board of Community Relations, 1502 City Hall, Buffalo 2, N. Y.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FEDERAL FAIR EMPLOYMENT POLICY: A 10-page release of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, providing a review of the provisions of Executive Order 9980, an account of steps which have been taken in implementation of the Order, and some criticisms of its limitations. Appendix contains a list of federal agency fair employment officers. Published by and available without charge from the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, 4901 Ellis Ave., Chicago 15, Ill.

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COMMUNITY SELF-SURVEYS: AN APPROACH TO SOCIAL CHANGE: The Journal of Social Issues devotes its spring 1949 issue (Vol. V, No. 2) to a report on one of the major action research projects of the Commission on Community Interrelations, American Jewish Congress. Claire Selltiz and Margot Haas Wormser are the editors of this issue, which is available from the Journal of Social Issues, Room 601, Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y., at 75c a single copy.

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CONFERENCE ON INTERGROUP RELATIONS

AMERICAN COUNCIL Report ON RACE RELATIONS

SEPTEMBER, 1949 VOL. 4, NO. 9

EMPLOYMENT

FEP ORDINANCES INTRODUCED IN LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO

LAST MINUTE BULLETIN

Los Angeles FEP Ordinance defeated by an 8-6 vote.

In Los Angeles, an ordinance was introduced into the City Council by Edward R. Roybal of the Ninth District and six others. The ordinance provides for a seven man Commission to be appointed by the Mayor with the approval of the City Council with power to eliminate and prevent discrimination in hiring, firing, upgrading or promotion, compensation, conditions and privileges of work, employment application forms, membership in labor unions and practices of employment agencies. Failure to comply with the provisions of the ordinance or any decision or order of the Commission would subject a violator to a fine not to exceed $500 or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both. Hearings on the ordinance began on September 27. The Council for Equality in Employment, Chairman (Pro Tem) Judge Isaac Pacht, and Secretary (Pro Tem) Milton A Senn representing more than thirty organizations is leading the campaign for passage of the ordinance.

In San Francisco the FEP ordinance recently submitted by the San Francisco Council for Civic Unity is now before the State, County and Municipal Affairs Committee of the Board of Supervisors and the first hearings were held on September 21.

The ordinance provides for the creation of a five member Commission with enforcement powers to work for equal job opportunities regardless of race, creed, color or religion. It provides penalties of $100 to $500 fines and jail sentences up to 90 days.

Recently the San Francisco Mayor's Committee on Human Relations held several hearings on the measure and recommended its adoption by the Board of Supervisors.

Prior to the first hearing it is reported that city officials received more mail urging the adoption of the FEP ordinance than on any other measure. Another hearing was scheduled for October 5, 1949.

RHODE ISLAND FEPC

It is reported that the Rhode Island Fair Employment Practice Commission which began operation on July 1 has assisted hundreds of firms and establishments in revising their application forms to have them in compliance with the law. Plans are contemplated for an education program in industry and in the schools.

To date, two official complaints have been brought to the attention of the commission. One case was dismissed by reason of lack of jurisdiction as the date of the alleged act of discrimination was prior to the effective date of the act, July 1, 1949.

The second case is under investigation. Members of the commission expressed belief that other cases will come to light as affected persons understand more clearly the effectiveness of the law.

The following are members of the Commission: George E. Conley, former State Senator, Chairman; Joseph M. Finkle, John L. Lopez, Negro member of the Commission and a Providence mortician; John H. Nolen of Newport, former State's Attorney - General; and R. Franklin Weller.

THIRD NATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON
INTERGROUP RELATIONS
November 3, 4, 5, 1949
Shoreland Hotel, 5454 South Shore Dr.
Chicago, Illinois
Sponsored By:
American Council on Race Relations
and
National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials

The Third National Conference on Intergroup Relations has been called for November 3-5, 1949, to meet at the Hotel Shoreland (55th Street and South Shore Drive) in Chicago. The Conference, which will take place under the joint sponsorship of the American Council on Race Relations and the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, annually brings together executives and staff members of public and private agencies as well as citizen leadership in all organized efforts to improve intergroup relations throughout the United States and Canada. It is felt that this year's Conference will be a particularly important one: significant developments in intergroup relations during the past twelve months have created new problems and given rise to new techniques, and the need for a comprehensive discussion of these and related matters is urgently needed. In addition, NAIRO, an association of personnel in national, regional, state, and local agencies — both public and private — dealing with the improvement of race relations and the solution of minority group problems, has reached a stage of development where a discussion of its future program and services is indicated.

The Conference on Intergroup Relations will focus its attention on three broad areas of discussion: "problem fields" (Civil Rights, Employment, Community Organization, Education, and Housing), agency problems (Financing, Personnel, Organization, etc.), and the further development of NAIRO. These areas will be covered in general sessions, round tables, and agency meetings, with an emphasis on discussion rather than on formal speeches. In addition, one luncheon meeting is planned. Executive, professional and technical personnel, board members and community leaders concerned with the problems are invited to attend.

The preliminary program, which has been drawn up on the basis of returns of a qestionnaire sent out to NAIRO members and others in the field of intergroup relations, includes the following topics:

General Sessions:

"Where Do We Stand in Intergroup Relations?"

"Program and Services of NAIRO" (Presentation of reports of the following NAIRO committees: Legislation, Federal Personnel Practices, Professional Standards, and Professional Services. To be followed by discussion.)

"Toward An Integrated Intergroup Relations Program for the United States." Panel discussions led by representatives of the various types of agencies.)

Concurrent Round Tables (The first topic on the agenda of each is quoted):

Civil Rights, Legislation, and Litigation ("Enforcing State Fair Employment Laws")

Employment ("Equal Job Opportunities in a Changing Economy".)

Community Organization ("The Role of Community-Wide Councils".)

Education "Intercultural Education: Objectives and Techniques".)

Agency Meetings:

Representatives of local private, local public, state private, state public, and national agencies will meet in separate (concurrent) sessions for a discusson of: Program Evaluation, Relationships with Other Agencies and the Public, Financing, Personnel, and related matters.

EDUCATION

NEW JERSEY

John H. Bossart, New Jersey Commissioner of Education, gave a formal opinion to public school officials that it would be illegal to send New Jersey classes on trips to Washington, D. C. or elsewhere if any members were subjected to segregation.

Since the state adopted its new Constitution in 1947 it has been the fundamental law that racial, religious and color discrimination illegal.

Commissioner Bosshart's announcement of policy to all public school superintendents and principals said, "It is my opinion that it is illegal for the Board of Education or the school administration to take members of the senior class or any other class on any trip, or trips within or without New Jersey, if pupils are segregated on such trip, or trips, because of religious principles, race, color, ancestry, or national origin.

"This opinion applies to senior class trips to Washington, D.C."

WEST POINT

Cadet Emory Sekaquaptewa, a Hopi Indian from Oraibi, Arizona, is the first Indian to receive appointment to West Point. Representative John R. Murdock appointed Cadet Sekaquaptewa, who plans to specialize in engineering.

ILLINOIS

Attorney General Ivan A. Elliott has issued an order for county school superintendents to stop payment of state aid to any community segregating Negro students in public schools. His ruling, made in reference to a section of the new appropriation bill for state aid to schools, dealt with the question of whether enforcement of the anti-segregation provision should rest with the Illinois Superintendent of Public Instruction or the county superintendents. A number of southern Illinois cities which at present have a policy of separate classes for Negro and white pupils will be affected by the measure.

MASS COMMUNICATION

NEW BULLETIN OF ACHR

The American Council on Human Rights, a cooperative organization of seven national sororities and fraternities working to secure civil rights, has issued an eight page bulletin entitled *Congress and Equality* which features information on important legislation in the field of civil rights.

The affiliates of ACHR are the following: Alpha Kappa Alpha, Alpha Phi Alpha, Delta Sigma Theta, Kappa Alpha Psi, Phi Beta Sigma, Sigma Gamma Rho and Zeta Phi Beta. The office is located at 1130 6th St., N.W., Washington 1, D.C. and Elmer W. Henderson, former Executive Secretary of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, is Director.

NBC PROHIBITS RACE EPITHETS

The National Broadcasting Company has prohibited the use of the word "darky" and similar objectionable race epithets on its air waves. This action followed negotiations with the National Negro Press Association, which had challenged the use of such expressions in programs of NBC, the American Broadcasting Company, and the Mutual Broadcasting Company. The latter companies are continuing to permit use of stereotyped epithets in established works, but not in recently published songs. The Columbia Broadcasting System had previously prohibited expressions of this kind.

CHICAGO COUNCIL ON THE AIR

The Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination, under the leadership of Waitstill H. Sharp, initiated on August 21 a regular half-hour discussion program over station WAAF. This program, "Listen, Chicago!", will be heard on the third Sunday of each month. It is dedicated to the improvement of intergroup relations.

LEGISLATION

STATES CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION

NOTE: A complete tabular summary of federal civil rights legislation during 1949 will appear as a supplement to REPORT when Congress adjourns.

The legislatures of four states, Florida, Alabama, Missouri, and Wisconsin have been in session during September. The Alabama legislature has acted on two measures affecting civil rights. A bill "to establish inviolable boundaries for white and Negro residential areas in the state" (HB 1084, SB 628), introduced by C. J. Owens and Pugh Haynes, was indefinitely postponed when the Senate wiped its slate clean of all pending legislation which had not been acted upon. A second measure authrizing the state to participate in the regional education program (HJR 42) was enacted.

In Massachusetts, the Senate has joined the House in approving a bill to secure fair education practices (HB 2692). This measure declares it to be a policy of the state that students be admitted without regard to race, color, creed or national origin to primary and secondary schools, institutions of higher learning, and specialized vocational schools, providing the institution accepts applications for admission from the public generally and is not in its nature distinctly private. The state department of education will administer the act.

A correction must be made with regard to our previous report of the disposition of the bill to authorize the state of Texas to participate in the program of regional education (SJR No. 15). This bill passed the Senate, but did not reach a vote in the House and therefore failed.

RECREATION

LOUISVILLE RECREATION FACILITIES

Dr. P. O. Sweeney, James W. Muir, and Mona Carroll have filed a suit in federal court asking that the court rule on the rights of Negroes to share Louisvillt, Kentucky city parks, playgrounds, and the Iroquois Park amphitheater; and that a permanent order be issued forbidding city officials from denying Negroes the privileges enjoyed by white persons in those places. The suit, based on the Fourteenth Amendment, states that the city maintains for Negroes "five alleged parks with a total acreage of 153.81 and limits plaintiffs . . . because of their race or color, to the use of these inadequate, unsanitary, and incomplete facilities." On the other hand, the suit contends, the city has 23 parks of 2,267.5 acres for white persons.

AWARDS

BERNAYS AWARD

The Edward L. Bernays Intergroup Relations Award was presented by Gordon W. Allport, Chairman of the Judges Committee, to the Commission on Community Interrelations of the American Jewish Congress, headed by Research Director Dr. Stuart W. Cook, for the best "original action-related plan for improving intergroup relations in the United States," at the Convention of the American Psychological Association held September 5-9, 1949 at Denver, Colorado.

The Award was sponsored by the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, a subdivision of the American Psychological Association.

The Commission won the Bernays Award on the basis of two papers it submitted in a nation-wide competition amony leading social scentists. The winning papers are: "Community Self Surveys of Discriminatory Practice," by Clair Selltiz and Margot Haas Wormser; and "Incident Control Studies in Effective Answers to Common Prejudiced Remarks," by Abraham Citron and John Harding.

The Award, a $1000 U. S. Government Bond was made by the Edward L. Bernays Foundation to encourage better group relations in America.

The Committee also cited another entry for special Honorable Mention Award of $100 to Dr. Joseph D. Lohman, Executive Secretary of the National Committee on Segregation in the Nation's Capital for his work on the report on *Segregation in the Nation's Capital,* which dealt with Negro-white relations in their numerous ramifications in the city of Washington.

JAMES J. HOEY AWARDS

The James J. Hoey Awards were presented to one white and one Negro leader in the field of race relations. They are M. C. Clarke, Catholic layman and President of Dunbar Life Insurance Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and John J. O'Connor of Washington, D.C., a writer, educator and Secretary of the Catholic Interracial Council of Washington.

The awards were established in 1942 by the family of the late James J. Hoey, one of the founders and first President of the Catholic Interracial Council.

HOME OF THE BRAVE

"Home of the Brave," a movie exposing the effects of segregation and discrimination on American Negroes, received two awards at the Belgian World Film and Fine Arts Festival where delegates from twenty-four nations were gathered. The award for "exceptional qualities", as well as the International Catholic Film Committee Award, went to this production which has been banned by the South African board of censors because "it might disturb the peace."

PUBLIC POLICY

U. S. COURT UPHOLDS SEGREGATION

United States District Judge Albert V. Bryan has ruled that race segregation does not violate the Constitution or acts of Congress.

Bryan made clear his stand on race segregation in an opinion dismissing five counts of a $58,000 damage suit brought by Mrs. Helen Nash of Washington, D.C. who had charged that she was refused service at the Washington National airport dining room and coffee shop February 17, 1947. Judge Bryan held that all five counts were based on contentions that segregation is unconstitutional.

He left standing one count asking $10,000 damages from Air Terminal Services, Inc. In this count Mrs. Nash accused the restaurant of failing to provide her with eating facilities equal to those provided white persons.

The Civil Aeronautics Administration last December issued a regulation ending segregation at the airport.

GOVERNMENT CAFETERIA

The Board of Directors of the Government Printing Office Cafeteria's Recreation and Welfare Association has announced the discontinuance of the practice of segregation in seating and serving arrangements. This announcement, which established fair policy in one of the few remaining discriminatory eating places operated by the federal government, climaxed a long campaign by civil rights organizations.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

AMVETS OPPOSE SEGREGATION

Six hundred delegates who attended the fifth national convention of the American Veterans of World War II, held in Des Moines, Iowa, passed a resolution calling for an end to racial segregation over the opposition of Southern delegates. The delegation also opposed a merger with the American Veterans Committee. Harold Russel of Watertown, Massachusetts, motion picture actor, was elected National Commander.

AAUW

The Washington Branch of the American Association of University Women reinstated Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Miss Otelia Cromwell and Miss Mary E. Cromwell at the national headquarters.

At the same meeting a new president was elected to head up the completely reorganized branch, which is composed only of those members who did not withdraw from the organization when the AAUW convention voted to make "educational qualifications the sole requirement for membership." (See June issue of REPORT)

The members of the local group who refused to comply with the national organization decision, withdrew from the group and established what they call a University Women's club which operates only as a local organization.

Another national group, the American Federation of Teachers during their 32nd convention held in September in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, reaffirmed their national policy against racial or religious segregation.

Accepted resolutions also included plans to join the prosecution of the H. Sweatt and W. McLaurin cases now before the U. S. Supreme Court.

HOUSING

BIRMINGHAM ZONING ORDINANCE

The city of Birmingham, Alabama, recently passed an ordinance which makes it a misdemeanor for Negroes or whites "to move into, for the purpose of establishing a permanent residence, or, having moved into, to continue to reside in an area in the City of Birmingham generally and historically recognized at the time as an area for occupancy by members" of the other race.

City Attorney J. H. Willis warned the city that if a colored person filed a suit in the U. S. District Court opposing the ordinance the ordinance would be declared unconstitutional. In view of the 1917 decision of the United States Supreme Court in *Buchanan* v. *Warley,* which held the Fourteenth Amendment to be violated by an ordinance of the City of Louisville, Kentucky, forbidding occupancy of a lot by a colored person in a block where the greater number of residences are occupied by white persons, the opinion of Attorney Willis would appear legally sound. The Buchanan decision represents firmly established doctrine.

That there may be anticipated an early challenge of the Birmingham ordinance is suggested by the fact that while Negroes comprise 43% of the city's population, the zoning ordinance only allots to them 16% of the city's 52 square mile living space.

Housing (Cont'd from P. 3)

STUYVESANT TOWN

A young Negro couple, Hardine and Raphael Hendrix, have moved into Stuyvesant Town as guests of Jesse Kessler, a resident of the housing project. They are the first Negroes to make their home in Stuyvesant Town, whose discriminatory policy has for several years been a center of controversy between civil rights advocates and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Recently the New York Court of Appeals ruled in a 4 to 3 decision that Metropolitan has the right to exclude Negroes. The plaintiffs in the case, the American Jewish Congress, the NAACP, and the American Civil Liberties Union, have announced their intention to apply to the United States Supreme Court for a review of the decision of the Court of Appeals (See REPORT, July, 1949, p. 1).

Paul L. Ross, a former secretary to Mayor O'Dwyer and Chairman of the New York Tenant Council and a group opposing discrimination in Stuyvesant Town and Peter Cooper Village, said: "The fact that a Negro family now lives in Stuyvesant Town and has been received as a respected neighbor will lend encouragement and inspiration to the campaign, which we will continue."

ADMINISTRATION

CAMBRIDGE

According to an announcement from the office of City Manager Atkinson of Cambridge, Massachusetts, Carlton P. Fuller, Financial Executive of the Polaroid Corporation is the new Chairman of the Cambridge Civic Unity Committee for the coming year. The Civic Unity Committee, an official agency, is starting its fifth year of operation. Mrs. Muriel Snowden is the Executive Director.

CURRENT MATERIAL

Please Note Sources from Which Items in This Column Can Be Obtained.

HOW TO STOP VIOLENCE, INTIMIDATION IN YOUR COMMUNITY: By Morris B. Abram and Alexander F. Miller. A 32 page pamphlet stressing the right of the individual under the law to initiate enforcement of local or state laws. It contains model ordinances for anti-mask, intimidation by exhibit, anti-mob and other methods of reinforcing similar municipal and state legislation. Published by and available from the Southern Regional Office, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 11 Pryor Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia.

* * *

HUMAN RELATIONS IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: By Alfred de Grazia. A 52 page annotated bibliography from the fields of anthropology, industrial management, political science, psychology, public administration, and sociology. Includes a section on the administrative process in special groups. Prepared under the auspices of the Public Administration Clearing House with the cooperation of the Social Science Research Center of the Graduate School, University of Minnesota. Published by and available from the Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois at $1.50 per copy.

* * *

RACE IN THE NEWS: Usage in Southern Newspapers: A 19 page pamphlet on the handling of racial news in Southern newspapers. Published by and available from the Southern Regional Council, Inc., 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia at 15c per copy.

* * *

YOUR CIVIL RIGHTS: A 42 page booklet describing Illinois and Chicago laws covering civil rights in the general areas of private and public employment and services. It outlines the responsibility of public officials in the enforcement of these laws, the steps to be taken by individual citizens who have been discriminated against, and governmental and social and civic agencies which are available to provide counsel and advice. An appendix lists laws of the state and ordinances of Chicago which protect the civil rights of all persons within the state. Published by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, 54 West Hubbard Street, Chicago 10, Illinois. Limited copies available free from the Commission.

THE NEGRO WORKER'S PROGRESS IN MINNESOTA: A 66 page report on the progress of the Negro worker in securing employment in Minnesota to Governor Luther W. Youngdahl by the Governor's Interracial Commission, June 30, 1949. This is the fifth of a series of reports to the Governor on various racial and religious conditions in Minnesota. Published by and available from the Governor's Interracial Commission of Minnesota, 117 University Avenue, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

* * *

IN THE SHADOW OF FEAR: American Liberties 1948-49: An 88 page annual report (29th) of the American Civil Liberties Union. Published by and available from the American Civil Liberties Union, 170 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, New York at 25c per copy.

ACRR PUBLICATIONS

INVENTORY OF RESEARCH IN RACIAL AND CULTURAL RELATIONS. Bulletin No. 1, Vol. II, September 30, 1949. Published by the Committee on Education, Training & Research in Race Relations of the University of Chicago in cooperation with the American Council on Race Relations. Available from the American Council on Race Relations, 4901 South Ellis Avenue, Chicago 15, Illinois at $1.00 per copy. Annual subscription to the Inventory of Research in Racial and Cultural Relations $3.50.

TO SECURE THESE RIGHTS IN YOUR COMMUNITY: A 59 page manual for discussion, fact-finding and action in state and local communities. 50c postpaid. Quantity rates on request. Special discount to libraries.

DIRECTORY OF AGENCIES IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS, NATIONAL REGIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL, 1948-1949: An indispensable volume for organizations or individuals interested in the problems of minority groups in the United States. 200 pages, $1.50 postpaid. Special discount to libraries.

For $5.00 per year, any individual or agency will receive all publications issued by the American Council on Race Relations during the course of the year. Included is REPORT, the ACRR monthly newsletter.

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Pg 17-20 missing from the file. HCF

October 31, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Rm. 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

The enclosed copy of Release No. 44, "Recent Developments in Regional Education", is sent to you for your information. We appreciate the interest you have shown and the contribution you have made to the preparation of these materials.

Sincerely yours,

Louis Wirth

Louis Wirth

Enclosure
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AMERICAN COUNCIL ON RACE RELATIONS

4901 Ellis Avenue Chicago 15 Phone: KEnwood 6-8101

October 20, 1949

RELEASE NO. 44

SUBJECT: Recent Developments in Regional Education

The establishment of regional facilities for higher, technical and professional education is a promising development in the light of the high cost of specialized training and the limited supply of personnel and facilities. Largely because the proposal has so much to recommend it for the improvement of higher, technical, and professional education in the United States as a whole and particularly in some regions of the nation, such as the Rocky Mountain area and the South, the consideration of regional educational institutions and/or other region-wide planning and utilization of educational facilities should proceed on the basis of the merits of the proposals themselves and the promise they give of the wiser use of public and private educational resources to provide greater educational opportunities for American youth. Such a consideration of the problem, however, has been complicated by the fact that in the application of the regional plan to the South, the question of racial segregation and discrimination has repeatedly arisen, and has not yet been satisfactorily answered.[1]

As the southern governors, the Regional Council for Education, and now the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education have discussed various plans for the establishment of or extended cooperative use of educational facilities and services within the region, four methods of providing for professional and technical education have been considered:

1. Establish new educational institutions jointly owned and operated by several states as regional enterprises.

2. Contract on an inter-state basis for existing services, or for services which could be developed by already existing public and private institutions.

3. Arrange inter-state cooperative curricula for graduate and professional training whereby students may attend several institutions in the process of completing their training.

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[1] The American Council on Race Relations has issued two earlier statements: Memorandum on Racial Segregation in Higher Education, March, 1948; and Release No. 40, Proposals to Extend Educational Opportunities, August, 1948. Both are available upon request to the American Council on Race Relations, 4901 South Ellis Avenue, Chicago 15, Illinois.

4. Arrange graduate programs so that a group of students in a given state can study under an exchange of faculty or by instructors brought in from various institutions in the region for intensive work in their specialties.

Early proposals incorporated in a regional compact[2] between the southern states largely emphasized the first method. Present activities and programs being developed in the southern region indicate that at least for the time being the second, third and fourth methods are more immediately under consideration with emphasis upon the second: contracts on an inter-state basis, for the present in the fields of medical, dental and veterinary education.[3]

There is a continuing interest in and challenge of each of these four proposals as evidenced by study of the problem by southern educators and others, by discussion in professional journals, and by wide news and editorial coverage in the nation's newspapers. The American Council on Race Relations has, therefore, gathered together and summarized available material on the subject, submitted it for critical examination to a number of educators and social scientists, and presents it chronologically in this release to the agencies concerned.

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[2] See appendix for the text of The Regional Compact, February 8, 1948.

[3] "The establishment of regional universities, which would be operated by the Board, is authorized in the compact. For a time such a possibility was emphasized in discussions of the regional program. That has changed, however, as the program took shape. All activities have been directed toward the 'contracts for services' arrangements. Under this plan, the states contract for services from both public and private institutions which agree to accept a certain number of students from a state at an annual amount, with the Board acting as agent." Regional Cooperation in Higher Education, A Progress Report published by the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education, Atlanta, Georgia, July 1949, p. 4.

A CHRONOLOGICAL REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS

December 7, 1945. The Southern Governors' Conference meeting at New Orleans received a comprehensive report entitled, Concerning Regional Education,[4] submitted by the Committee on Regional Education composed of three governors: Chauncey Sparks of Alabama; Thomas L. Bailey of Mississippi; and Colgate W. Darden, Jr. of Virginia,

The report recognized the "disparity of higher education offerings to whites and Negroes" in the conference states, referred to the common "practice of segregation" among them, offered regional education as one solution but acknowledged that:

> "The Supreme Court of the United States has ruled unequivocally that every state must maintain equal educational facilities within its borders, if demanded, to all citizens who are similarly qualified. The Negro's need and eligibility for higher education are steadily growing, and we desire and must meet that need and that eligibility."

October 19-21, 1947. The Southern Governors' Conference, meeting in Asheville, North Carolina, came to formal agreement upon "... the provision, either within the several states or without, of adequate facilities for higher education for both whites and Negroes, and ... the appointment of the committee to study this particular question." [5]

February 7-8, 1948. The committee appointed in October, 1947 by the Conference of Southern Governors presented a regional compact for the consideration of the governors' meeting in Tallahassee, Florida. The compact was designed to: provide "greater educational advantages and facilities for the citizens" of the region; provide for "the planning and establishment of regional educational facilities"; and implement the proposal of Meharry Medical College located in

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[4] A summary of this report is available in the 1947 issue of the Negro Year Book published by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, pp. 100-101.
As of September, 1949, the Southern Governors' Conference consisted of governors of the following states (Kentucky, Maryland and West Virginia having been added since the 1945 meeting, according to the Council of State Governments, Chicago, Illinois):

Alabama	Georgia	Maryland	Oklahoma	Texas
Arkansas	Kentucky	Mississippi	South Carolina	Virginia
Florida	Louisiana	North Carolina	Tennessee	West Virginia

[5] Regional Cooperation in Higher Education, A Summary of the Development of The Regional Council for Education, Tallahassee, Florida, 1948, p. 3.

Nashville, Tennessee for Negro students,[6] that:

> "... its lands, building, equipment, and the net income from its endowment be turned over to the Southern States, or to an agency acting in their behalf, to be operated as a regional institution for medical, dental and nursing education upon terms and conditions to be hereafter agreed upon between the Southern States and Meharry Medical College, which proposal, because of the present financial condition of the institution, has been approved by the said States who are parties hereto ..." [7]

The governors agreed to the compact and to the proposal to present it to Congress for approval and to their respective state legislatures, the regional plan to become operative under a Board of Control for Southern Regional Education as soon as the compact should be approved by any six legislatures in the region and in the interim to be operated by a regional council for education. Within a week, the governors of fourteen of the fifteen interested states signed the compact which was then immediately submitted to Congress. [8]

February 16, 1948. House Joint Resolution 334 on the regional compact was reported favorably by the House Committee on the Judiciary without preliminary public hearings.[9] On February 25, Senate Joint Resolution 191 was presented in the Senate and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

During February, 1948. The Regional Council for Education was established by the Southern Governors' Conference "... to consist of the governor and two designees from each of the states signing this compact."[10] The following persons were named by the governors as members of the Council, the announcement receiving nation-wide comment that all of the members were white and no Negro leader had been appointed by any state:

Alabama	John T. Caldwell, President of Alabama College A. R. Meadows, Superintendent of Education
Arkansas	T. S. Staples, Dean of Hendrix College Lewis Webster Jones, President, University of Arkansas

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[6] Ibid., p. 20.

[7] Ibid., p. 20. The Regional Council for Education reported subsequently that this original plan has been modified and that "the only proposal which the Council has agreed to with Meharry would provide for services under contract, leaving the school under private operation by its present Board of Trustees."

[8] The states whose governors signed were:

Alabama	Georgia	Mississippi	South Carolina	Virginia
Arkansas	Louisiana	North Carolina	Tennessee	West Virginia
Florida	Maryland	Oklahoma	Texas	

Ibid., p. 24.

[9] The Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at its March, 1948 meeting adopted a resolution calling upon Congress to withhold its consent and protesting the haste with which the proposal was being pushed through congressional committees.

[10] Regional Cooperation in Higher Education, A Summary of the Development of The Regional Council for Education, Tallahassee, Florida, 1948, pp. 5-7.

Florida	Doak S. Campbell, President, Florida State University J. Hillis Miller, President, University of Florida
Georgia	M. D. Collins, State Superintendent of Schools Raymond R. Paty, Chancellor, University System of Georgia
Louisiana	Harold W. Stoke, President, Louisiana State University A. A. Fredericks, State Senator
Maryland	Thomas G. Pullen, State Superintendent of Schools H. C. Byrd, President, University of Maryland
Mississippi	Chancellor J. D. Williams, University of Mississippi Martin Miller, President, Board of Trustees, Institutions of Higher Learning
North Carolina	Clyde A. Erwin, State Superintendent of Education William D. Carmichael, Jr., Comptroller of the Consolidated University of North Carolina
Oklahoma	George L. Cross, President, University of Oklahoma Henry G. Bennett, President, Oklahoma A. & M. College
South Carolina	Robert Franklin Poole, President, Clemson College Robert L. Sumwalt, School of Engineering, University of South Carolina
Tennessee	C. E. Brehm, Acting President, University of Tennessee Burgin Dossett, Commissioner of Education
Texas	T. S. Painter, President, University of Texas Craig Cullinan, Chairman, Board of Directors, Texas State University for Negroes
Virginia	Justice Abram P. Staples, Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals G. Tyler Miller, State Superintendent of Public Instruction
West Virginia	Joseph Rosier, Member, State Board of Education William G. Thompson, Member, University Board of Governors

The Council was instructed by the Southern Governors' Conference:

"... to make a thoroughgoing survey of higher education in the signatory states, using such staff and such Foundation funds as may be available; that within the overall survey the Council be instructed to direct immediate attention to the necessity for the early establishment of regional schools or institutions covering the fields which have been indicated by the subcommittee as being urgent, including the Meharry institution, and that the Council meet in its first session on March 4, at Gainesville, Florida." [11]

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[11] Ibid., p. 5.

March 4, 1948. The Council convened some 350 to 400 leading educators from various parts of the nation at Gainesville, Florida to consider regional education in detail. Minutes of the meeting show agreement to:

"... improve the economic and cultural status of the Southern States we need the best possible educational opportunities for whites and Negroes. In areas of higher and professional education in which objective studies show there is not now enough demand to justify establishing schools in each state, plans for regionally sponsored schools should be developed.

"Endorse attempts already made to get congressional approval of the Interstate Compact.

"... bring into the discussion representatives of the various groups: all planning for education of Negroes should not be done by whites only."

Following the participation of three of the Negro educators present, President Clement of Atlanta University, President Patterson of Tuskegee Institute, and President Trenholm of Alabama State Teachers College at Montgomery, a motion was unanimously carried "requesting the governor of each state to appoint an outstanding Negro educator from his state to compose a consultant group to work with the Council." [12]

Minutes further show that at this meeting -

"In order that the Council might proceed with the necessary study of higher education, a Study Committee of the Council, to be composed of one member from each state, was authorized and the Executive Committee empowered to make the appointments ... the membership of the Study Committee was agreed upon and they were formally appointed."

March 8, 1948. Articles of incorporation were filed and a charter of incorporation was secured in Florida for the Regional Council for Education, Inc.

March 12-13, 1948. The Committee on the Judiciary of the United States Senate held hearings on Senate Joint Resolution 191 requesting the consent of Congress to the regional compact.[13] An impressive number of southern governors, congressmen, and educators appeared before the Senate Committee to speak in favor of the compact, including:

Millard F. Caldwell, Governor of the State of Florida; Chairman of the Regional Council for Education
M. Don Clawson, President, Meharry Medical College

[12] This action did not at that time give any Negro the status of membership on the Council but only the status of consultant. The action was subsequently modified at the December 13, 1948 meeting of the Regional Council for Education to provide for possible Negro membership but did not stipulate that membership must include a Negro or Negroes from each state.

[13] Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, on the Regional Education Interstate Compact, March 12-13, 1948, Government Printing Office, Washington, 1948, pp. 1-158.

Joe L. Evins, Representative in Congress from the State of Tennessee
Spessard L. Holland, United States Senator from the State of Florida
Burnet R. Maybank, United States Senator from the State of South Carolina
James Nance McCord, Governor of the State of Tennessee (Written statement read by Hon. Percy J. Priest, Representative from the State of Tennessee)
A. S. M. Monroney, Representative to Congress from the State of Oklahoma -- appearing for Governor Roy J. Turner
Raymond R. Paty, Chancellor, University System of Georgia
Claude Pepper, United States Senator from the State of Florida
J. Hardin Peterson, Representative in Congress from the State of Florida
Thomas G. Pullen, State Superintendent of Schools, Maryland
Daniel Thomas Rolfe, Professor of Physiology, Meharry Medical College, and Executive Secretary of the Meharry Alumni Association
John J. Sparkman, United States Senator from the State of Alabama

Among the agencies and organizations whose representatives appeared in opposition to the compact were the following:

Civil Rights Division of the Congress of Industrial Organizations
Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges
National Alliance of Postal Employees
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses
National Constitutional Liberties Committee of the National Lawyers' Guild
National Dental Association
National Medical Association
National Negro Insurance Association
Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association
Washington Bureau National Fraternal Council of Negro Churches of America

Mr. Thurgood Marshall, witness for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, reaffirmed that "there is only one sure way of equality, and that is that the two people may get the same thing at the same place at the same time," and advocated either admitting Negroes to the existing white facilities, or setting up regional schools on a non-segregated basis. [14]

In a prepared joint statement, Mr. George M. Johnson and Mr. James M. Nabrit, Jr., representing the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges, urged that the resolution not be approved, or if approved, with amendments:

> "... to the effect that no regional school shall be established for Negroes except where one already exists for whites or where simultaneously one is created for whites; and providing further that the establishment of a regional school for Negroes shall in no wise be deemed to deny Negroes the right to be educated in the State of their residence in a State school of each type established and maintained in the State for whites; and, providing further that this consent of Congress shall not be interpreted or construed to constitute an approval by Congress in any manner whatsoever of the policy of segregation in education.

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[14] Ibid., p. 75.

"We wish to make it clear to the committee that these college presidents are opposed absolutely to segregation in all forms, and certainly in education. They believe absolutely in the findings of the President's Commission on Education. They are presidents of institutions in a segregated system, and necessarily are working to make these institutions as efficient as possible, but in line with all other thoughtful members of the Negro people urge this Government not to lend its aid and support to segregation, either in the perpetuation of it or in the extension of it, and, therefore, urge that this resolution be not approved." [15]

Two representatives of United States Governmental agencies, Dr. John Dale Russell, Director of the Division of Higher Education, United States Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, and Frank Chambers, Attorney, Department of Justice, gave statements neither directly supporting nor directly opposing the compact as it stood but supporting the concept of regional education. Dr. Russell said in part:

"I am aware of the fact that there are a number of implications associated with Senate Joint Resolution 191 which is before your committee today. Some persons have charged that the resolution will tend to imbed the practice of educational segregation of the races more firmly than ever in our society. Others have pointed to the urgent need for additional trained personnel in the professions and have argued that these needs outweigh in importance any effect that such action would have on the principle or practice of segregation. I am, of course, not here to discuss that issue. My testimony will be confined to the question of the educational desirability of providing for the establishment and maintenance of regional institutions, in the support of which two or more States join in order to obtain improved and extended educational services for their citizens, with the least cost to their taxpayers.

"The need for regional developments in higher education has been apparent to educators for many years.

"... I myself have directed three State-wide surveys of higher education in the past 4 years - Alabama, published in 1945; Idaho, published in 1946; and Maryland, published in 1947. In each of these survey reports, attention was called to the needs of that State for arrangements with nearby States for the development and maintenance of regional facilities for higher education ...

"To some extent a regional pattern of specialized programs in higher education already exists ... A more formal recognition of the support of specialized programs of instruction on a regional basis therefore seems to me to be highly desirable.

"... In the interests of the most effective management of the institutions that will serve regional needs, the Congress should do everything possible to insure the stability of the arrangement. It is perhaps appropriate to point out that the plan for the control of an institution, under the compact to which Senate Joint Resolution 191 refers, does not give

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[15] Ibid., p. 152.

assurance of a stable group for the regulation of educational policy and operation ... To work out the necessary safeguards for stable control and operation of an institution established for regional service will require long and careful study by educators who are thoroughly versed in the intricacies of State university management." 16

When asked by the chairman whether he recommended a general statute, Dr. Russell replied "That was my idea. In that legislation, I would hope that the question of the constitutionality and the protection of rights of individuals would be amply safeguarded."

When asked by the chairman whether it would be an appropriate act of Congress to approve the compact, he replied, "I should like to see it extended even beyond the 14 States to the 48 States, because I think it is needed." 17

Following the hearings of March 12-13, the Committee on the Judiciary of the United States Senate amended the compact before reporting it out for consideration by the Senate:

"PROVIDED, That the consent of Congress to this compact shall not in any way be construed as an endorsement of segregation in education:

"PROVIDED FURTHER, That the planning, establishment, acquisition, and operation of educational institutions be not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States under the said compact entered into February 8, 1948." 18

May 4, 1948. House Joint Resolution 334 was amended in the House by adding: "This consent of the Congress of the United States of America shall not constitute nor be construed to constitute an endorsement of the principle of segregation in education" and was then approved by the House by a vote of 236 to 45. 19 Before the vote those members of Congress who spoke in opposition to the compact called attention to the fact that many educators and citizen groups were suspicious of it and were convinced that it would reinforce segregation and would be used as a powerful device for making segregation seem appropriate and legal on a regional scale; they described it as contrary to recent unequivocal statements of national public policy against racial segregation. 20

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16 Ibid., pp. 53-57.

17 Ibid., p. 56.

18 Senate Report No. 1126 to accompany S. J. Res. 191, submitted by Mr. Wiley from the Committee on the Judiciary [Calendar No. 1165, 80th Congress, 2d Session], April 13 (legislative day, March 29) 1948, p.1.

19 The Congressional Record, Vol. 94, No. 80, May 4, 1948, p. 5405. For the full report, see The Congressional Record, May 4, 1948, pp. 5400-5408.

20 Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, To Secure These Rights, Washington 25, D. C., Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1947; and Report of the President's Commission on Higher Education, Higher Education for American Democracy, Washington 25, D. C., 6 Vols., U. S. Government Printing Office, 1947.

May 13, 1948. The Senate by a margin of only one vote (38 to 37) recommitted the Resolution to the Judiciary Committee. The reasons given for recommittal (as summarized from the Congressional Record, May 13, 1948, pp. 5903-5922) include:

Congress should not approve or condone or in any way reinforce the segregation patterns of the South;

The plan would be unconstitutional if separate facilities prove unequal;

Regional schools do not meet requirements that facilities offered within the state be immediately available to one race if available to the other;

If the Supreme Court declares segregation unconstitutional and/or state laws requiring it are voided or repealed, the need for and the scope of regional facilities will be substantially changed; and

Approval by Congress may not be necessary.

August 1, 1948. Dr. John Ivey, Jr. of the University of North Carolina was appointed as Director of the Regional Council for Education. During September he secured staff and set up a central office in Atlanta, Georgia, to operate on a budget anticipating a $3,000 contribution from each participating state.

October 11, 1948. The Regional Council for Education met in Atlanta, Georgia and approved a number of policies for the guidance of the Board and staff. Policies 4, 5, and 6 taken from the minutes appear to be goals of primary relevance in this discussion:

"4. Adequate educational services are made available for all citizens.

5. Insofar as possible, needed regional educational services are provided through special arrangements among existing institutions. Regional facilities are established and directed by the Board only when no existing institution can satisfactorily provide needed services under a system of regional collaboration, or when because of statutory or constitutional limitations, states cannot collaborate in supporting existing institutions.

6. Regional services, whether developed at existing institutions or directed by the Board, are subject to applicable State and Federal laws and court decisions."

At this meeting it was agreed that subsequent program developments were dependent upon studies of the region's needs and was announced that the General Education Board had made a grant for such studies.[21]

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[21] The Annual Report of the General Education Board, 1947-1948, states on page 226, "It is therefore important that the council study the needs, resources and problems of higher education with care and, in doing so, that it have the advice needed for the consideration of appropriate lines of educational development. Toward the cost of such studies and consultants the General Education Board contributed $30,000 for one year."

November, 1948. The Regional Council for Education, Atlanta, Georgia, published a pamphlet entitled, Regional Council for Education, in which it describes the steps taken to initiate the Council program and its approach as one of defining the problem before taking action. It reported the appointment of several commissions to study and survey the needs in special areas such as medicine and related services. The pamphlet includes no discussion of segregation.

December 13, 1948. The Regional Council for Education met at Savannah, Georgia, and agreed that the matter of seeking congressional approval of the compact be left to the discretion of the chairman and staff. It made several amendments to the interstate compact on regional education, the second of which was:

> "Increase in membership of the Board to include the Governor and three additional citizens of each state, instead of 'two additional citizens of each State' as presently provided. Mr. Sims [Cecil Sims, attorney, Nashville, Tennessee] explained that this amendment was recommended in order to enable those governors who wished to do so to appoint a Negro to the policy-making board without making it necessary for any present member to resign." [22]

January 10, 1949. The Atlanta Constitution commented that although this action permitted each state to add a Negro representative if it so desired, the Governor of Georgia had appointed a third white member.

Later in correspondence with the American Council on Race Relations, the Regional Council for Education stated it was continuing its efforts to secure the wholehearted collaboration of Negro educators in the South and was hopeful that some of those who had refused appointment might reconsider. [23]

June 11, 1949. At a meeting at Daytona Beach, Florida, the Regional Council for Education was superceded by the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education and the staff of the Council became the staff of the Board.

July, 1949. The Board of Control for Southern Regional Education published a pamphlet, Regional Cooperation in Higher Education, A Progress Report.

In correspondence with the American Council on Race Relations, the Director of the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education stated that Virginia

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[22] Minutes of the meeting of the Regional Council for Education, Savannah, Georgia, December 13, 1948, p. 3.

[23] The appointment of five Negroes to the Council (and its successor, the Board of Control) was announced by the Director in July, 1949.

Alabama - Dr. J. F. Drake, President, State A. & M. Institute, Normal, Alabama;
Florida - Dr. William H. Gray, Jr., President, Florida A. & M. College, Tallahassee, Florida;
Louisiana - Dr. Ralph W. E. Jones, President, Grambling College, Grambling, Louisiana;
Oklahoma - Dr. G. L. Harrison, President, Langston University, Langston, Oklahoma;
Tennessee - Dr. Hollis F. Price, President, LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tennessee.

is participating in the program under special arrangements, pending the removal of legal impediments to her approving the compact; and that the following state legislatures had approved the compact:

Alabama	Georgia	Mississippi	South Carolina
Arkansas	Louisiana	North Carolina	Tennessee
Florida	Maryland	Oklahoma	

The Director of the Board of Control commenting on an earlier draft of the present statement wrote the American Council on Race Relations:

"The Board has never enunciated a policy which is for or against segregation. Because the program has operated wholly through existing institutions, it has considered segregation a matter which is controlled by the laws under which the institutions operate and the admission policies which they establish. The Board does not consider that its primary function is to force the modification of those policies, whether they relate to segregation or to academic prerequisites.

"Arrangements made by the Board do not crystallize segregation patterns. Contracts with institutions do not designate the kind of students to be admitted. The state of Oklahoma, for example, has approved the Compact, and at the same time, has relaxed its statutes dealing with segregation in graduate and professional schools. The decision is a state matter.

"Within its own operations, the Board has moved ahead of customary practice in the Southern States by consistently following a policy of biracial participation in its affairs and deliberations."

AREAS IN WHICH QUESTIONS HAVE BEEN RAISED

The Issue of Segregated Higher Education

Recognizing that regional programs may have great potential significance for improvement in higher education throughout the nation and particularly the South, one of the basic questions from the standpoint of a democratic America is the prospect which the proposals hold for equalization of educational opportunity and for the eventual elimination of segregation. Do the present proposals tend to equalize educational opportunities by actually bringing the opportunities offered Negroes up to par with opportunities offered the white applicant, or do they permit the dual system to remain unequalized and yet enhance the opportunities offered the Negroes?

Neither the Regional Council for Education nor the Board of Control has announced a position on the broad issue of segregation in the South's schools, colleges and universities.[24] In the face of widespread public comment on the

[24] To date any formal statement of policy is limited to the one that: "Regional services, whether developed at existing institutions or directed by the Board, are subject to applicable State and Federal laws and court decisions" as outlined in the minutes of the October 11, 1948 meeting of the Council.

issue of racial segregation which some have found implicit in the regional program proposals, this failure to announce a position on the controversial issue has led many to believe that the Board of Control is tacitly accepting the segregated pattern. The opposite position taken by some is that the Board may be operating on the assumption that it would be better to avoid controversy and that greater good may come out of focusing attention on the increased and improved services to be offered rather than on the separation of the races.

Testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee and before both Houses of Congress, and collateral material inserted in the Congressional Record by scores of witnesses for and against the compact, reveals that the bulk of all discussion centered around the issue of segregation in the South. The testimony presented the variety and extent of known disparities between the opportunities for education afforded separately for each group. Some witnesses supported segregation; others condemned segregation; still others defended compromise positions on the subject.

To date, the Board of Control has revealed its plans only in broad terms without explicitly mentioning racial considerations:

> "Students will leave their home states in September, 1949, and go to colleges in other Southern states to take courses in medicine, dentistry, and veterinary medicine. They will be accepted on the same basis and given the same status as residents of the states where these regional centers are located. Their home states will be helping to support financially colleges offering professional courses not available to them 'at home'". [25]

> "The 'contracts for services' arrangement provides an opportunity for recognizing financially the service rendered by various colleges and universities without disturbing the traditional structure of the institution ..." [26]

The state commissions are designed "to assure that all fields of urgent demand are identified, so that the Council's work will be directed by adequate understanding of the present situation." [27]

The important facts pertinent to an evaluation of the regional education proposals as they relate to segregation are the following:

1. Facts showing the extent to which the traditional pattern of segregation in institutions of higher education is already in process of modification in the South.

There are many indications of a trend toward integration on the graduate level. Integration has started and progress has been made in spite of segregation laws and traditional policies. Illustrations of efforts to move in this direction

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[25] Regional Cooperation in Higher Education, A Progress Report published by the Board of Control For Southern Regional Education, Atlanta, Georgia, July, 1949, p. 1.

[26] Ibid., p. 14.

[27] Minutes of the October 11, 1948 meeting of the Regional Council for Education, Atlanta, Georgia, p. 8.

during 1948-49 are found in:

Arkansas	admitted Negroes to medical and law schools.
Delaware	admitted Negroes to graduate and professional schools.
Florida	six Negro students denied admission to the University of Florida have appealed to the State Supreme Court.
Kentucky	added an exception to the Day law[28] in 1948. On March 30, 1949 a Federal Court ruled at Lexington, Kentucky, "Until the State of Kentucky shall establish a /Negro/ graduate school substantially equal in facilities to the graduate school of the University of Kentucky this plaintiff /Lyman T. Johnson/ and other qualified colored students must be admitted /to the University's graduate school/ on equal basis with white students." Twenty-nine Negroes have enrolled in law, pharmacy and engineering.
Maryland	has admitted Negroes to the University Branch Law School in Baltimore since 1936. Six Negroes denied admission to other schools in the University of Maryland, (Nursing, Dentistry, Engineering, Pharmacy and Home Economics) have filed suits to gain admission. St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, has admitted Negroes.
Missouri	admitted Negroes to the schools of Social Work, Medicine, Arts and Sciences at Washington University. St. Louis University has appointed its first three Negro faculty members in the School of Medicine where Negroes are also admitted.
Oklahoma	enacted legislation to admit Negro students to institutions of higher education (retaining segregation in the classrooms, however), when courses leading to a specific degree are not offered in a state-supported Negro institution. Negroes have enrolled in Education and Law Schools.
Texas	a Negro student, Herman Sweatt, denied admission to the University of Texas Law Sxhool has refused to enroll in the Law School established for Negroes at Houston, and has asked the U. S. Supreme Court to issue a writ of certiorari for the purpose of ruling on the specific question of whether segregated education can be equal education. In addition thirty-five other Negroes denied admission to the University of Texas have petitioned the governor "to ask what is rightfully ours."
West Virginia	Wesleyan College admitted Negroes for study toward degrees.

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[28] "... the Day law shall not be construed to prohibit the giving of instruction in nursing, medicine, surgery, or other related courses of graduate grade or on a professional level, within any hospital, if the governing body of the hospital, by a majority vote of its members, so elects." The Day law provides "no person shall operate or maintain any college, school or institution where persons of both the white and colored races are received as pupils /nor teach nor attend/ excepting any penal institution or house of reform." (Kentucky Statutes Section 158.020 KRS as amended, 1948 in Section 158.025)

2. Facts showing the extent to which public opinion is changing in the South.

The trend toward integration appears to be supported by responsible spokesmen for the South. Public opinion is increasingly articulate especially in the acceptance of non-segregation in education of students on the graduate level, and in a willingness to see public and private institutions experiment in offering non-segregated training in selected fields including law, medicine, and education.

An editorial in the Christian Science Monitor of December 8, 1948 stated that no impartial observer of the southern scene could dispute that the commonly held attitudes toward segregation of Negroes are breaking down. It concluded:

> "... it is logical to assume that the first breakdown in the South's attitude on segregation would be in respect to graduate education, for obvious reasons, one being that the Negro graduate students would be a hardly noticeable minority at first, and another being that students who have reached the graduate level should certainly be less given to racial prejudice."

The Southern Conference Educational Fund questionnaire to the entire faculties of eleven southern state universities asking for an expression of attitudes on the best ways to provide higher education reported: "Of the 371 replies received, 255, or 69 per cent, favored admitting Negroes to white institutions where such courses were not otherwise available ..." [29]

At Monticello, Virginia, November 20, 1948, a group of forty southern men and women, civic leaders of both races, after full discussion of its implications for the communities in which they were living and working, adopted a declaration which was subsequently signed by over 200 educational, professional, and civic leaders in southern states. It said in part:

> "...Truth and justice are not bounded or divided by parallels of latitude -- this is one country and one people, governed under one constitution; ...
>
> "We still believe all men are created equal, and are endowed as men with certain rights which each must respect and guard to the other.
>
> "We take these rights to include equality before the law, and freedom from any discrimination bolstered by law; ... an unrestricted access to all institutions supported by taxes for the public welfare, schools and hospitals not excepted;
>
> "... We understand the historic conditions that gave rise to our present plight. However, those conditions long ago ceased to exist, although their effects endure." [30]

They recommended repeal of all laws that force public distinctions based on color, religion, or national origin.

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[29] The Southern Patriot, Vol. 7, No. 1, January, 1949, Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., New Orleans, Louisiana, p. 3.

[30] A Declaration of Civil Rights, distributed by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., 808 Perdido Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

At a meeting attended by civic leaders from eleven southern states, February 27, 1948, the Workshop on "Right to Equality of Opportunity" made the following statement:

> "We recommend that segregation be eliminated in all graduate and professional schools, both state and private, and we actively oppose the Southern Governors' plan for regional schools, realizing that the Governors' plan is designed to perpetuate the present pattern of segregation." [31]

Recently, Dr. Howard Odum proposed a 21-point goal for the South and the nation, including these significant proposals:

> "6. To provide professional and higher graduate instruction for qualified individuals of both races in the same institutions."
>
> "15. Again, to undertake a comprehensive and scientific inventory of the South and the nation so as to provide specifications for the future, in which the promise and costs of conversion from general segregation to attainable programs of non-segregation may be examined, revised, and adopted."
>
> "20. To stop being afraid of democracy. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of southerners are saying in substance, 'Let's try some of these things out; maybe they will work, but if not we will keep on trying'." [32]

The Texas Council of Negro Organizations presented to the Governor of the State on February 18, 1949 these comments on regional education:

> "The Council looks with favor on the establishment of Regional University Centers in the South, with the possibility of state-owned participating institutions qualifying for Federal aid; provided, those centers plan and develop unique and superior services, supplementing rather than duplicating, or substituting for university offerings normally provided within the states; and provided, a state's participation is justifiable, in the light of its full constitutional obligations in education, to all racial elements alike, within the state; and provided further, that the standards of faculty membership and student admission in such institutions shall not be qualified by racial considerations of any kind or description." [33]

In the February issue of The Woman's Press, a number of authors cite the progress being made in civil rights in the South. Mrs. Dorothy Tilly describes

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[31] Mimeographed Release, "Findings and Action Program of Southwide Meeting on Human and Civil Rights, Atlanta, Georgia, February 27, 1948," sponsored by the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia, and a number of civic organizations located in the South as co-sponsors.

[32] The Southern Packet, January, 1949, Vol. V, No. 1, pp. 2-3.

[33] Mimeographed Release of the Texas Council of Negro Organizations, Marshall, Texas, February 18, 1949.

South into a more harmonious position with the rest of the nation with respect to its basically democratic beliefs and goals.

The Board of Control itself makes two significant statements to show how effective the proposals may be in shaping the South's future:

> "... As an agency of the entire region, its purpose is to aid in developing a region-wide view of needs, opportunities and resources. By stimulating effort in the direction of the greatest need, it seeks to raise the social and economic life of the region to higher levels than those yet attained. Its effectiveness will be judged, finally, by the extent to which life in the South is improved as knowledge advances." 41

> "As the South moves toward a higher level of development in the graduate and professional fields, there is now an opportunity to plan before rather than after the patterns within the region have crystallized. The graduate and professional fields are yet to be fully developed, and planning at this stage can lead to a maximum benefit from the funds available." 42

CONCLUSIONS

The southern states, as evidenced by discussions, activities and proposals of their educators, governors, and responsible civic leaders in many capacities, are generally aware that their present facilities for higher education, although straining to do so, cannot possibly meet even the most immediate and the most urgent requirements for trained personnel in many important professional and technical fields. They recognize that the program of higher education which each state now offers its qualified young men and women suffers from serious omissions, an uneven or poor quality, and a wide disparity between the opportunities available to the two races. They have begun to express concern over the shortcomings of the higher and professional educational systems maintained by each state, which offer too little to both races and which have been far from fair to the Negro. In the North as well as the South educators and statesmen have been forced to concede the high cost of specialized training. The cost becomes prohibitive where the demand in a given field does not warrant independent provision for study in each state.

Regional educational facilities for higher education (including any that might be owned and operated by a number of states jointly, contracts among states for services and any other agreements to share faculty, equipment or other resources) loom as a logical, economical and workable solution. Their potentialities on an unsegregated basis demand sympathetic consideration. The concept of regional education *per se* appears to have received wholehearted and unanimous endorsement. Reservations focus upon the retention of segregation in all of the present arrangements, and the absence of any policy statement accepting integration on the graduate level as an immediate possibility in those situations where legal adjustments are not required and as a goal which includes concerted effort to change the laws.

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41 Regional Cooperation in Higher Education, A Progress Report published by the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education, Atlanta, Georgia, July 1949, p. 12.

42 Ibid., p. 9.

PAGE (s) MISSING

The President's Commission on Higher Education was aware of the laws related to segregation when it reported that "Another expedient which has received consideration is the establishment of regional centers of study, attached to strong colleges and open to both white and Negro students, with broad curricular offerings and high standards of scholarship and research."[43] It pointed out that such a plan would "be conducive to a more nonsegregated approach to regional educational problems", the assumption being that on a regional base full integration would be permissible and would be one immediately available way of lessening segregation in higher learning while the state legal structures undergo change. The Report assumes that laws requiring segregated schools are as subject to change if and when an enlightened citizenry wishes to change them as any other laws.

The machinery exists for amendment of state constitutions and laws and for the repeal of existing legislation when the public conscience declares any provision to be contrary to public policy. There is no reason to accept the segregation laws as beyond the reach of enlightened public opinion and beyond the hope of change. Moreover, there is much that can be done in institutions of higher education within the existing laws while every appropriate voice is raised in behalf of changing them. Several border states have already departed from the old pattern.

Until the present segregated system is made equal or abolished, the South appears to have four ways of "meeting" its problem in the field of higher education (assuming that any further extension of duplication at the technical and professional level is excluded):

1. Admit Negroes to existing white institutions and whites to existing Negro institutions within each state in specific fields that are not provided in duplicate;

2. Continue to violate the provisions both of the Constitution of the United States and of the several states which require equality of opportunity, by offering less within each state to one group than to another (or the obviously ridiculous extreme, seldom seriously considered, of closing those white institutions which offer opportunities not provided elsewhere in the state for Negroes);

3. Provide regional facilities and services conforming to the existing segregated pattern and thus failing to provide equality of opportunity; and

4. Provide regional facilities and services to all qualified applicants without discrimination or segregation.

Critics of choice three -- the one presently in question -- maintain that to accept segregation on the regional level is not only wrong, because it is un-American and unconstitutional, but that it is an unnecessary compromise. They contend that in fields where graduates are as urgently needed as in medicine, education, law, social work, and many other professional and technical areas, the time is ripe for reform and that the fourth choice -- integrated regional educational facilities--is a practical one for this generation and not a far off Utopian goal. They maintain that a region-wide program involving public expenditures for

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[43] (Underscoring is ours.) op. cit., Vol. 2, p. 36.

out-of-state contracts for training hundreds of students cannot fail to have a profound effect upon segregation. To the extent that these facilities and services make separate provision for the races, they directly or indirectly, extend or strengthen the dual system. To the extent that these facilities and services make common provision for both races in the same institution, they move in the direction of integration and equality of opportunity.

The plan of the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education subject to applicable state and federal laws and court decisions does not purport to take the place of state university programs. Persons retain the right to an equal opportunity within their state of residence. As the plan of the Board stands, white applicants will continue to have far more choice at home and on the regional level. For example, in medicine and dentistry Negroes will have no choice except Meharry while white students may still apply to twenty-five medical schools in the region and to a number offering dentistry. The injustices of segregation are further intrenched to the extent that the Negroes' field of choice remains narrow while the white applicants' field of choice is widened.

Negro and white candidates for higher education, and leaders of both races who express reservations after weighing and examining the recent developments in regional education, distinguish between those characteristics of the program of the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education which appear constructive and in harmony with public policy and those which appear short-sighted and in disharmony. They urge the Board to recognize and deal with the problem of segregation in making its studies and in formulating its program. The chronological account of regional developments to date shows some willingness upon the part of the Board and the staff to modify and change its emphasis, method and constituency. After further consideration and experience in dealing with the problem they may see their way clear to adopt a forthright policy against segregation in higher education and to focus their resources and efforts upon integration at the graduate level. Such a step would create confidence in the regional plan as a sound combination of public and private effort to improve educational opportunities in the South. Public funds insuring continuing operation, supplemented by private resources for research, provide the Board of Control with the means for studying the needs of the South and for exploring ways to meet these needs. In doing so it will be unrealistic to avoid consideration of or to remain detached from the larger public issues which center around the question of segregation and which involve every school's admissions policy.

There is wide agreement that unsegregated regional centers anywhere in the nation, if they live up to their promise, should offer the all-important inducements of a higher quality of education at the least cost to the public. Open to all qualified applicants they should attract a large segment of the white as well as the Negro youth of any state, as it is most likely that they, if they had a choice, would press for participation in good unsegregated schools rather than in inferior segregated ones. There is considerable evidence that many university students, teachers, and administrators in the South are ready to accept unsegregated graduate and, for that matter, undergraduate schools. Further delay and compromise in opening institutions of higher education to all qualified applicants no longer seems necessary or expedient.

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APPENDIX

THE REGIONAL COMPACT

WHEREAS, the States who are parties hereto have during the past several years conducted careful investigation looking towards the establishment and maintenance of jointly owned and operated regional educational institutions in the Southern States in the professional, technological, scientific, literary and other fields, so as to provide greater educational advantages and facilities for the citizens of the several States who reside within such region, and

WHEREAS, Meharry Medical College of Nashville, Tennessee, has proposed that its lands, building, equipment, and the net income from its endowment be turned over to the Southern States, or to an agency acting in their behalf, to be operated as a regional institution for medical, dental and nursing education upon terms and conditions to be hereafter agreed upon between the Southern States and Meharry Medical College, which proposal, because of the present financial condition of the institution, has been approved by the said States who are parties hereto, and

WHEREAS, the said States desire to enter into a compact with each other providing for the planning and establishment of regional educational facilities:

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual agreements, covenants and obligations assumed by the respective States who are parties hereto (hereinafter referred to as "States"), the said several States do hereby form a geographical district or region consisting of the areas lying within the boundaries of the contracting States which, for the purposes of this Compact, shall constitute an area for regional education supported by public funds derived from taxation by the constituent States and derived from other sources for the establishment, acquisition, operation and maintenance of regional educational schools and institutions for the benefit of citizens of the respective States residing within the region so established as may be determined from time to time in accordance with the terms and provisions of this Compact.

The States do further hereby establish and create a joint agency which shall be known as the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education (hereinafter referred to as the "Board"), the members of which Board shall consist of the Governor of each State, ex officio, and two[1] additional citizens of each State to be appointed by the Governor thereof, at least one of whom shall be selected from the field of education. The Governor shall continue as a member of the Board during his tenure of office as Governor of the State but the members of the Board appointed by the Governor shall hold office for a period of five[2] years except that in the original appointment one Board member so appointed by the Governor shall be designated at the time of his appointment to serve an initial term of three years,[3] but thereafter his successor shall serve the full term of five years. Vacancies on the Board caused by death, resignation, refusal or inability to serve,

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[1] Amended to read three.

[2] Amended to read four.

[3] Amended to read two years. Substituted for the rest of the sentence: ... one Board member to serve an initial term of three years, and the remaining Board member to serve the full term of four years, but thereafter the successor of each appointed Board member shall serve the full term of four years.

shall be filled by appointment by the Governor for the unexpired portion of the term. The officers of the Board shall be a Chairman, a Vice Chairman, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and such additional officers as may be created by the Board from time to time. The Board shall meet annually and officers shall be elected to hold office until the next annual meeting. The Board shall have the right to formulate and establish by-laws not inconsistent with the provisions of this Compact to govern its own actions in the performance of the duties delegated to it including the right to create and appoint an Executive Committee and Finance Committee with such powers and authority as the Board may delegate to them from time to time. [4]

It shall be the duty of the Board to submit plans and recommendations to the States from time to time for their approval and adoption by appropriate legislative action for the development, establishment, acquisition, operation and maintenance of educational schools and institutions within the geographical limits of the regional area of the States, of such character and type and for such educational purposes, professional, technological, scientific, literary, or otherwise, as they may deem and determine to be proper, necessary or advisable. Title to all such educational institutions when so established by appropriate legislative actions of the States and to all properties and facilities used in connection therewith shall be vested in said Board as the agency of and for the use and benefit of the said States and the citizens thereof, and all such educational institutions shall be operated, maintained and financed in the manner herein set out, subject to any provisions or limitations which may be contained in the legislative acts of the States authorizing the creation, establishment and operation of such educational institutions.

[5]The Board shall have such additional and general power and authority as may be vested in it by the States from time to time by legislative enactments of the said States.

Any two or more States who are parties of this Compact shall have the right to enter into supplemental agreements providing for the establishment, financing and operation of regional educational institutions for the benefit of citizens residing within an area which constitutes a portion of the general region herein created, such institutions to be financed exclusively by such States and to be controlled exclusively by the members of the Board representing such States provided such agreement is submitted to and approved by the Board prior to the establishment of such institutions.

Each State agrees that, when authorized by the Legislature, it will from time to time make available and pay over to said Board such funds as may be required

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[4] Amended to add: The Board may, within its discretion, elect as its Chairman a person who is not a member of the Board, provided such person resides within a signatory State, and upon such election such person shall become a member of the Board with all the rights and privileges of such membership.

[5] For this paragraph is substituted the following paragraph: In addition to the power and authority heretofore granted, the Board shall have the power to enter into such agreements or arrangements with any of the States and with educational institutions or agencies, as may be required in the judgment of the Board, to provide adequate services and facilities for the graduate, professional, and technical education for the benefit of the citizens of the respective States residing within the region, and such additional and general power and authority as may be vested in the Board from time to time by legislative enactment of the said States.

for the establishment, acquisition, operation and maintenance of such regional educational institutions as may be authorized by the States under the terms of this Compact, the contribution of each State at all times to be in the proportion that its population bears to the total combined population of the States who are parties hereto as shown from time to time by the most recent official published report of the Bureau of Census of the United States of America or upon such other basis as may be agreed upon.

This Compact shall not take effect or be binding upon any State unless and until it shall be approved by proper legislative action of as many as six or more of the States whose governors have subscribed hereto within a period of eighteen months from the date hereof. When and if six or more States shall have given legislative approval to this Compact within said eighteen months period, it shall be and become binding upon such six or more States 60 days after the date of legislative approval by the sixth State and the Governors of such six or more States shall forthwith name the members of the Board from their States as hereinabove set out, and the Board shall then meet on call of the Governor of any State approving this Compact, at which time the Board shall elect officers, adopt by-laws, appoint committees and otherwise fully organize. Other States whose names are subscribed hereto shall thereafter become parties hereto upon approval of this Compact by legislative action within two years from the date hereof, upon such conditions as may be agreed upon at the time.[6]

After becoming effective this Compact shall thereafter continue without limitation of time provided, however, that it may be terminated at any time by unanimous action of the States and provided further that any State may withdraw from this Compact if such withdrawal is approved by its legislature, such withdrawal to become effective two years after written notice thereof to the Board accompanied by a certified copy of the requisite legislative action, but such withdrawal shall not relieve the withdrawing State from its obligations hereunder accruing up to the effective date of such withdrawal. Any State so withdrawing shall ipso facto cease to have any claim to or ownership of any of the property held or vested in the Board or to any of the funds of the Board held under the terms of this Compact.

If any State shall at any time become in default in the performance of any of its obligations assumed herein or with respect to any obligations imposed upon said State as authorized by and in compliance with the terms and provisions of this Compact, all rights, privileges and benefits of such defaulting State, its members on the Board and its citizens shall ipso facto be and become suspended from and after the date of such default. Unless such default shall be remedied and made good within a period of one year immediately following the date of such default this Compact may be terminated with respect to such defaulting State by an affirmative vote of three-fourths of the members of the Board (exclusive of the members representing the State in default), from and after which time such State shall cease to be a party of this Compact and shall have no further claim to or ownership of any of the property held by or vested in the Board or to any

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[6] Amended to add: Provided, however, that with respect to any State whose constitution may require amendment in order to permit legislative approval of the Compact, such State or States shall become parties hereto upon approval of this Compact by legislative action within seven years from the date hereof, upon such conditions as may be agreed upon at the time.

of the funds of the Board held under the terms of this Compact, but such termination shall in no manner release such defaulting State from any accrued obligation or otherwise affect this Compact or the rights, duties, privileges or obligations of the remaining States thereunder.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF this Compact has been approved and signed by the Governors of the several States, subject to the approval of their respective legislatures in the manner hereinabove set out, as of the 8th day of February, 1948.

1- Amer. Council on Race Relations

NATIONAL CONFERENCE PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

AMERICAN COUNCIL
Report
ON RACE RELATIONS

OCTOBER, 1949 VOL. 4, NO. 10

PUBLIC POLICY

ARMY PLAN APPROVED

The Army's new plan to "give greater assurance of equality of treatment and opportunity" for Negroes was recently approved by the Defense Secretary Louis Johnson. The plan continues segregation at the company level and below, but gives Negro soldiers a better chance to attend Army schools and acquire specialists' qualifications and promotions.

The approved program makes the following changes:

1. Abolition of the present Negro quotas for attendance at Army schools, selections to be made hereafter "from the best qualified personnel without regard to race or color."

2. A new promotion system in which all promotions will be by open competition on Army-wide examinations, "against a single standard and without regard to race or color."

3. A new policy for the reserve officer training corps in which students attending summer training camps as members of school units to which they are regularly assigned will be trained with those units "without regard to race or color."

4. Establishment of a board of senior Army officers periodically to review the program and to "re-examine and review the fundamental policies for the utilization of Negro manpower in the light of changing conditions and experiences."

Gordon Gray, Secretary of the Army, who submitted the plan to Mr. Johnson commented, "This program does not mean that existing Negro units will be broken up, or that Negro personnel of these units will be scattered throughout the Army.

"It does mean that qualified Negroes, including members of these existing units, will have the opportunity to learn those skills previously unavailable to them. Hereafter, Negroes who acquire skills will be assigned to positions where their specialties may be applied in the manner most useful to the Army."

The American Veterans Committee, American Council on Human Rights, Americans for Democratic Action, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have raised objections to the Army plan.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

The New York State Commission Against Discrimination and the Pennsylvania Railroad jointly announced recently that effective immediately, coach seats on the through trains from New York to the South, which Pennsylvania operates to Washington, D. C., will be reserved for all passengers alike in any part of the train.

Charges of discrimination against the Pennsylvania Railroad in the sale of reserved coach accommodations to Negro passengers traveling to points south of Washington, D. C. were filed recently with the State Commission Against Discrimination by the New York Mayor's Committee on Unity. The officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad contended in their negotiations with the State Commission Against Discrimination, that it has never countenanced discrimination in accommodations afforded to its passengers and that the arrangement it has previously had for coach seat reservations on these trains to the South, were set up in good faith for the well-being of passengers traveling south of Washington on the lines of other railroads. Now, however, the Pennsylvania Railroad has agreed to make seats available immediately in any part of these trains to all passengers as they apply.

Roy Wilkins, Acting Secretary of the NAACP, expressed, "With the abolition of segregation by the Pennsylvania Railroad the practice of segregation on interstate carriers will just about come to an end. We are asking our branches in Illinois to urge the Illinois Central and other lines originating in that state to follow the example of the Pennsylvania Railroad and cease all Jim Crow practices."

More than 300 representatives of federal, national, state, and local agencies are expected to attend the Third National Conference on Intergroup Relations in Chicago on November 3-5. The three-day conference, which will be held at the Shoreland Hotel, is again being sponsored by the American Council on Race Relations and the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials. Discussion will focus on three broad areas—minority group problems, agency administrative problems, and the further development of NAIRO; these will be covered in general sessions, round tables, and agency meetings, as follows:

General Sessions

Where Do We Stand In Intergroup Re-Relations?

(Report) Mrs. Irene B. Miller, Executive Secretary, Seattle Civic Unity Committee

Program and Services of NAIRO

(Reports of NAIRO Committees: Legislation, Federal Personnel Practices, Professional Standards, Professional Services, Membership)

Toward An Integrated Intergroup Relations Program (Panel Discussion)

Chairman: Harold A. Lett, Assistant Director, Division Against Discrimination, New Jersey Department of Education

Moderator: Charles S. Johnson, President, Fisk University

Participants: The Chairmen of the Agency Meetings

Report on the Findings and Recommendations of the Five Round Tables

Chairman: Thomas H. Wright, President, National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials

Reports by the Chairmen of the Round Tables

The National Agencies Answer Your Questions

Chairman: Louis Wirth, President, American Council on Race Relations

Participants: Representatives of national intergroup relations agencies who will answer questions of the policies and services of their respective organizations

Round Tables

Civil Rights, Legislation, and Litigation

Chairman: Will Maslow, Director, Commission on Law and Social Action, American Jewish Congress

Vice-Chairman: Mrs. Helen L. Peterson, Director Mayor's Committee on Human Relations (Denver)

Employment

Chairman: John Hope, II, Industrial

Relations Specialist, American Missionary Association
Vice-Chairman: Albert J. Weiss, Executive Director, Bureau on Jewish Employment Problems (Chicago)

Community Organization
Chairman: Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Executive Secretary, Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation
Vice-Chairman: Myron Schwartz, Executive Secretary, Jewish Community Relations Council of St. Louis

Education
Chairman: Arnold Rose, Professor of Sociology, University of Minnesota
Vice-Chairman: Jitsuichi Masuoka, Associate Professor of Sociology, Fisk

Housing
Chairman: Edward Howden, Executive Director, Council for Civic Unity of San Francisco
Vice-Chairman: George B. Nesbitt, Racial Relations Adviser, Public Housing Administration, HHFA

Agency Meetings
Local Private Agencies
Chairman: Charles Posner, Acting Director, Indianapolis Community Relations Council
Vice-Chairman: Maurice B. Fagan, Executive Director, Philadelphia Jewish Community Relations Council

Local Public Agencies
Chairman: Marshall Bragdon, Executive Secretary, Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee (Cincinnati)
Vice-Chairman: John G. Feild, Field Representative, City of Detroit Mayor's Interracial Committee

State Private Agencies
Chairman: Louis B. Greenberg, Executive Director, Indiana Jewish Community Relations Council
Vice-Chairman: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director, Southern Regional Council

State Public Agencies
Chairman: Frank T. Simpson, Executive Secretary, State of Connecticut Inter-racial Commission
Vice-Chairman: Mrs. Rebecca C. Barton, Director, Governor's Commission on Human Rights (Wisconsin)

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

WORKSHOP ON CIVIL RIGHTS

A Workshop on Civil Rights is being planned under the auspices of the Kansas Clearing House on Civil Rights to be held at Kansas State College in Manhattan. It is sponsored locally by the Kansas State College YMCA and YWCA, the Manhattan Civil Rights Committee, and the Social Action Committee of the Congregational Church. Mr. Gordon Jones of the Kansas Commission Against Employment Discrimination is scheduled to be the main speaker. The five-member Commission appointed by Governor Frank Carlson and authorized by the 1949 session of the legislature is now investigating discrimination in employment in Kansas.

The theme of the Workshop will be "concerned with methods of getting facts, and the techniques of getting efficient democratic action". It is expected that as a follow-up after the Workshop, local groups will poll their communities and the returns will be made available to the Kansas Clearing House on Civil Rights.

A Workshop projected for January is contemplated to deal with plans for action based on the results of the survey.

Among the topics for consideration at the business meeting will be the organization of the Clearing House, a constitution, a budget, the advantages of incorporation, possible affiliation with the American Civil Liberties Union, and enlargement of the publication staff. For further information on the results of the Workshop, write to Albert Eldridge, Executive Secretary of the Kansas Clearing House on Civil Rights, Box 707, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas.

MASS COMMUNICATION

THE DETROIT FOCUS

A new four-page printed edition of *The Detroit Focus* published by the City of Detroit Mayor's Interracial Committee and The Coordinating Council for Research and Education on Human Relations has recently been issued. The September issue carried, as one of its items, a brief analysis of advances made in the states in 1949 in the implementation of the President's Report "To Secure These Rights". Subscriptions to the publication may be addressed to th City of Detroit Mayor's Interracial Committee, 720 Transportation Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

NEW ACLU BULLETIN

The American Civil Liberties Union has recently published the first issue of its new printed monthly *Civil Liberties* a four-page publication. It is the combination of the monthly mimeographed bulletin with the *Civil Liberties Quarterly*. There is a column entitled "Civil Liberties 'round the Nation" reporting on significant development in the states. Subscriptions to this bulletin may be addressed to the ACLU, 170 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, New York.

EMPLOYMENT

FEPO HEARINGS CONTINUE IN SAN FRANCISCO

Hearings on the proposed FEP ordinance are continuing before the Supervisors' Sub-Committee in San Francisco. (See September issue REPORT.) After hearing the testimony of the Mayor's Committee on Human Relations and the reports of proponents of the measure, the Sub-Committee agreed that the hearings be held once every fortnight despite the attempt made by Alvin E. Roth of the San Francisco Employers Council for a delay. The next hearing was scheduled for November 1.

Facts and figures on the Minneapolis FEPC, on which information was requested by the San Francisco Superintendent of Education Dr. Herbert Clish, were read into the record demonstrating the benefits of FEPC in action.

EDUCATION

MARYLAND

Governor William P. Lane, Jr., of Maryland recently announced the appointment of a seven-man Commission to study the question of higher education for Negroes in Maryland. Those named are: Walter N. Kirkman, former state budget Director and now Director of the Medical Chirurgical faculty; E. Asbury Davis of Baltimore, an official of the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company; Joseph P. Healy of Baltimore, Chairman of the Commission on Racial Relations and a retired businessman; James C. L. Anderson of Towson, lawyer; Dr. Dwight O. W. Holmes of Baltimore, retired President of Morgan State College; Dr. David E. Weglein of Baltimore, former Superintendent of Public Instruction for Baltimore; and Mrs. John W. Andrews of Crisfield, member of the School Board of Somerset County.

The resolution which called for the establishment of the Commission was enacted in the 1949 session of the General Assembly. It was designed to consider among other things, the relative merits of existing Negro colleges in the state.

At the organizational meeting, Dr. David E. Weglein was elected Chairman of the Commission and Walter N. Kirkman was elected Recording Secretary. The new Chairman stated that the committee planned to meet "as frequently as possible, and proposed to invite individuals and group to appear before it and give its members the benefit of their opinions and recommendations." He further stated that no time limit was considered for completion of the work. "We will prepare a report as rapidly as we can," he said.

SUMMARY REPORT ON CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION, FIRST SESSION, 81st CONGRESS

Supplement to REPORT, October, 1949, Vol. 4, No. 10

REPORT, Monthly Publication of the American Council on Race Relations

Particularly in contrast to the significant state civil rights enactments during 1949, the civil rights record of the 81st Congress, from the early Senate "compromise" on cloture to the October 3rd decision of the Administration's congressional leaders to abandon efforts to pass the President's civil rights program during this session, has been discouraging. No major proposal introduced in furtherance of the recommendations of the President's Committee on Civil Rights has yet been enacted. Little progress has been made despite the fact that four important civil rights measures, an omnibus "Civil Rights Act of 1949" and bills to make lynching a federal crime, to abolish the poll tax, and to establish a fair employment practice commission, were sponsored by Senator McGrath, then Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

It is reported that when Congress reconvenes in January top priority is to be given to the FEPC bill, which has been reported out favorably by the House Education and Labor Committee and has been placed on the Senate calendar for consideration in January, 1950. An early test of the new cloture rule, whose passage was effected by a coalition of conservative Republicans and southern Democrats, is expected. There is as yet little reason to believe that this significant measure can survive filibuster in the Senate.

The bill to abolish the poll tax has once again passed the House, but has not yet been reported out by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration. Other measures which have received favorable House action are the bills to liberalize the Displaced Persons Act of 1948; to eliminate racial barriers to immigration and naturalization and to grant quotas to Asiatic groups heretofore excluded; and to eliminate racial barriers to naturalization. The first of these is to be submitted for full Senate consideration in January, the second has not yet been acted upon by the Senate Judiciary Committee, and the last has been reported out favorably by this committee.

Although the anti-lynch bill has been reported out favorably by the Senate Judiciary Committee, the corresponding House committee has failed to take action on this measure. The omnibus "Civil Rights Bill of 1949" has progressed even more slowly. Hearings have been held in the judiciary committees of both House and Senate, but no action has been taken.

These and other important civil rights measures introduced during the first session of the 81st Congress are reported on in the table which follows. Acknowledgment for aid in the compilation of this supplement is made to the Commission on Law and Social Action of the American Jewish Congress.

CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION, FIRST SESSION, 81st CONGRESS

Compiled as of October 20, 1949

PURPOSE OF BILL	NO.	SPONSOR	PROGRESS
ALIENS AND FOREIGN BORN			
To liberalize the Displaced Persons Act of 1948.	S 311	McGrath (D., R.I.) Neely (D., W.Va.)	Hearings held in Judiciary Committee. No action taken.
	HR 4567	Celler (D., N.Y.)	Passed House. Reported out by Senate Judiciary Committee. Senate recommitted bill with instruction that Committee re-submit it in January, 1950.
To amend the Nationality Act to remove racial barriers to naturalization regarding spouses and children of United States citizens.	HR 3029	Cavalcante (D., Pa.)	Referred to Judiciary Committee. No action taken.
To eliminate racial barriers to immigration and naturalization and to grant quotas to Asiatic groups heretofore excluded.	HR 199	Judd (R., Minn.)	Passed House. Hearings held by sub-committee of Senate Judiciary Committee. No action taken.
To eliminate racial barriers to naturalization.	HJ Res. 238	Walter (D., Pa.)	Passed House. Reported out favorably by Senate Judiciary Committee.
To compensate aliens and persons of Japanese ancestry for loss or damage to property held in custody by the Attorney General's office.	S 29	McCarran (D., Nev.)	Enacted.
ANTI-DEFAMATION			
To bar from the mails and from interstate commerce defamatory material intended to cause race hatred.	HR 2269 HR 2270 HR 2271 HR 2272 HR 2273	Javits (R., N.Y.) Klein (D., N.Y.) Dawson (D., Ill.) Keating (R., N.Y.) Keogh (D., N.Y.)	Referred to Judiciary Committee. No action taken.
To bar from the mails and from interstate commerce anti-Semitic literature.	HR 3882	Davenport (R., Pa.)	Referred to Judiciary Committee. No action taken.
To bar from interstate commerce anti-Semitic and anti-Negro literature.	HR 3908	Barrett (R., Pa.)	Referred to Judiciary Committee. No action taken.
To withdraw mailing privileges from persons engaged in disseminating racist literature.	HR 255	Lynch (D., N.Y.)	Referred to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. No action taken.
CIVIL RIGHTS — COMPREHENSIVE			
To establish a Civil Rights Commission in the Executive Department, reorganize the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice, create a Joint Congressional Committee on Civil Rights; to strengthen civil rights statutes to protect individual's rights to liberty, security, and citizenship; to protect right of individual to vote; and to ban discrimination and segregation in interstate transportation.	S 1725	McGrath (D., R.I.)	Hearings held by sub-committee of Judiciary Committee. No action taken.
	HR 4682	Celler (D., N.Y.)	Hearings held by sub-committee of Judiciary Committee. No action taken.

PURPOSE OF BILL	NO.	SPONSOR	PROGRESS
CIVIL RIGHTS — PROTECTION OF THE PERSON			
To extend to the Federal government jurisdiction over lynching.	S 91	Ferguson (D., Mich.)	Reported out favorably by Senate Judiciary Committee.
	HR 4683	Celler (D., N.Y.)	Hearings held by sub-committee of House Judiciary Committee. No action taken.
CIVIL RIGHTS — PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS			
To ban segregation in interstate commerce.	S 852 HR 22 HR 831	Magnuson (D., Wash.) Powell (D., N.Y.) Dollinger (D., N.Y.)	Referred to House and Senate committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. No action taken.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
To provide home rule for District of Columbia.	S 1527	Kefauver (D., Tenn.)	Passed Senate. Failed in House District of Columbia Committee.
To ban segregation in public schools, health centers and recreation centers in District of Columbia.	Rider to an appropriations bill.	Powell (D., N.Y.)	Defeated.
To repeal all District of Columbia laws which may be construed as authorizing segregation in the public schools; to condition all license for places of public accommodation upon observance by the operators of policies and practices of racial non-segregation.	HR 3614	Klein (D., N.Y.)	Referred to District of Columbia Committee. No action taken.
To assure full and equal privileges to all persons in the District of Columbia.	HR 24 HR 382	Powell (D., N.Y.) Dawson (D., Ill.)	Referred to District of Columbia Committee. No action taken.
To provide for the establishment of a Commission on Human Rights in the government of the District of Columbia.	S 2595	Neely (D., W.Va.)	Referred to District of Columbia Committee. No action taken.
EDUCATION			
To withhold Federal aid from any school engaging in discrimination.	HR 1642	Dollinger (D., N.Y.)	Referred to Committee on Education and Labor. No action taken.
Non-segregation amendment to Federal aid to education bill, S. 246.		Amendment introduced by Lodge (R., Mass.)	Amendment defeated.
EMPLOYMENT			
To prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry.	S 1728	McGrath (D., R.I.)	Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported bill October 17 with no recommendation. Measure placed on Senate calendar for consideration in January, 1950.
	HR 4453	Powell (D., N.Y.)	Reported out favorably by House Education and Labor Committee.
Amendment to HR 4290 making it an unfair labor practice for unions or employers to discriminate because of race, color, or creed.		Cavalcante (D., Pa.)	Amendment defeated.
MILITARY FORCES			
To ban segregation in the armed forces.	HR 23 HR 1353	Powell (D., N.Y.) Dollinger (D., N.Y.)	Referred to Committee on Armed Forces. No action taken.
Amendment to HR 1823 to eliminate segregation and discrimination in the proposed Women's Reserve of the Coast Guard.		Marcantonio (A.L.P., N.Y.)	Amendment passed House but bill returned to committee.
To withhold Federal aid from national guard organizations which practice discrimination or segregation on account of race, color, or creed.	HR 1403	Multer (D., N.Y.)	Referred to Committee on Armed Forces. No action taken.
HOUSING			
To withhold Federal aid from housing accommodations engaged in discrimination.	HR 1641	Dollinger (D., N.Y.)	Referred to Committee on Banking and Currency. No action taken.
Amendment to S 1070 to bar discrimination or segregation in any public housing unit.		Bricker (R., Ohio) Cain (R., Wash.)	Amendment defeated.
Amendment to S 1070 to bar discrimination in any public housing unit.		Bricker (R., Ohio)	Amendment defeated.
Amendment to mortgage insurance and direct loan bill to make it unlawful to segregate white and colored persons in housing aided by the legislation.		Marcantonio (A.L.P., N.Y.)	Amendment defeated.
RIGHT OF FRANCHISE			
To make illegal a tax in a primary or election for national officers.	S 1727 HR 3199	McGrath (D., R.I.) Norton (D., N.J.)	Passed House. Senate bill referred to sub-committee of Senate Committee on Rules and Administration. No action taken.

NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION

At the recent meeting held by the National Student Association with 1,000 delegates in attendance an appeal to colleges throughout the United States to prohibit new student groups which practice discrimination on grounds of religion, race or political belief was made. The Association recommended:

"Wherever feasible and where consonant with state laws students initiate through their student governments changes in school regulations which would prohibit recognizing new student groups which have discriminatory clauses in their constitutions and charters."

AWARDS

AMERICAN BROTHERHOOD AWARD

The 1949 American Brotherhood Award for Distinguished Civil Service was presented by the National Conference of Christians and Jews to the President of the General Cable Corporation, Dwight R. G. Palmer, for "his work in helping to solve intergroup problems in industry and the armed forces."

The presentation was in specific recognition of Mr. Palmer's efforts in establishing at his plant in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, a "pilot" experiment in the "study and cure of bias." Workers at the plant, representing various races and religions, have held weekly discussions to explore the underlying causes of tensions and misunderstandings.

In speaking of the experiment in the plant, Mr. Palmer stated that it was "no more than a beginning that needs to be duplicated north and south, east and west, clear across our land." He further stated "Now more than ever it is vital that we implement our own democracy and strive to eliminate any imperfections here that would serve to divide our people, weaken our nation, and dissipate our moral influence."

ADMINISTRATION

BROTHERHOOD WEEK

John L. Sullivan, former Secretary of the Navy, has been named General Chairman of Brotherhood Week to be observed nationally next February 19-26 under the sponsorship of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, it was announced by Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, NCCJ president.

Mr. Sullivan stated in accepting the post, "The big question today is whether the human spirit will remain free or whether it is to be enslaved by totalitarianism. The dignity of man is now on trial throughout the world and the fate of civilization may well depend upon the outcome. It will survive only if the ideal of man's inalienable rights is acknowledged, respected and strengthened."

RECREATION

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS

The Governor's Commission on Human Rights of Wisconsin has authorized Dr. R. C. Williams of Whitewater State Teachers' College, newly elected Chairman, to appoint a committee to work with Mayor Zeidler's Commission on Human Relations and concern itself with discrimination within the American Bowling Congress which limits its membership to Caucasians. Both groups have asked the Milwaukee Auditorium to withdraw its invitation for the ABC to hold its 1952 tournament at Arena. The Auditorium board voted not to do so.

The Chairman of Mayor Ziegler's Commission, George R. Brawley of Milwaukee stated that his group was planning an anti-discrimination education program to reach Milwaukee bowlers. "I do not feel at this time it would be the proper procedure to force the ABC into anything," he stated.

In Seattle, the *Post-Intelligencer* declared that organized bowlers' prohibition against non-Caucasians has become a heated issue. The newspaper reported that a team of Japanese Americans in the Boeing Bowling Association, a league composed of employes at the Boeing Aircraft Plant, was notified by the ABC that it was ineligible for tournament play. Asked if the Boeing workers might fight the discrimination on some of their fellow employes, President Jack Bunsing of the Boeing League stated that it was likely. The matter was to be decided at a conference between the League board of directors and Bob Nelson, the ABC representative in the Seattle area.

In New Jersey, Joseph L. Bustard, Assistant State Commissioner of Education, had stated officially a few months ago, "As long as the ABC continues its policy of exclusion of Negroes from participation in its tournaments, the State Division Against Discrimination in New Jersey will resist every effort on the part of the organization to hold tournaments in this state." (See July 1949 issue REPORT.)

In Illinois State's Attorney John S. Boyle charged the ABC with inciting racial discrimination because it limits its membership to white males. Boyle's suit in the Superior Court asks that the ABC's Illinois charter be revoked or that it be fined up to $25,000 and directed to amend its by-laws. It was reported that he acted upon receipt of a letter from the CIO, which asserted the labor group would instigate a suit if Illinois officials did not.

Boyle's suit asks that "the ABC be directed to answer by what right it violates the state constitution and the Civil Rights Section of the state criminal code."

BRIDGE LEAGUE BARS NEGROES

The 28,000 members of the American Contract Bridge League have voted against admission of Negro members, it was announced by Russell J. Baldwin, Chairman of the membership committee and business manager for the league. He also stated that the findings would go to the board of directors for official action at the League's annual meeting to be held in December in Philadelphia. They are reported already in test votes to have balloted heavily for the exclusion of Negroes.

The bridge players of New York, New Jersey and the New England states voted heavily for admission and Wisconsin, Minnesota and State of Washington by smaller margins. The vote on admission of Negroes to membership showed 41.5% in favor, to 58.5% against with the breakdown as follows:

	Yes	*No*
Northeast	34.0%	36.0%
South	18.4	81.6
Mid-west	36.7	63.3
Far West	41.8	58.2
Total	41.5%	58.5%

The President of the League, Dr. Louis Mark of Columbus, Ohio stated: "The American Contract Bridge League is not a political organization but is primarily social in character. Social customs are based on public opinion and we do not seek either to perpetuate or to destroy them. Our members are mostly business and professional men and their wives, probably above the national average in education and intelligence and not limited to any age or income group. There is no reason to believe they would vote differently than any similar cross section of American life. The result is an expression of American public opinion.

"Our directors may decide that Negro participation is acceptable in some states and not in others. That would appear to follow the present national pattern."

Victor R. Daly, President of the Negro Bridge Association stated, "Analysis of the vote will show that without the lopsided vote of certain sectional units the country as a whole was overwhelmingly in favor of the elimination of racial discrimination. In bringing this issue to a vote liberal forces within the organization have scored a significant victory, for they have brought that opposition out into the open for all the world to see.

"The majority that was mustered was surprisingly small and insignificant. I do not believe that the liberal element within the league will permit such a small majority to compel the league to stand with the few remaining forces of intolerance that still retard the march of American democracy.

CURRENT MATERIAL

Please Note Sources from Which Items in This Column Can Be Obtained.

WHO'S WHO IN CHICAGO HOUSING: Directory of Housing Agencies: A 5-page mimeographed directory prepared by the Metropolitan Housing and Planning Council, 69 West Washington Street, Chicago 2, Illinois. Available free from the above office.

* * *

THE LOCAL COMMUNITY JOB UNDER THE HOUSING ACT OF 1949: A Bulletin for Leaders of Local Community Groups: A 26-page bulletin "designed to aid leaders of local community groups in co-operating with the local housing programs made possible by the Housing Act of 1949. It presents background material, tells what the new Federal Act does, discusses local operations and local aspects of the programs, and indicates some of the ways that community groups may cooperate with officials in local communities in putting the provisions of the legislation into operation." Prepared by Group Services, Office of the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency. Available from the Housing and Home Finance Agency, Office of the Administrator, Washington 25, D.C.

* * *

FORBIDDEN NEIGHBORS: A 21-page booklet which analyzes the housing situation in New York City and gives a method of approach for dealing with the problem of segregation in housing. Published by the New York State Committee on Discrimination In Housing, 35 West 32nd Street, New York 1, New York. Available from the New York State Committee on Discrimination in Housing, and the American Jewish Committee, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, New York, at 20c per copy, with special rates for quantity orders.

* * *

STATES' RIGHTS AND HUMAN RIGHTS: A 31-page report of the Committee on Christian Relations to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, Montreat, North Carolina, May, 1949. Published by the Committee on Christian Relations, Presbyterian Church in the United States. Available from the Committee, Box 5094, Richmond 20, Virginia at 15c per copy; 100 copies or more, 10c each.

THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF AN IDEA: The Fifth Annual Report of the City of Detroit Mayor's Interracial Committee, 1948. The 12-page pamphlet is "a composite picture of five years of operation of the Mayor's Interracial Committee projected against a background of the significant events, trends and actions in our City, State and Nation." Published by and available from the City of Detroit Mayor's Interracial Committee, 720 Transportation Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

* * *

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF THE CONNECTICUT STATE INTER-RACIAL COMMISSION, 1948-1949: A 20-page report of the activities of the Commission to His Excellency Chester Bowles, Governor of Connecticut. Published by and available from the Commission, 500 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, Connecticut.

* * *

ACRR PUBLICATIONS

INVENTORY OF RESEARCH IN RACIAL AND CULTURAL RELATIONS. Bulletin No. 1, Vol. II, September 30, 1949. Published by the Committee on Education, Training & Research in Race Relations of the University of Chicago in cooperation with the American Council on Race Relations. Available from the American Council on Race Relations, 4901 South Ellis Avenue, Chicago 15, Illinois at $1.00 per copy. Annual subscription to the Inventory of Research in Racial and Cultural Relations $3.50.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN REGIONAL EDUCATION: Release No. 44 of the American Council on Race Relations, October 20, 1949. A 27-page report available from the Council, 4901 South Ellis Avenue, Chicago 15, Illinois.

For $5.00 per year, any individual or agency will receive all publications issued by the American Council on Race Relations during the course of the year. Included is REPORT, the ACRR monthly newsletter.

LEGAL MEMORANDUM IN OPPOSITION TO DISTRIBUTION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE PROTESTANT VERSION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT BY THE GIDEONS, INTERNATIONAL: An 8-page memorandum prepared for the Joint Advisory Committee by the Commission on Law and Social Action of the American Jewish Congress and reviewed and edited by a subcommittee comprising representatives of the constituent organizations of the Synagogue Council and the National Community Relations Advisory Council. Available from the Joint Advisory Committee on Religion and the Public School of the Synagogue Council of America and the National Community Relations Advisory Council, Room 4107, 295 Madison Avenue, New York 17, New York.

* * *

THE FAIRGROUNDS PARK INCIDENT: A 28-page report conducted by the St. Louis Council on Human Relations, by George Schermer, Director of the Mayor's Interracial Committee of Detroit, Michigan. It is a "study of the factors which resulted in the outbreak of violence at the Fairgrounds Park Swimming Pool in St. Louis, Missouri on June 21, 1949, an account of what happened, and recommendations for corrective action." Published by and available from the St. Louis Council on Human Relations, 1501 Locust Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

* * *

TOWARD BETTER COMMUNITY UNDERSTANDING: The 1949 Annual Report of the Board of Community Relations, City of Toledo, Ohio. 58 pages. Published by and available from the Board of Community Relations, 565 Erie Street, Toledo 2, Ohio.

* * *

PREMEDICAL EDUCATION FOR NEGROES: Interpretations and Recommendations Based Upon a Survey in Fifteen Selected Negro Colleges: A 52-page report by Charles W. Buggs which states the condition of premedical education in Negro colleges. This study was sponsored by the Office of Education of the Federal Security Agency. The report presents a foreword by Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator. Available from the Federal Security Agency, Office of Education, Washington 25, D. C.

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. George Mitchell

FROM: American Council on Race Relations

Enclosed is a marked copy of our newsletter, REPORT, which might be of particular interest to you.

1 - American Council on Race Relations

CONFERENCE URGES TOP PRIORITY FOR FEPC

AMERICAN COUNCIL Report ON RACE RELATIONS

NOVEMBER, 1949 VOL. 4, NO. 11

LITIGATION

SEGREGATION CASES BEFORE SUPREME COURT

Three cases now before the Supreme Court require that the highest tribunal of the land rule on the legality of segregation in education and transportation. Early in November, the Court announced its decision to rule on two segregation suits involving the University of Oklahoma and the University of Texas Law School. The former case involves a decision by a special three-judge federal court in Oklahoma City rejecting the plea that G. W. McLaurin be allowed to attend classes at the University of Oklahoma on a completely nonsegregated basis. Mr. McLaurin is challenging the rule that excludes him from the classroom where white students sit, and thus forces him to sit in an anteroom and take part in class work through an open door. In the latter case, Herman Marion Sweatt, who has unsuccessfully sought admission to the University of Texas Law School in Austin, is questioning the validity of the Texas Constitution and of Texas statutes which require segregation of races in public education.

In the third case, the United States Government, with Solicitor General Philip B. Perlman of the Department of Justice defending its position, is asking the Supreme Court to declare segregation of Negroes on the nation's railroads illegal. The suit is brought by Elmer W. Henderson, at present Director of the American Council on Human Rights, who was denied dining car service on the Southern Railway in May, 1942. Specifically, the Government asks that the high court reverse a decision of the U. S. District Court for Maryland, which sustained a ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission sanctioning dining car segregation on railroad lines operating below Washington. In its brief, the Government challenges the "separate but equal" doctrine upon which a number of similar cases before the Supreme Court have been decided. Solicitor General Perlman declares that "both the Constitution and the Interstate Commerce Act give all persons traveling on interstate carriers the right to equal treatment, without being subject to governmentally-enforced discriminations based on race or color." He goes on to state that "the decisive factor here is that the segregation regulations bear the approval of an agency of the Government," and are thus more than legally deplorable, since "segregation as enforced by the regulations imports the inferiority of the Negro race."

If the "separate but equal" doctrine is invalidated by the decisions of the Court in these significant cases, patterns of segregation in many areas may be weakened.

PUBLIC POLICY

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS

In an address presented before a meeting held recently in Washington of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, President Truman made the following statements: "If we look at ourselves in the true spirit of brotherhood, we must acknowledge that in the United States there are instances of discrimination and injustice because of difference in color, religion or national origin.

"But we are working diligently to overcome these violations of the fundamental faith which holds us together. It is encouraging to see that Americans all over the country are growing more and more aware of the importance of this problem.

"I have asked that our Federal Government take an active part in this effort to achieve greater justice. I have called for legislation to protect the rights of all its citizens and to assure their equal participation in national life, and to reduce discrimination based upon prejudice. In view of the fundamental faith of this country and the clear language of our Constitution, I do not see how we can do otherwise than adopt such legislation. . . ."

300 delegates representing 154 agencies and 14 universities in 25 states, the District of Columbia, and Canada met in Chicago for the Third National Conference on Intergroup Relations, November 3 - 5. Of the agencies represented 108 are engaged in intergroup relations, and include 10 federal agencies, 19 national agencies, 5 regional agencies, 13 state official agencies, 2 state private agencies, 16 local official agencies, and 43 local private agencies.

Among the recommendations presented to the Board of Directors of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials by the delegates present at the various round table sessions were the following: that the national fair employment practices bill be given top priority in the next session of Congress, that Federal Aid to education without any racial discrimination be supported, that agencies in the field develop action programs to help their respective communities achieve non-segregated public housing, and that there be developed a coordinated and integrated approach to the problem of minority group employment, utilizing the various facilities of all intergroup relations agencies—local, state, and national.

In a speech delivered at the closing session, Edwin R. Embree, Consultant to the Greenwood Foundation and former President of the Julius Rosenwald Fund declared: "Efforts in human relations are moving from the problems of special groups to concern for general democracy —the rights and opportunities of all the people and their free and effective participation in a common society. The task for the second half of the 20th Century is to work out the checks and balances that will protect the basic rights and provide the fullest opportunities for every individual everywhere, yet preserve the rights of various groups of men to develop their spiritual and material cultures in ways that will satisfy them and will ultimately enrich the world."

At the Conference, new officers and Board members were elected by NAIRO. Frank Baldau, Executive Director of the Cleveland Community Relations Board, was elected President. The new Vice Presidents are: Maurice Fagan, Executive Director of the Philadelphia Jewish Community Relations Council, and Edward Howden, Executive Director of the Council for Civic Unity of San Francisco, Helen L. Peterson, Mayor's Committee on Human Relations (Denver, Colorado). George Mitchell, Southern Regional Council, and Edward Howden were re-elected as members of the Board of Directors, and the following were elected for three-year terms: Joseph Coles, City of Detroit May-

or's Interracial Committee; Thomasina W. Norford, United States Employment Service; and Frank Loescher, Philadelphia Fair Employment Practices Commission.

The following continue to serve on the Board of Directors:
Mrs. Ruth Abernethy, St. Paul Council of Human Relations, Inc., St. Paul, Minnesota; Marshall Bragdon, Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee, Cincinnati, Ohio; Louis E. Hosch, American Council on Race Relations, Chicago, Illinois; Harold A. Lett, New Jersey Department of Education, Newark, New Jersey; Mike Masaoka, Japanese American Citizens League, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Irene B. Miller, Seattle Civic Unity Committee, Seattle, Washington; George Schermer, City of Detroit Mayor's Interracial Committee, Detroit, Michigan; Frank T. Simpson, State of Connecticut Inter-Racial Commission, Hartford, Connecticut; John B. Sullivan, State Commission Against Discrimination, New York City; George L-P Weaver, National CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination, Washington, D. C.; Thomas H. Wright, Commission on Human Relations, Chicago, Illinois.

The American Council on Race Relations will continue to serve as the Secretariat of NAIRO and Louis E. Hosch as the Executive Secretary.

RELIGION

HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL OF NORTH AMERICA

The Home Missions Council of North America is planning to sponsor a nationwide conference in January in Columbus, Ohio, to cover every phase of the domestic missionary work of the Protestant churches of the United States. This interdenominational planning conference of Protestant home mission leaders will plan a co-ordinated ten-year program to handle discrimination and prejudice issues based on religion and race.

Dr. Truman B. Douglass of New York, President of The Home Missions Council, predicts that much attention will center on the question of Christian-Jewish relations since "home missions need to develop a truly Christian answer to the questions raised by anti-Semitism in the church and the implications to its program of evangelism."

The leaders were also concerned with methods designed to evaluate their programs for American Indians who, according to Dr. Douglass, are treated by "an outdated system of paternalism and racial inequality."

Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr and Dr. Ralph B. Sockman are scheduled to address this special Home Missions Congress.

Public Policy (Cont'd from P. 1)

DISCRIMINATION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

In November, the United States District Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit ruled that racial discrimination exists in the high schools of Pulaski County, Virginia. The Court of Appeals recognized the fact that segregation is invalid where Negroes "are discriminated against and substantially equal educational facilities are denied to them by virtue of their race and color." Citing the fact that Negro children must travel out of Pulaski County to attend school, that they are not offered the same courses of study, auditoriums or gymnasiums, or opportunities for play and recreation as those offered white children, the Court stated: "Where, as here, a right guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment has been breached, we cannot concern ourselves with questions of either more expediency or the difficulties which school authorities may have in securing that constitutional right. Whenever the forbidden racial discrimination rears its head, a solemn duty to strike it down is imposed upon the Courts."

In another suit brought against the Waxahachie (Texas) school system by Negro parents who asked for a permanent injunction against "separate and unequal" schools, Federal Judge William H. Atwell has given the defendants thirty days in which to provide equal opportunities for Negro students to study courses now offered white students.

In South Carolina, NAACP attorneys have filed a petition before the School Board of Clarendon County, requesting the Board to "cease discriminating against colored children of public school age." After pointing out many ways in which the facilities now provided are inadequate, the petition asks for educational advantages and facilities equal in all respects to those which are provided for white persons.

MINNESOTA NATIONAL GUARD

An executive order permitting Negroes to enlist in the Minnesota National Guard has been signed by Governor Luther Youngdahl.

The order decreed: "There shall be equality of opportunity and treatment for all, including Negro citizens who shall serve in the military and naval forces of the state without segregation into separate units." Minnesota thus becomes the ninth state to abolish segregation in the National Guard. The others are New Jersey, Wisconsin, Connecticut, New York, California, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

TOLEDO

The Board of Community Relations of Toledo, Ohio has issued its annual report for the year 1949 entitled, "Toward Better Community Understanding," which is a report of "a community organizing itself to meet the problems of living together." This 58-page document gives a detailed accounting of what has been accomplished in breaking down racial and religious prejudices. The work done by the Board during the last 18 months gives those accomplishments — there are 27 in all — which are specific steps toward better opportunities in education, in employment, in health, and recreation, and in housing toward equality in legislation and law enforcement and in other related areas. Listed among the accomplishments are the following:

1. Five nurse training schools now accept Negro trainees.
2. Practical nurse training programs are open to all applicants.
3. Toledo, Ohio Bell Telephone Company now employs Negro operators.
4. Red Cab Company now hires Negro drivers.
5. Toledo hotels will make accommodations available to all persons.
6. Segregated dressmaking classes were eliminated in the commercial school program.
7. The University of Toledo declined to recognize a social-professional fraternity that excluded certain groups from membership.
8. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People participated fully in the Lucas County March of Dimes campaign.
9. The City Civil Service Commission modified application forms to eliminate questions of race and creed.
10. Negro veterans were accepted in the Federal housing project without incident.
11. City ordinances were passed prohibiting discrimination by operators of any municipal franchise.
12. Split bus service involving segregation of Negroes was eliminated.
13. The Board of Education is cooperating to eliminate discrimination from school programs.
14. An interracial program was initiated at East Toledo Neighborhood House.

Mayor Michael V. DiSalle commenting on the Report presented by the Executive Director, Felix Gentile, of the Board of Community Relations stated: "This shows what a comunity can do to reduce and

eventually to eliminate discrimination when it gets down to business. It represents fine progress toward making democracy work here but there is still work to be done." The Board of Community Relations was created by the City Council in 1946 and is composed of a citizen board of 25 members representing all facets of community life and an Executive Director and two office assistants.

OPEN LETTER TO CHICAGO'S MAYOR

Below is an open letter to the Honorable Mayor Martin H. Kennelly which appeared as a full page ad in the Chicago Sun Times on December 1, 1949.

Dear Mr Mayor:

We had five days of street rioting on South Peoria Street this month.

You, Mr. Mayor, have failed to take any forthright public position.

The situation is grave.

Peoria Street and Fernwood narrowly avoided growing into full-fledged race riots.

As long as anyone thinks violence is a useful tool in a racial or religious situation, every Chicagoan faces a real and personal danger.

Mr. Mayor, we implore you to take three straightforward actions:

1. State explicitly, firmly and publicly that the City will not countenance any interference with the right of any person regardless of his race, color or creed, to live or visit anywhere in Chicago, and that the police have been directed to disperse, arrest and take other vigorous police action against individuals or groups seeking to interfere with this right.
2. Create a Race Relations Detail in the police department of 200 men specially trained to recognize and deal with racial tensions situations. This Detail should be called in immediately to take over in tension situations, but its members may have other assignments from day to day. This measure is necessary to avoid the neighborhood ties of the local police district and to prevent repetition of recent police abuses.
3. Direct the police department to investigate the activities of those local 'improvement' associations which whip up racist prejudices so that they may be successfully prosecuted for incitement to riot."

Sincerely yours,
Rabbi Morton M. Berman, Pres.
American Jewish Congress
127 N. Dearborn St., Chicago 2, Ill.

(*Editor's Note*: A statement to preserve law and order was issued by Mayor Kennelly on Dec. 1, 1949.)

HOUSING

NEW POLICY OF FHA

The Truman Administration announced that financing by the Federal Housing Administration would be refused for any new houses or apartments where occupancy or use was restricted on the basis of race, creed or color.

Solicitor General Perlman, speaking at a meeting of the New York State Committee on Discrimination in Housing, stated: "President Truman has been working on this matter for some time, and is most happy over the result of his efforts." He said he spoke also for the Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, Home Finance Administrator Raymond M. Foley, and Commissioner Franklin D. Richards of the Federal Housing Administration.

It was explained that the regulations had been devised to bring FHA mortgage operations entirely into line with Supreme Court rulings in racial covenant cases. (See May, 1948 issue REPORT). FHA officials stated that the new regulations would not affect any present FHA financing, but would concern any to be used after a date yet to be specified.

Under the new policy, no property will be eligible for FHA mortgage insurance if, after the date to be specified, and before the mortgage is recorded, there has been put into effect a "covenant racially restricting the use of occupancy of the property."

FHA officers also stated that the change would affect individual financing of a single unit home if covered by a racial covenant; and, also, a builder erecting houses outside of covenanted territory, if it were known that he proposed to sell or rent on a restricted racial basis.

EDUCATION

CONFERENCE ON DISCRIMINATION IN COLLEGE ADMISSIONS

Over 100 delegates representing colleges and universities, public school systems, and government departments of education from twenty-four states and the District of Columbia met in Chicago on November 3 and 4 at a Conference on Discrimination in College Admissions sponsored by the American Council on Education and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

Pointing out that the conference was the first national attempt by college and university officials themselves to "examine and eliminate in time the most anti-democratic aspect of higher education", Dr. A. C. Ivy, Vice-President of the University of Illinois, declared, in the keynote speech, that the leaders of the conference were agreed that colleges do "discriminate on grounds other than ability and character" and that such "discrimination was dangerous and unjustifiable."

Declaring that "the quota system cannot be justified on any grounds compatible with democratic principles," the educators, declared themselves in favor of the following three-point program.

"1. Development of a program by the colleges themselves that would eliminate such discrimination.
2. Enactment of legislative action, such as fair educational practices laws, wherever necessary.
3. Government financial aid to improve the quantity and quality of higher educational facilities so as to eliminate economic barriers facing many who seek college and professional school education."

Dr. George N. Rosenlof, Registrar of the University of Nebraska, reporting for the Committee on Admissions Procedures in Undergraduate Institutions, called for a long range educational program "to eliminate the use of discriminatory criteria" in the selection of students. The conference adopted the recommendation that every school publish "a clear and concrete statement of the procedures it follows in admitting students."

A report of the Committee on Professional Schools, presented by Dr. Carlyle Jacobsen, Dean of the Division of Health Sciences of the University of Iowa, urged further research into the barriers of a "social, economic, or educational character" which discouraged college graduates from seeking professional training. The conference adopted a resolution presented by Dr. Jacobsen, branding the quota system as "undesirable and undemocratic." and declaring "separate but equal schools for Negro and white as both uneconomic and undemocratic." The resolution urged that "beginning now these unjustifiable practices be discontinued and that students be selected for admission to all graduate and professional schools throughout the USA in terms of the common good and evaluation of the applicant as an individual."

Dr. Jacobsen's report also urged elimination of discriminatory questions from application blanks for professional schools, clear statement of admissions criteria, and expressed disapproval against over-emphasis of any single criterion for admissions such as assumed future placement possibilities.

Dr. Karl W. Bigelow of Teachers College, Columbia University, deplored the fact that "certain variables combine in certain regions of the country to affect particular groups of young Americans to special disadvantage." More group study and action were called for to "accelerate the progress being made in various re-

gions leading to equality of educational opportunity."

A system of grants-in-aid for tuition and subsistence to students who have both need and ability was recommended. It was suggested that the federal government should take the main responsibility for financing grants-in-aid. The report, presented by Dr. Seymour Harris, Professor of Economics at Harvard University, declared that the grants-in-aid allotted to a student should equal the difference between the full cost of higher education and the private resources available to meet those costs.

Presenting data gathered by the American Council on Education and other researchers on the nature and prevalence of discrimination in college admission, Dr. Floyd W. Reeves, Professor of Administration at the University of Chicago, declared that all students concerned with the problems agree in their findings of a definite pattern of discrimination even though they varied in their investigatory methods.

He cited the chief factors restricting equal opportunity for higher education:

"For many youths, restricted curriculums and inadequate educational facilities are serious barriers to education," likewise, large numbers of youth face economic and geographic barriers so serious that they cannot be overcome under present conditions.

"The desire for higher education is greater among Jewish youth than among youth of any other religious category. Many institutions, although by no means all, employ techniques in the admission of students that lend themselves to discriminatory practices, and furthermore, that appear to serve no purpose other than that of discriminating against youth of certain minority groups."

MASS COMMUNICATION

NEW YORK

Edward W. Edwards, Chairman of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination announced that a motion picture "An Equal Chance" recently produced for the Commission by the March of Time was now being shown throughout the state. The film depicts the commission's methods in enforcing the law against discrimination.

He indicated that the film might eventually be seen in more than 1000 theaters in the state.

He stated that distribution of 16-mm prints to schools, churches and civic organizations is planned after the completion of 35-mm run.

RECREATION

BOEING BOWLING ASSOCIATION DEFIES ABC

The Boeing Bowling Association in Seattle, Washington, voted 582 to 26 to admit Japanese American employees into full membership in the league in defiance of the American Bowling Congress' rule against "non-white males," it was disclosed by J. J. Bunsey, league President.

The five Japanese Americans were members of the Nisei Clippers' team in the Boeing Company league. A ruling from the ABC headquarters barring them from league play created much discussion which led to the recent balloting.

ACRR PUBLICATIONS

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CURRENT MATERIAL

Please Note Sources from Which Items in This Column Can Be Obtained.

RACE RELATIONS IN A DEMOCRACY: By Ina Corinne Brown. An excellent statement of the history and ramifications of Negro-white relations in the United States. By pointing out the different treatment accorded Negroes at various times and in various countries, Dr. Brown emphasises the role of culture, history, and social and economic structure in "defining" the nature of race relations. This 194-page book is understanding in its treatment both of the North and South, and of the general problem of race relations and what can be done. Number 5 in the Bureau for Intercultural Education series, "Problems of Race and Culture in American Education". Published by Harper & Bros., 1949, at $3.00 per copy.

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THE NEGRO'S MORALE: GROUP IDENTIFICATION AND PROTEST: By Arnold M. Rose. Professor Rose here presents a semi-popular description of the various factors which point up the lack or extent of the sense of group feeling, and its intensity. The book also deals with the relations of American Negroes with other minority groups in the United States and other parts of the world. Published by the University of Minnesota Press, 1949, at $2.50 per copy.

* * *

MISSOURI'S TWO STATE UNIVERSITIES: UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-LINCOLN UNIVERSITY: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF EDUCATIONAL OFFERINGS by Elsa Wade Williamson. Compares the two on the basis of such factors as national recognition, degrees granted, curriculum and equipment. A 12-page pamphlet published by and available from The Human Rights Committee, Missouri Association for Social Welfare, 129½ East High Street, Jefferson City, Missouri, at 15c per copy; 10c each in lots of 100 or more.

* * *

FINAL REPORT ON THE CAMPAIGN FOR A LOS ANGELES EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY ORDINANCE: An excellent summary of the campaign and the general situation in Los Angeles. Also contains results of studies in discrimination. Prepared by and available from The Council For Equality in Employment, 2511 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 5, California.

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DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT

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BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERIES

NO. 2

1949

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON RACE RELATIONS

4901 ELLIS AVENUE CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

Preface

The American Council on Race Relations has available a series of selected current bibliographies covering the several important areas of major interest in the field of intercultural relations. They are:

1. Minorities and Intergroup Relations
   An introduction to the series listing materials which present authentic scientific backgrounds for the study of intercultural relations.

2. Discrimination in Employment
   Employment problems of minorities, their integration into the economic structure, including materials on industry, unions, business, government and FEPC legislation.

3. Legislation Affecting Minority Groups
   Legislation at the federal, state and local levels, including court decisions.

4. Discrimination in Housing
   Segregation in housing and racial restrictive covenants.

5. Discrimination in Education
   Materials on segregated and unsegregated school systems and quota limitations in higher education.

6. Community Organization for Intergroup Relations
   Techniques for organizing the community and directories of agencies working in the field of intergroup relations.

These bibliographies are revised regularly and are available at 10¢ each (with quantity rates upon request) from

The American Council on Race Relations
4901 S. Ellis Avenue
Chicago, 15, Illinois

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January, 1949
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DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT: A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY
(Revised January, 1949)

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EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS AND PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

ECONOMIC DISCRIMINATION The Bureau of the Census reported unemployment at a postwar peak during February, when 4.7 million persons were unemployed, about 1 million persons with full-time jobs were working part time, and an additional 1 million persons with regular part-time jobs both preferred and could have accepted full-time work. This increasingly serious unemployment affected non-white workers more critically than white persons. While 7.4 per cent of the white males in the labor force were without work, 13.1 per cent of non-white males were jobless. 6.5 per cent of white females in the labor force were unemployed, as compared with 11.1 per cent of non-white females.

Other figures recently released by the Census Bureau reveal a startling disparity between the 1948 total money incomes of whites and non-whites. Although 30.4 per cent of white families and individuals had an income of less than $2,000 during the year, 62.5 per cent of non-white families and individuals were in this category. 18.8 per cent of whites, but only 4.4 per cent of non-whites, had a total money income exceeding $5,000.

Such differences in the ability to earn a livelihood and support a family arise largely from the widespread practice of ethnic discrimination, which is felt by minority group members in their efforts to secure training, gain entrance in their chosen occupations, and advance in accordance with their merits. During periods of increasing unemployment like the present, racial, religious, and national discrimination manifests itself in situations like that described by Dr. Ralph A. Reynolds, president of the San Francisco Council for Civic Unity: "Currently 90 per cent of all San Francisco job orders received in the State Department of Employment discriminate against Negroes, and 75 per cent of them discriminate against Orientals."

PUBLIC REGULATION A solution most commonly advocated is fair employment practices legislation, which, well-administered in an economy of "full" employment, should lead to the establishment of equitable patterns. Although Congress has failed thus far to enact fair employment practices legislation safeguarding the rights of minority workers throughout the nation, President Truman created in 1948 a federal Fair Employment Board empowered to prevent discrimination in the Civil Service. Since 1943, all contracting agencies of the federal government have been required to include in all contracts a provision requiring the contractor not to discriminate against any employee or applicant because of race, creed, color, or national origin.

Ten states—Connecticut, Indiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, Washington, and Wisconsin—have established state fair employment practice commissions. Although their powers and accomplishments differ widely, the very existence of these commissions is testimony to the broad public interest in a vital social problem. In addition, at least thirty-four states have enacted legislation prohibiting discrimination in special areas, such as civil service, defense and war contracts, labor unions, public works, and the teaching profession. Several states, including California, Indiana, Louisiana, and Pennsylvania, have taken steps to improve their public employment services by clarifying non-discriminatory placement policies, appointing fair employment specialists, or establishing citizens' committees to advise on problems of minority discrimination.

Municipalities, too, have taken official action against discrimination. Philadelphia and Minneapolis have functioning FEP commissions, and Chicago, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Phoenix,, and Richmond, California, have enacted ordinances prohibiting employment discrimination.

CITIZENS' ACTION Recently the American Council on Race Relations asked the 120 national private intergroup relations agencies in the United States to describe their activities in the area of employment and to list services which are available for utilization by state and local groups. Forty-three of these agencies replied that at present they neither carry on activities nor offer services to aid in the expansion of employment opportunities for minorities.

A few national agencies, however, provide services which are described in detail in an ACRR memorandum, "National Intergroup Agency Services in the Area of Employment." These include the development of legal and legislative activities to broaden employment opportunity for minorities; publication and distribution of popular pamphlet, film, and radio materials; handling of specific complaints of discrimination; development of research on employment problems; provision of counseling services for local community agencies; encouragement of non-discriminatory job training, vocational guidance, and placement facilities; and the development of workers' education program in the area of human relations.

A similar survey of local intergroup relations agency program in the area of employment revealed that, whether for lack of personnel, resources, or interest, the large majority of local agencies are failing to take definite, concrete steps to encourage fair employment practices in their own communities. (See ACRR memoradum, "The Work of Local Intergroup Agencies to Establish Fair Employment Practices.) Of the 174 agencies replying to our questionnaire, 127 report no program emphasis on employment problems. The 47 organizations which describe on-going activities are concentrated to a marked extent in highly urbanized areas (37 are in cities of more than 100,000 population) and are located in the main in three regions: the Pacific, East North Central, and Middle Atlantic.

It is to be hoped that the successes of the positively responding agencies, hard-won though they are, will point the way for development of rational inter-agency planning on all levels to achieve greater employment security for minorities.

CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION IN CONGRESS

FEPC After a fifteen-hour session on February 22 and 23, the House of Representatives finally approved an emasculated "voluntary" FEPC bill (HR 4453). The measure passed was a weak substitute for the original bill approved by the House Education and Labor Committee. It was introduced by Samuel K. McConnell, Jr., (R., Pa.), and amended several times during the session.

The measure authorizes the creation of a five-member Fair Employment Practice Commission empowered to "bring about the removal of discrimination in regard to hire and tenure, terms or conditions of employment, or union membership, because of race, creed, or color" by methods of conference, conciliation, and persuasion. Interference with members of the Commission in the performance of their duties is punishable by a fine of $500. However, any person who is a member of an organization cited by the Attorney General or by the FBI as a Communist or Communist-front organization is excluded from the protection of the Act. In addition, it is provided "that the absence of individuals of a particular race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry in the employ of any person shall not be evidence of discrimination against individuals of such race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry."

The McConnell amendment was adopted by a vote of 221-178. 117 Democrats and 104 Republicans voted for the unsatisfactory measure, whereas 128 Democrats, 49 Republicans, and 1 American Laborite opposed its adoption.

With the passage of the McConnell bill by the House, there is a probability that FEPC may reach the floor of the Senate within the next few weeks. Although the Administration's McGrath bill (S. 1728) will be under consideration at that time, it is likely that an attempt will be made to substitute a weak bill such as that already introduced by Senator Taft (R. Ohio).

Both the National Emergency Civil Rights Mobilization and the National Council for a Permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee are emphasizing the necessity for civil rights advocates to urge their Senators to support S. 1728 and to oppose crippling amendments. Since the motion to take up the bill will undoubtedly meet a filibuster, these organizations are also advising immediate action to secure cloture, for which 64 votes are necessary.

IN THE STATES

Special sessions of the legislature are meeting in Arizona, California, Connecticut, and Michigan. The legislatures of Kentucky, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Virginia are in regular session. Few civil rights measures of major significance have received consideration or made substantial progress.

Civil Rights The Boothe bill to create a Virginia Commission on Race Relations (HB 280) was defeated in committee by a vote of 10 to 6. This measure, which had considerable popular support, would have empowered the Commission to consider economic, educational, and other problems affecting race relations in Virginia.

Education In New York, the Flegenheimer bill (AI 556) which would deny tax exemption to any educational institution accepting bequests requiring racial, color, or religious discrimination, has been referred to the Committee on Taxation.

Employment The measure which would change the name of the Massachusetts FEPC to "State Commission Against Discrimination" and enlarge its competency to include administration of public accommodations laws (HB 1841) has not yet been scheduled for public hearing, but action is expected about the first of April. A Massachusetts resolution memorializing Congress to pass a federal fair employment practices act (HR 1152) is pending. In New York, the Fino-Drohan bill (SI 1101, AI 1395), which passed the Senate on February 28, forbids the granting of a license to an employment agency whose name expresses a limitation as to race, creed, color, or national origin.

Housing A bill to prohibit segregation in public housing projects and slum clearance areas (HB 1843) has been referred to the Committee on State Administration of the Massachusetts House, but has not been acted upon. Another Massachusetts measure to prevent color or race discrimination in housing accommodations (HB 850) met defeat in the House during January. In New Jersey, the Joint Council for Civil Rights has proposed amendments to eight state housing laws. Two of the measures (SB 178 and 185) amending housing laws to prohibit discrimination in public or quasi-public housing were expected to come up for a vote in the Senate during March. In New York, the State Committee on Discrimination in Housing is sponsoring the Austin-Wicks bill (SI 2068, AI 2810), which forbids discrimination and segregation in all publicly assisted housing. The bill, which has bi-partisan support, is still in committee.

Protection of the Person The South Carolina anti-mask bill (HB 1993) which passed the House by unanimous voice vote has not yet been acted upon by the Senate. Both branches of the Massachusetts legislature have adopted a resolution memorializing Congress to pass anti-lynching legislation (HR 1151).

Public Accommodations In Virginia, the Boothe bill to eliminate segregation on public carriers (HB 281) has been defeated in committee by a 9-7 vote.

Right of Franchise The Georgia measure to postpone to April 1952 the effective date of the discriminatory Voters' Re-registration Law (HB 820, SB 168) passed both houses of the legislature and was signed by Governor Talmadge.

TENSION IN DEROIT

Recent reports from Detroit indicate an increase in racial tensions stemming from conditions also found in many other cities throughout the country. In a statement released on March 12, George Schermer, Director of the Detroit Mayor's Interracial Committee, declared that for the first time since the major race riot in 1943 rising tensions, if unchecked, may result in a crisis period. Mr. Schermer pointed out a "mounting organized resistance" from neighborhood property improvement associations to the movement of Negroes into new areas, and scored a "strong tendency in our City government to act in relationship to group pressure rather than in terms of over-all good of the community or in terms of certain basic principles of justice."

In discussing the situation, which has come to public attention during Common Council hearings on the interracial Schoolcraft Gardens Housing Project. Schermer listed a number of factors which have contributed to the development of tension. (1) The Negro population of Detroit has more than doubled during the past decade. (2) During and since the war Negro buying power has been markedly increased, with the result that Negroes are able to buy housing out of the crowded segregated areas to which they were formerly restricted. (3) A considerable number of Negroes are seeking newer, better housing in outlying sections. where biased neighborhood property improvement associations are strong. (4) In resistance to the movement of Negroes. the associations are federating and acting in concerted fashion to preserve the present character of their neighborhoods. (5) The City administration is unduly influenced by these conservative pressure groups, and is failing to consider the general welfare of the community.

Field Notes

Arizona . . . On March 5 the Arizona Legislative League was established at a meeting attended by more than 500 delegates from labor unions, Townsend Clubs, minority group organizations, and others. Among the initiative measures endorsed by the delegates was a school desegregation measure presented by Phoenix NAACP, which would prohibit segregation and provide for the integration of Negro teachers into the total school system. The League also pledged full support of the Indians in their fight for full and equal rights under the law and called upon the state legislature to pass a state fair employment practices law.

California . . . The California State Employment Service, with which the Employment Committee of the Los Angeles County Conference on Community Relations has been negotiating for several months, has inaugurated a new policy to eliminate discriminatory job orders. The State Director of Employment has issued a directive affirming and clarifying a nondiscriminatory placement policy, full-time Fair Employment Specialists are to be appointed in the Los Angeles and San Francisco Area offices, and citizens advisory committees are being established to work with the specialists.

Connecticut . . . After a three-week public hearing, the first held by the Connecticut Inter-racial Commission, charges of entrapment, collusion and "improper" management were brought against the Commission on March 4. Filing the brief was John R. Thim, Speaker of the State House of Representatives and counsel for the dairy company whose policies were held to be in violation of the state fair employment practices law.

Georgia . . . Georgia officials of the NAACP have announced that at least nineteen school systems in Georgia have received petitions signed by Negro parents who charge discrimination in educational facilities. The presentation of these petitions is a prerequisite to legal action. It is expected that the educational situation in the state, where the recent General Assembly failed to provide adequate school funds, will be a major issue in this year's Democratic primary, in which Governor Talmadge is expected to seek reelection.

Illinois . . . In order to get the 1951 FEPC campaign underway early, the Continuations Committee of the Illinois State FEP Committee has scheduled a conference in Springfield for March 25. Governor Stevenson has been invited to address the body.

. . . Residents of the changing University of Chicago neighborhood formed the Hyde Park-Kenwood Community Conference in February. The 150 members adopted a six-point program to improve intergroup relations: (1) Maintenance of basic human rights for all; (2) Use of education to dispel fear; (3) Maintenance of community standards; (4) Adoption of a constructive youth program; (5) Encouragement of community integration; and (6) Cooperation with existing agencies in the field of human relations.

Michigan . . . In February, Governor G. Mennen Williams ordered the abolition of racial segregation in the Michigan National Guard. A similar policy has already been established in California, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

New York . . . As a result of charges filed by the American Jewish Congress, the New York State Commission Against Discrimination is investigating the practices of about a hundred New York City private employment agencies. The investigation so far has revealed substantial basis for the complaints filed. In addition, a number of employment agencies are refusing to display a poster setting forth the provisions of the state's anti-discrimination law. Edward W. Edwards, chairman of the commission has stated that the commission is attempting to resolve the difficulties on a voluntary basis but that legal proceedings may be instituted against agencies which refuse to comply with the law.

. . . The American Civil Liberties Union has announced that it will investigate charges that the civil liberties of some individual union members are being violated within their own unions. A preliminary study of undemocratic disciplinary procedures will be initiated soon. At the same time, ACLU announced that it is maintaining pressures to force abandonment of discriminatory racial practices, notably the use of separate hiring halls, in the AFL Seafarers International Union.

. . . On February 20, delegates from seventeen northeastern colleges and universities, meeting at Cornell University in a conference sponsored by Watermargin, an intergroup student house, announced plans for a national organization to promote interracial and interfaith activities. The proposed organization will be formally established at a convention later this spring. It will function as a clearing house for the exchange of ideas and the promotion of cooperative programs. In addition, the new organization will afford the advantages of national affiliation to independent groups and to fraternities which may become dissociated from their parent organizations because of conflicting views.

. . . Dr. Harry J. Carman, chairman of the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students, has announced the establishment of a Supplementary Scholarship Fund. The new Fund is intended to supplement inadequate scholarships won by Negro students at interracial colleges and universities. The Fund plans in its first year to supplement at least twenty scholarships.

Oregon . . . After two hearings on a civil rights ordinance proposed and supported by the Mayor's Committee on Intergroup Relations and the United Committee for Civil Rights, representing more than fifty civic groups, the Portland City Council enacted the ordinance by unanimous vote. The ordinance, which amends the city's policy code, prohibits discrimination in public and quasi-public places and guarantees full and equal accommodation in hospital and mortuary facilities. The action was taken on the same day that Portland was honored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews as the Brotherhood City for 1949.

Pennsylvania . . . Maurice B. Fagan, executive director of the Philadelphia Jewish Community Relations Council and vice president of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, has been elected to the chairmanship of the newly-formed Association of Jewish Community Relations Workers. Objectives of the Association include the establishment of high standards for those engaged professionally in the Jewish community relations field, provision of opportunities for the exchange of views and experiences, and encouragement of a full understanding of Jewish life and values.

Washington . . . The Seattle Civic Unity Committee is announcing plans for the Third Annual Northwest Institute on Race Relations, which will begin on April 20. Ethel Alpenfels, New York University anthropologist, will be guest speaker. One entire day of the meeting will be planned to enlist the interest of teen-agers.

Wisconsin . . . The Governor's Commission on Human Rights is conducting a leadership training workshop on human relations in Madison, March 24-25. Representatives of farm, labor, and civic groups and delegates from human rights councils will exchange experiences and discuss helpful procedures.

Please Note Sources from Which Items in This Column Can Be Obtained.

PIUS XII AND HUMAN RELATIONS: Principles of Pope Pius XII Applicable to Race Relations in the United States. This 20-page document, compiled by the Race Relations Conference, St. Mary's College, St. Marys, Kansas, is available from the New Orleans Province Institute of Social Order, 6363 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans 18, Louisiana.

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REPORT ON A SURVEY OF EIGHTY-FIVE GENERAL HOSPITALS IN NEW JERSEY: A 25-page study of the practices of hospitals as they relate to minority groups. This report is available from the Division Against Discrimination, New Jersey Department of Education, 1060 Broad St., Newark 2, N. J.

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HUMAN RIGHTS: Unfolding of the American Tradition. An 86-page compilation of documents and statements expressing American concepts of human freedom and tracing their origin and development. The selection was made at the request of the Division of United Nations Economic and Social Affairs. Published by and available from the Division of Historical Policy Research, Office of Public Affairs, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

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FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE LEGISLATION IN COLORADO: A 25-page booklet designed to provide basic information on the broad field of fair employment practices, with particular reference to employment practices in Colorado. Published by and available from the League of Women Voters of Colorado, Inc., 1545 Tremont Place, Denver 2, Colo., at 10c a copy.

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REPORT OF THE PHILADELPHIA FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE COMMISSION: This report of operations during the year 1949 is available from the Philadelphia Fair Employment Practice Commission, Room 395-A, City Hall, Philadelphia 7, Penna.

SOME ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE NEGRO THROUGH EDUCATION: By Jessie Parkhurst Guzman. A 32-page document published by and available from the Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, as Records and Research Pamphlet No. 1.

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CIVIL RIGHTS AND THE NEGRO: A List of References Relating to Present Day Discussions. This 19-page bibliography was compiled by and is available from the Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, as Records and Research Pamphlet No. 2.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW JERSEY DIVISION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION: This 15-page Fourth Annual Report, for the year 1949, is available from the Division Against Discrimination, New Jersey Department of Education, 1060 Broad St., Newark 2, N. J.

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COMBATTING DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT IN NEW YORK STATE: By Felix Rackow. The 52-page Research Bulletin No. 5 is published by and available from the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, at 15c a copy.

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DISCRIMINATION IN HOUSING: The January 26, 1950 issue of NCRAC Legislative Information Memorandum discusses methods of establishing safeguards against discrimination in housing and provides a "model" state bill and "model" municipal ordinance to prohibit discrimination in publicly assisted housing. Available without charge from the National Community Relations Advisory Council, 295 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE IN NEW YORK: By John B. Sullivan. The director of education for New York SCAD discusses five years of experience with fair employment practice legislation. Available in *America*, March 4, 1950, which may be obtained from the America Press, 70 East 45th St., New York 17, N. Y., at 15c a copy.

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TOWARD DEMOCRACY IN EMPLOYMENT THE CAMBRIDGE WAY: A Report of the Institute for Cambridge Employers on the Employment of Minority Groups. Published by and available from the City of Cambridge Civic Unity Committee, 489 Broadway, Cambridge 38, Mass.

* * *

IMPROVING HUMAN RELATIONS: Through Classroom, School, and Community Activities; by Howard H. Cummings. This 158-page anthology on human relations is designed for the use of teachers and educational leaders. It is published by and available from the National Council for the Social Studies. 1201 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C., at 50c a copy.

* * *

DOES STATE FEPC HAMPER YOU? An article describing the reactions of employers to state FEPC laws. Available in *Business Week*, Feb. 25, 1950. May be obtained at 25c a copy from 330 West 42nd St., New York 18, N. Y.

* * *

CIVIL RIGHTS IN CONNECTICUT — WHAT THEY MEAN TO US: Newsletter No. 9 of the Connecticut Inter-racial Commission discusses the development of legal recognition of minority rights. Available from the Connecticut Inter-racial Commission, 500 Capitol Ave., Hartford, Conn.

* * *

BOOKS ABOUT NEGRO LIFE FOR CHILDREN: By Augusta Baker. This is a 16-page pamphlet listing some 200 selected books for children from pre-school to teen age. It may be obtained at 10c a copy from the New York Public Library, Fifth Ave. and 42nd St., New York 18, N. Y.

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Report
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MARCH, 1949 VOL. 4, NO. 3

EDUCATION

INDIANA

On March 8, Governor Schricker of Indiana signed a measure establishing "a public policy in public education and abolishing and prohibiting separate schools organized on the basis of race, color or creed, and prohibiting racial or creed segregation, separation or discrimination in public schools, colleges and universities in the state of Indiana and prohibiting discrimination in the transportaton of public school pupils and students." The new law also provides that no school, college or university supported in whole or in part by public funds shall discriminate in any way in hiring, upgrading, tenure or placements of any teacher on the basis of race, creed or color.

To comply with this law which was sponsored by the Indiana Council for Civil and Human Rights and the Indiana State Conference of Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, kindergarten and grade schools must complete their program of integration by September 1950; junior high schools, by September, 1951; and high schools, by September, 1954.

HOUSING

CONNECTICUT

In January at a meeting of the Court of Common Council of Hartford, Connecticut the following resolution was passed by unanimous roll call vote:

"RESOLVED, that whereas, it is a fundamental principle of our democracy that all men are created equal, and

WHEREAS, discrimination against any person because of his race, national origin, political or religious opinions or affiliations is a negation of this principle, and

WHEREAS, the City of Hartford, in the case of any public or private housing development within our City, in which it has a financial interest, as described below, has likewise a moral obligation to prevent such discrimination or segregation,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That no applicant for quarters in any such housing development, constructed with the aid of city funds, whether through tax waiver or abatement, land grant or land development, or through any other assistance from the City of Hartford, shall be subject to discrimination or segregation because of his race, national origin, political or religious opinions or affiliations, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Governor Chester Bowles with a recommendation that a similar resolution relating to such housing developments in the State of Connecticut be adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut."

Representative Alsop has introduced House Bill No. 414 "An Act Concerning the Amendment of the Housing Authority Act" (Chapter 33 of 1939 Supplement to the General Statutes). Section 1 of HB 414 which has been referred to the Committee on Judiciary states "For all purposes of this chapter, no person shall because of race, color, religious creed, national origin or ancestry, be subjected to any discrimination. Discrimination shall include segregation and separation."

This bill is identical with Senate Bill No. 296 introduced by Senator Monchum.

ADMINISTRATION

INDIAN AFFAIRS

President Truman nominated Dr. John R. Nichols, President of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The position has been vacant almost a year since Commissioner William A. Brophy resigned. Dr. Nichols has been granted a year's leave of absence from the Las Cruces, New Mexico college.

In three states, New Mexico, Washington and Oregon, campaigns to establish fair employment practices acts have been brought to a successful conclusion.

The New Mexico Act, which became law on March 17, establishes a five-member New Mexico Fair Employment Practice Commission. This Act is broader than other similar legislation in including employers of four or more, rather than the more usual classification of employers of six or more. Also new is the provision permitting complaints to be filed by associates or other persons on behalf of the aggrieved employee, as well as by the employee or his attorney. In addition, the Industrial Commission and the Attorney General may file complaints. The provision authorizing judicial enforcement permits the court to consider the matter solely upon the transcript of the Commission or to order a trial de novo.

The New Mexico Committee on Human Relations was largely responsible for passage of the bill.

The Washington Act, like that of New Mexico, is based on the New York Act; it became law on March 19. This Act also establishes a five-member Commission. It is, however, less broad than most of the existing acts in that it applies only to otherwise included employers of eight or more. Of special interest is the section which removes the state from judicial review when one of its political or civil subdivisions is the respondent. In such instance, enforcement of the Commission's orders is vested in the governor. A vigorous campaign was waged on behalf of this bill by the Washington State Committee Against Discrimination.

The Oregon measure, signed by the governor on March 25, differs from the foregoing acts in several details. Instead of an autonomous agency, it provides for administration of the Act by the Bureau of Labor. This Act classifies employers in the familiar six or more category. An advisory committee is provided for which includes among its functions the formulation of plans to end discrimination. Judicial review is provided for by a trial de novo on application of the aggrieved party and enforcement may be by mandamus, injunction, or a suit in equity to compel specific performance. The Oregon Committee for a Fair Employment Practices Act was instrumental in the passage of this measure.

The New Jersey Civil Rights Act (the Freeman Bill) includes Fair Employment Practices in that State. The sections on employment are almost without change those of Chapter 169 of the Laws of 1945.

PUBLIC POLICY

NATIONAL GUARD

Governor Chester Bowles recently signed a measure to eliminate discrimination and segregation in Connecticut military organizatons on account of race, creed or color. The bill was approved in the House of Representatives without a dissenting vote.

Section 1 of the Connecticut law states as follows: "No person, otherwise qualified, seeking admission to the organized militia, the national guard or the naval militia of this state shall be refused admission because of race, color, religious creed, national origin or ancestry. Nor shall any units in the organized militia, the national guard, or the naval militia be established or maintained which shall segregate or separate personnel because of race, color, religious creed, national origin or ancestry. Any rule, regulation or prior statute or section thereof inconsistent with this enactment, is hereby declared null and void."

Major General Frederick G. Reincke, the adjutant general, issued a statement stating that he is ordering all organization commanders to enlist men between the ages of 18 and 45, regardless of race, creed and color. "All commanders are enjoined to cooperate to the fullest extent in carrying out the spirit of this directive with respect to assignments and promotions," he said.

Governor Bowles had insisted on the measure as a major plank in his legislative program. Commenting on the law, he stated, "It should be a warning to them that decent Americans do not subscribe to the principle that it is right to deny the Negro his rightful place in our society." . . . "I am sure that every democratically-minded citizen in Connecticut must feel a real thrill of satisfaction." He praised the General Assembly for passing the bill and stated, "I believe that our action here will serve as an example which states all over the Union will follow."

Thus Connecticut becomes the second state to have legislation against segregation in the National Guard. New Jersey accomplished the same action with a constitutional amendment two years ago.

Article 1, section five of the New Jersey law states: "No person shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil or military right, nor be discriminated against in the exercise of any civil or military right, nor be segregated in the militia or in the public schools, because of religious principles, race, color, ancestry or national origin."

The New York State Senate on March 14, 1949 adopted unanimously the Panken Bill which would eliminate segregation in the New York National Guard dependent on adoption of a similar program in the United States Army, Navy and Air Force. The Senate has before it now the amended Assembly version of the bill which would eliminate segregation from the New York National Guard without any qualifications.

MISSOURI

Findings and pronouncements of wide significance were read into the House Journal of the State of Missouri in the report of the Missouri Equal Rights Committee on March 2. The Committee had been appointed by the Sixty-Fourth General Assembly to determine "what action should be taken to implement the new provision . . . of our Constitution to make our practice of democracy consistent with its pronouncement of equality."

The report states, "It is our conclusion that some minority groups are denied rights by statute, regulation and custom which are granted under the State and Federal Constitution." The report adds further that "we unanimously find that there is a sociological lag between the culture of the community, or its mores, on the subject of discrimination, and its laws."

The Committee presented evidence of violations of equal rights in the areas of elementary and high school education, vocational training, job placement, the National Guard, higher education, recreational facilities, medical facilities, unions, and public accommodations in the State capitol, itself.

The report oulined the baleful influences of such discrimination on the minority groups and on the community and the state.

The Committee of five: Howard L. Cline, Chairman; Wallace M. Pearson; Floyd L. Snyder, Sr.; Bruno Sendlien and Josiah Thomas recommended unanimously that "as the first step in the security of equal rights for all citizens, as guaranteed by the Constitution, that the State must repeal all statutes, regulations, and precedents which require or induce discrimination between citizens in the enjoyment of constitutional rghts."

It further recommended positive measures to correct the inequalities found, including the establishment of a permanent commission to further the work begun by the Committee. The work of the commission would be of permanent nature and would concern itself with:

"(a) Continuing the hearings at various points in the State,

"(b) Measuring the development of the mores, and recommending further legislation consistent with the community program to take up the cultural lag."

In conclusion the Committee stated, "It cannot be reasonably anticipated that the foregoing recommended adjustments will produce an ideal situation over night.

"Generations of mal-adjustment cannot be off-set by fiat. Early readjustments will produce initial excesses and abuses which will be discouraging. But the basic step must be taken some time in the interests of community welfare. With the rapid developments and progress taking place in every quarter of the land, the question as to why we, too, should not move vigorously forward presents itself forcibly and squarely at this time."

HONORS

ACRR BOARD MEMBERS

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, acting United Nations mediator in the Middle East and a member of the Board of Directors of the American Council on Race Relations has been awarded the 34th Spingarn Medal, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced.

Dr. Bunche has been cited "for his priceless contribution to the settlement of armed conflict in the Middle East and his enduring patience, industry, courage, and selflessness in attaining that goal," as well as for his work as director of the trusteeship of the United Nations.

The medal which is awarded by vote of a committee of nine was established in 1914 by the late J. E. Spingarn, an official of the NAACP, and is given annually to the American Negro deemed to have made "the highest achievement during the preceding year or years in any honorable field of human endeavor." The formal presentation of the award will be made on July 17 at the NAACP 40th annual conference in Los Angeles, California.

Channing H. Tobias, Director of the Phelps-Stokes fund and a member of the American Council on Race Relations Board was the recipient of the award last year.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, another member of the Board of Directors of the American Council on Race Relations recently received an Honorary Degree of Doctor of Humanities from Rollins College in Winter Park, Florida. This is one of the few times that a southern white college has so honored a Negro.

Walter White, also a member of the American Council on Race Relations Board, and Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was one of six men decorated with the Haitian National Order of Honor and Merit by Ambassa-

dor Joseph D. Charles of the Republic of Haiti. Ambassador Charles announced to Mr. White that his government was bestowing this honor on him "in witness of its high appreciation of your personal merits, of the magnificent work which you have accomplished for the rights of man, and the eminent services which you have been rendering over a long period of years to the Haitian Republic."

LEGISLATION

EQUALITY IN NATURALIZATION AND IMMIGRATION

On March 1, the House approved by voice vote HR 199 (Judd, R. Minn.), which would remove the last racial barriers to immigration and naturalization. The measure sets up quotas for Asiatic peoples who have previously been excluded from this country and permits naturalization of those already residing in America. The quotas established for this group of more than 250 million people would be deducted from the total quotas for all countries of the world.

The vote came after the House had rejected, 19-118, an amendment to eliminate the provision which would establish a colonial quota of one hundred for the West Indies and other colonies for which no separate quota has been previously established. By a roll call vote of 39-366, it rejected a motion to recommit for the same purpose by Vito Marcantonio (ALP N.Y.).

The E.N.I. bill, which has the support of the Japanese American Citizens League, the Committee for Equality in Naturalization and other organizations, is now in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

"COMPROMISE" ON FILIBUSTER

In spite of the opposition of many nation-wide organizations, which believe that the filibuster constitutes a threat to their entire civil rights program, a coalition of Southern Democrats and Republicans succeeded on March 17 in effecting a "compromise" on an anti-filibuster resolution (S. Res. 15) offered February 28 by Majority Leader Lucas (D. Ill.). The "compromise," sponsored by Minority Leader Wherry (R. Neb.), requires approval of two-thirds of the entire Senate to invoke cloture and prevents application of cloture to any motion or resolution to amend Senate rules. The rule previously in effect limited debate by two-thirds of those voting on "pending measures."

During the course of the filibuster, which lasted for eighteen days, the Senate repudiated a ruling by Vice-President Barkley that cloture could be applied to motions, and rejected amendments which would have invoked cloture by two-thirds of those voting on all matters except rules changes, invoked cloture by a majority of those voting, guaranteed that cloture would be applied to motions to amend the Journal, or invoked cloture by a constitutional majority of the Senate.

The "compromise" plan, which was accepted by Republicans and Southern Democrats on March 14, was rejected by Administration forces. The next day a petition calling for the "compromise" was circulated by Knowland (R. Calif.), Russell, (D. Ga.), and Tydings (D. Md.). It was signed by 52 Senators: 22 Republicans, 18 Southern Democrats, and 12 Democrats from boarder states and the North and West. When the "compromise" came to the floor, in the form of an amendment to S. Res. 15, the vote was 63-23.

This final action, climaxing weeks of debate, was taken without regard to the statements of many organizations which have supported cloture by majority vote to apply to both measures and motions. These organizations include the new Joint Committee on Civil Rights, composed of representatives of twenty-one national agencies; Civil Liberties Clearing House, representing sixty-six national agencies; Civil Rights Congress; National Catholic Welfare Conference; American Jewish Committee; Americans for Democratic Action; National Council of Jewish Women; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice; Congress of Industrial Organizations; American Federation of Labor; National Medical Association; and Negro Newspaper Publishers Association.

MASS COMMUNICATION

CLEVELAND

Cleveland's three daily newspapers agreed to drop designations of race, religion, color, nationality or ancestry in their help wanted ad columns. Only ads excluded from this regulation are those for domestic help in private homes or private personal services.

The joint resolutions of the papers, the Cleveland *Press*, *News*, and *Plain Dealer* read:

"Member publishers agree that they will not accept male or female help or situation wanted advertising which contains references to race, religion, creed, color and ancestry. This includes employment bureau advertising, but does not include help or situation wanted advertising for domestic help in private homes or advertising for private personal services."

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Presented herewith is a statement of views adopted by the American Jewish Committee at its annual meeting in January. "We of the American Jewish Committee are associated under the mandate of our Charter, adopted in 1906, to prevent the infraction of the civil and religious rights of Jews in any part of the world and to secure equality of economic, social and educational opportunity.

"We join with all other Americans, of whatever creed or color, who devote themselves to the continued fight against those who through bigotry and prejudice endeavor to imperil the rights of any group in this land and thus divide our country and undermine the foundations of American liberty.

"We join with men of good will everywhere in the effort to obtain for all mankind the essential human rights, as set out in America's basic documents of freedom. We hail the historic Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights and the Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

"We call upon our own nation and the nations of the world to protect and enforce these rights by every appropriate means, domestic and international. We urge upon our own and all other countries the adoption of liberal, just and non-discriminatory immigration laws. . . .

"We hold the establishment of the State of Israel to be an event of historic significance. We applaud its recognition by our own and other governments. We look forward to Israel's assumption of its full place among the family of nations as a government guaranteeing complete equality to all its inhabitants, without regard to race, creed or national origin, and as an advocate of liberty and peace in the Near East and throughout the world. Citizens of the United States are Americans and citizens of Israel are Israelis; this we affirm with all its implications; and just as our own government speaks only for its citizens, so Israel speaks only for its citizens. Within the framework of American interests, we shall aid in the upbuilding of Israel as a vital spiritual and cultural center and in the development of its capacity to provide a free and dignified life for those who desire to make it their home.

"In these critical times, when totalitarian forces and ideas again threaten the liberties of the world, we re-dedicate ourselves to the struggle for the maintenance and advancement of individual dignity and freedom."

CURRENT MATERIAL

Please note sources from which items in this column can be obtained.

THE NEGRO IN THE UNITED STATES: Book by E. Franklin Frazier. A social and cultural analysis of the American Negro. Published by The MacMillan Company, 60 Fifth Ave., New York 11, $6.00 a copy (probable).

* * *

THE PEOPLE REPORT PROGRESS IN CIVIL RIGHTS: February, 1949 issue of *The Woman's Press*. This issue is in the nature of a report of the progress in civil rights in many American communities, through the efforts of individuals, local and national organizations. Published by and available from The Woman's Press, National Board of Young Women's Christian Association, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York at 35c a copy.

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CIVIL LIBERTIES OF TEACHERS AND STUDENTS: 12 page pamphlet on academic freedom. Published by and available from the American Civil Liberties Union, 170 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, New York at 10c a copy.

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THE CHRISTIAN CITIZEN AND CIVIL RIGHTS: A Guide to Study and Action: By Dorothy I. Height and J. Oscar Lee. Published by the National Board, Young Women's Christian Association and Departments of Race Relations and Christian Social Relations, of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, December, 1948. Available from The Woman's Press, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, New York.

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TOOLS FOR TOMORROW: 14-page illustrated pamphlet on the services offered by the Division of Youth Services of the American Jewish Committee. Offers material on the various media of communications. Published by and available from the Division of Youth Services of the American Jewish Committee, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, New York.

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THE LAW AND YOU: By Max Radin. A Mentor series book. Dr. Radin explains the law in terms of everyday life and how important a part it plays in the lives of everyone of us. Published by the New American Library of World Literature, Inc., 245 Fifth Avenue, New York 16, New York at 35c a copy.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF WISCONSIN: Fair Employment: An 11 page pamphlet which gives information on the Wisconsin Fair Employment Act and the Negro employment situation in Milwaukee. Copies available from the Wisconsin Industrial Commission, 623 N. Second St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

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THE EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF MINORITY GROUPS IN COLORADO: A 34 page pamphlet published by the Colorado Committee on Civil Rights Legislation. Available from the Denver Unity Council, 205 Empire Building, Denver, Colorado @ 25c per copy.

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PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD MINORITIES IN DENVER: A 21 page pamphlet prepared by the National Opinion Research Center of Denver and the Anti-Defamation League of Denver. Available from the Denver Unity Council, 205 Empire Building @ 25c per copy.

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MODERN EDUCATION AND HUMAN RELATIONS: By William H. Kilpatrick. Stresses the kind of education needed to teach better human relations. Fifth in the Freedom Pamphlet series. Published by and available from the Program Division of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 212 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, New York. Single copies 25c. 50-99 copies, 23c per copy; 100-199 copies, 22c per copy; 200 and over, 20c per copy.

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SPECIAL REPORT ON EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN ILLINOIS: 114 page pamphlet published by the Illinois Interracial Commission based on an examination of the employment and industrial conditions in Illinois during 1948. Limited copies available free from the Illinois Interracial Commission, 19 So. LaSalle St., Room 1213, Chicago, Illinois. (Note correction of this item listed in current material of last issue).

ACRR PUBLICATIONS

For $5.00 per year, any individual or agency will receive all publications issued by the American Council on Race Relations during the course of the year. Included is REPORT, the ACRR monthly newsletter.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR RACIAL MINORITIES IN THE SEATTLE AREA: 30 page pamphlet by the Institute of Labor Economics, University of Washington. Published by the University of Washington Press, Seattle, Washington, 1948. Available from the University of Washington.

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RECORDINGS

RELIGION AND FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES: A recording which runs 13 minutes, 50 seconds. Participants are Dr. Henry P. Van Dusen, President of Union Theological Seminary; Dr. Robert W. Searle, Executive Secretary of the Human Relations Commission of the Protestant Council of New York; Father Charles Keenan, Managing Editor of *America;* and Dr. David DeSola Pool, Rabbi of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue in New York. Recordings are available at $2.00 each from the National Citizens Council on Civil Rights, Willkie Memorial Building, 20 West Fortieth St., New York, New York.

* * *

IS FAIR EMPLOYMENT LEGISLATION GOOD FOR BUSINESS? An educational recording describing state and federal FEP measures and how they work in practice. Participants are Robert P. Patterson, former Secretary of War; William L. Batt, President of the SKF Industries; Oren Root, attorney; and Leo M. Cherne, Executive Secretary of the Research Institute of America. Recording runs 13 minutes, 17 seconds, and is available at $2.00 from the National Citizens' Council on Civil Rights, Willkie Memorial Building, 20 West Fortieth St., New York, New York.

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FILMS

WE ARE ALL BROTHERS: Revised picture story filmstrip adapted from *The Races of Mankind*, Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 85 by Ruth Benedict and Gene Weltfish. Complete packet contains: (1) Picture story filmstrip. 35 mm., 54 frames, runs about 20 minutes; (2) Script, comment to match frames, discussion ideas; (3) *The Races of Mankind* pamphlet, 32 pages, illustrated. Cost $3.00 including mailing. Available from the Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 22 East 38th St., New York 16, New York.

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AMERICAN COUNCIL ON RACE RELATIONS Report

JUNE, 1950 VOL. 5, NO. 6

ENFORCEMENT: FAIR EDUCATION PRACTICES LAWS

Recognizing the inadequacy of civil rights laws which prohibit educational discrimination without providing administrative machinery for enforcement, the citizens of three states have secured enactment of fair educational practices legislation: New York (April 1948), New Jersey (April 1949), and Massachusetts (August 1949). This type of legislation, which was recommended by the President's Committee on Civil Rights, is modeled on the more widely-known fair employment practices laws. In New York, the act is administered by the Education Practices Administration, a division of the state Education Department; in New Jersey, by the Division Against Discrimination, the agency within the Department of Education which is empowered to administer the fair employment and other public accommodations legislation as well; and in Massachusetts, by the Office of Director for Fair Education Practices, which is within the Department of Education and subject to the direction of the Commissioner of Education.

The laws prohibit exclusion, limitation, or discrimination in admissions on account of race, religion, creed, color, or national origin, and in Massachusetts, discriminatory questions on application forms are specifically designated as an unfair practice. Although the New York law applies only to public institutions of post-secondary grade, each of the other acts includes all non-private schools from primary through university levels. Religious and denominational schools are exempted from the provision of each of the acts insofar as the ban against selection on the basis of religion is concerned.

Machinery for administration of the fair education practices acts follows closely the pattern which has been established in the area of employment. After the filing of complaints by aggrieved persons, the agencies are empowered to conduct thorough investigations. In each state, use of the methods of persuasion, conciliation, and mediation is emphasized. If these methods are unsuccessful, public hearings are to be held and cease and desist orders may be issued by the appropriate agency. Provisions are made in each state for judicial review and enforcement of orders. In New Jersey alone, specific penal sanctions exist; violations are punishable by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by both.

During the relatively short period that these laws have been in effect, a limited number of complaints have been received. One complaint, involving a business school, has been received in New York; a "few" in New Jersey; and none in Massachusetts. A real service might be performed by private civil rights organizations in encouraging and aiding aggrieved persons in the presentation of complaints. One agency, the American Jewish Congress, has recently urged careful investigation of the admissions practices of the nine medical schools in New York State on the basis of its own findings of discrimination against Jewish applicants. Such action, guiding the attention of the official fair education practices agencies to areas in which present procedures are highly questionable, is much needed.

Public agency activities have thus far been mainly confined to the dissemination of information about the laws to the educational institutions concerned and the collection of facts about the present practices of the institutions. In Massachusetts, where the law has been in effect since November, 1949, the Director has spoken before forty or more organizations and has held conferences with representatives of 124 of the 1,000 institutions affected by the act. Plans have been made for a public hearing about administrative rules and regulations to be adopted.

The New Jersey Division Against Discrimination has assumed responsibility for interpreting to school boards the Constitutional provision against segregation in public schools, an activity which is closely related to its more formally authorized fair education practices functions. As a result of its work, the Division reports that 35 communities are on record for the complete elimination of segregation, four have taken partial steps, and four others which originally opposed "de-segregation" are now initiating plans for integration of students and teaching staffs.

In New York, the Administrator of the fair education practices act has participated in two annual meetings of the Association of Colleges and Universities of the State of New York; a meeting of admissions officers; and a joint conference of the Board of Regents, representatives of colleges and universities, and representatives of interested civic organizations. Information about the law has been distributed to all educational institutions, and many field visits made. Two studies are now under way, one a survey of admissions practices of undergraduate colleges, the other a study of the experience of premedical seniors in New York state colleges in their efforts to secure admission to New York state medical schools during

(*Continued on Page* 3)

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

On June 5, the Supreme Court handed down unanimous decisions in the *Henderson*, *Sweatt*, and *McLaurin* cases, involving segregation in transportation and in higher education. Although the plaintiffs had urged that the Court invalidate the "separate but equal" doctrine which was established in 1896 in *Plessy* v. *Ferguson* and has since served as the main legal prop of the South's bi-racial social system, the Court failed to reconsider this doctrine. Instead it based its decisions in favor of the plaintiffs on the grounds that the facilities actually involved in the three cases were not, in fact, equal and that as a result the Constitution had been violated. (For a full description of the cases and their significance, write to the American Jewish Congress, Commission on Law and Social Action, 1834 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y.)

LOCAL HOUSING ACTIVITIES

On June 15, representatives of local community groups interested in the establishment of safeguards against discrimination and segregation in housing met in New York in a Conference on Democratic Housing. Since their efforts may lead to the development of a continuing national program in this area, a brief report on recent local housing activities is in order.

During the past six months, ordinances have been enacted in Cleveland, New York, Philadelphia, and San Francisco, four of the largest cities in the country. Somewhat earlier the Boston and Hartford City Councils passed anti-discrimination resolutions, and on March 29, 1950, the St. Paul Housing and Redevelopment Authority adopted a resolution prohibiting segregation in two housing projects to be constructed.

Cleveland The Cleveland amendment, which provides that there shall be "no discrimination or segregation in the selection of tenants, the fixing of rentals, or in the construction, maintenance and operation of any such project", was prepared by the Cleveland Community Relations Board. Opponents of public housing, including the executive secretary of the Apartment House Owners Association, led bitter argument against the legislation. Nevertheless, the City Council enacted the housing ordinance and its anti-segregation amendment by a unanimous vote in December, 1949.

New York On December 16, 1949, the City Council and Board of Estimate enacted an ordinance barring discrimination in any publicly-aided housing. The campaign for this ordinance was led by the New York State Committee on Discrimination in Housing, which in March, 1950, succeeded in securing passage of a state law prohibiting discrimination and segregation in housing accommodations acquired, constructed, repaired, or maintained, in whole or in part, with public assistance. Thus a repetition of the Stuyvesant Town pattern of discriminatory occupancy in an urban redevelopment project is precluded.

Philadelphia The Committee on Democracy in Housing urged the inclusion of a non-discrimination clause in the Co-operation Agreement set forth in the housing ordinance introduced on January 5, 1950. After a month's heated argument, during which the anti-segregation clause was a major point of controversy between the reluctant City Council and the Philadelphia Housing Authority, the Council approved an ordinance retaining the clause intact on May 19, 1950. The clause, which is identical with the Cleveland amendment except for the addition of a proviso against discrimination in "conditions of occupancy", affects 10,000 low-rent homes to be erected.

San Francisco For ten years, the San Francisco Housing authority followed a "neighborhood pattern" occupancy policy which resulted in segregation throughout public housing projects. During the fall of 1949, the San Francisco Council for Civic Unity prepared non-segregation amendments to the cooperation agreement authorizing construction of 3,000 new units. Over the outspoken opposition of the Housing Authority, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors on November 21, 1949, adopted a housing resolution amended (a) to require non-segregation in the new program and (b) to urge gradual application of the same policy to all existing and war-deferred dwellings under the Authority's administration. The Housing Authority refused for a period of three months to sign the contract as amended, but after heated civic controversy finally agreed. Nevertheless, there is evidence at the present time that the Housing Authority may not take steps toward "gradual application" of the non-discrimination policy — which is rigid only with regard to the 3,000 new units — in 6,000 temporary war dwellings, 1,741 low-rent units, and 1,100 war-deferred homes under its management. The San Francisco Council for Civic Unity is continuing its effort to extend non-discriminatory patterns in these projects.

Boston The Boston City Council approved on June 28, 1948, a resolution requesting the Boston Housing Authority to include an anti-discrimination provision in all its contracts with the State Housing Board. As in Hartford, this municipal resolution has since been strengthened by adoption of a state law extending the jurisdiction of the Fair Employment Practice Commission to public accommodations, including public housing. This new law, which was signed on May 23, 1950, was enacted by both Houses with little opposition except for that of the Boston Housing Authority. It is not yet possible to determine what specific effects these measures will have.

Hartford On January 24, 1949, the Hartford Court of Common Council adopted a resolution forbidding discrimination in public or publicly-assisted housing which was later re-enforced by enactment of a Connecticut statute bringing public housing under the jurisdiction of the state Interracial Commission. Although previously the Hartford Housing Authority had followed a policy of racial segregation, four projects are at present in process of integrating white and Negro tenants and three projects currently under construction will follow a policy of complete integration from the beginning.

Other Cities Activities to assure equality of treatment in the field of housing are currently under way in several other cities, including Detroit, Phoenix, Los Angeles, Buffalo, Bridgeport, Pittsburgh, Chicago, and Milwaukee. In Detroit, the Mayor's Interracial Committee, the unions, and other public interest groups are engaging in an extended effort to expedite the city administration's housing program — under which at least 20,000 units may be erected — by encouraging integrated housing. Up to now, the City of Detroit has maintained strict racial segregation in all projects including those bordering on racially mixed areas. The Phoenix Council for Civic Unity is planning for negotiations with the Housing Authority in an attempt to guarantee a fair housing policy in all new units to be erected under the Housing Act.

In Buffalo, where for twelve years segregation has been the practice in public housing — except for 511 units of non-discriminatory state-financed veterans housing — a local committee has been organized to bring about conformity with the New York State housing law and to assure the development of fair practices in the 830 units currently under construction and 5,000 publicly-aided units planned for the immediate future. The Bridgeport Housing Committee, temporarily stymied in efforts to pass an ordinance prohibiting segregation and discrimination by the city's lack of adequate police powers, is investigating other ways of establishing safeguards.

In Milwaukee, where the Housing Authority is committed to a non-discrimination and non-segregation policy, the Mayor's Commission on Human Rights is chiefly concerned with the inadequate supply of middle income housing. Negroes are seriously affected by this lack. However, it is expected that the redevelopment program now planned will alleviate the shortage somewhat.

The public housing and urban redevelopment program in Chicago, where construction of 40,000 units during a six-year period has been approved, is not yet under way. Despite the pressure of civil rights and housing organizations, the City Council has failed thus far to approve adequate sites for the new housing. The defeat of the Carey ordinance, which would have prohibited discrimination and segregation in publicly-aided housing, has contributed to the develop-

(*Continued on Page* 4)

Field Notes

Atlantic City . . . At the fifth constitutional convention of the United Steelworkers of America, CIO, President Philip Murray announced that the CIO has instructed its legal staff to bring suit to force the American Automobile Association to rescind prohibitions against Negro membership.

. . . The National Community Relations Advisory Council, the coordinating and consultative body of six major national Jewish organizations and 28 regional, state, and local community councils, met in its eighth annual convention during the last week of May. The Council concentrated on measures for safeguarding civil liberties, pointing out that the security of American Jews is linked directly with the preservation of the fundamental rights of individuals.

Austin, Texas . . . On May 4, Governor Shivers announced the creation of a "Council for the Study of Human Relations" empowered to determine "ways and means of improving the relationship between the English-speaking and Spanish-speaking peoples of Texas." The Council is to serve in an advisory capacity to the Executive Department and the Good Neighbor Commission. In his official memorandum, the Governor urged that all heads of departments of the state give equal consideration to applications for employment of persons of Spanish-Mexican descent, that members of boards of education take cognizance of the fact that school segregation of Spanish-speaking children is in violation of the state constitution, and that owners of public establishments be "conscientiously careful" not to discriminate against persons of Spanish-Mexican descent.

Baltimore . . . The Maryland Court of Appeals ruled in April that the University of Maryland must admit a Negro applicant, Esther McCready, to its School of Nursing. In so doing, the Court maintained that the State could not insist that its offer of an out-of-state nursing education — to be arranged under the terms of the Regional Education Compact — was an adequate substitute for an education available within the state of Maryland. The Board of Control for Southern Regional Education itself had intervened in the case, stating that "it is not the purpose of the Board that the regional compact and the contracts for educational services thereunder shall serve any State as a legal defense for avoiding responsibilities established or defined under the existing State and Federal laws and court decisions." The decision not only undermines the discriminatory admissions policies of the University of Maryland's graduate and professional schools, but also helps to clarify the role which the Southern Regional Education program will play in the development of racial policy in southern institutions of higher education.

Boston . . . The forty-first annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will meet in Boston, June 20-25. Among the speakers will be Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., Robert C. Weaver, and Frank Horne.

Los Angeles . . . At the recent Los Angeles County Conference on Employment facts were presented showing that the percentage of unemployment among minorities is far greater than among the general populace. Conference delegates recommended that all city councils within the county proceed immediately to enact fair employment practices legislation, that the County Board of Supervisors institute a non-discriminatory employment policy to apply to all agencies of county government, that employers and trade unions be encouraged to include anti-discrimination clauses in all contracts, and that present training and apprenticeship programs be expanded and supplemented.

Manhattan, Kansas . . . At the annual meeting of the Kansas Clearing House on Civil Rights, held June 2-3, representatives of local and state groups decided that the passage of FEPC legislation shall be the main objective of KCHCR during 1950-51. Plans were made for conducting local community public opinion polls, and for expanding the work of the Clearing House to include emphasis on freedom of speech and press.

New York . . . On June 6, officials of the "Town and Village Tenants Committee to End Discrimination in Stuyvesant Town" announced that they will take to the courts the cases of 30 of the Committee's active members whose leases are not being renewed by the Stuyvesant Town Corporation. This announcement was made one day after the Supreme Court refused to review the cases of three Negro war veterans who charge that the discriminatory occupancy policies of the Corporation "corrupt a legitimate device for sound community planning into an instrument for enforcing racial segregation" and violate the equal protection guarantee of the Federal Constitution.

New York . . . On May 19, the American Jewish Congress filed a complaint against the American Medical Association with the New York State Commission Against Discrimination, charging that situations-wanted ads published in the AMA's monthly Journal often carry designations of race, creed and color. New York SCAD and the AMA came to an agreement on June 5 whereby the Association will discontinue all such discriminatory advertising matter from its publication.

. . . Taking similar action, the New York branch of NAACP has filed a complaint with SCAD alleging discriminatory hiring practices in four television networks, WOR, WCBS, WABC, and WNBC. The NAACP charges that WABC employs no Negroes, and that each of the other stations employs very few in comparison with its total workforce. Investigation is also to be made of the practices of the unions holding contracts with the stations cited.

Salt Lake City . . . Representatives of 15 western states convened in May to establish the Governors' Interstate Council on Indian Affairs. The agreed objective of the Council is assimilation of the 400,000 Indians in the country. Members of the Council propose to get Indians off the reservations in an effort to further self-support and to deal cooperatively with the federal government in securing educational and economic opportunities for Indians.

Seattle . . . After conferences with the Seattle Civic Unity Committee, Brigadier General Lilburn H. Stevens issued on May 15 an order stating that there shall be "complete equality of treatment and opportunity regardless of race or color" in the Washington National Guard. Negotiations for a similar purpose are now taking place in Arizona, where the Arizona Council for Civic Unity is requesting that Governor Garvey issue an Executive Order opening the Guard to all citizens without segreation or discrimination.

Washington, D. C. . . . The District's six swimming pools, long the center of controversy, opened in June on an integrated basis. The pools are now being operated by the Department of the Interior. The opposite policy is being followed in St. Louis, where recreational facilities were also the scene of rioting last summer. In that city all but two pools are opening on a segregated basis.

FAIR EDUCATION PRACTICES LAWS

(*Continued from Page* 1)

1950. The agency reports that only two of the 197 administrative units of the institutions of higher learning in the state continue to ask direct questions about religion on application blanks, and one about nationality. None ask direct questions about race, color, or parents' nationality. However, 70 units still ask for photograph or place of birth.

Local Housing Activities

(*Continued from Page 2*)

ment of the stalemate over site-selection.

Since all public funds in aid are accompanied by anti-discrimination provisos, no special ordinance in the area of housing is being sought by civil rights organizations in Pittsburgh, where 6,000 new units are scheduled for construction by the municipal authority. However, the Civic Unity Council has developed a housing committee to study population shifts which have led to the growth of Negro ghettoes and to suggest remedial action to the municipal corporation, Pittsburgh Housing Authority, local offices of the Housing and Home Loan Agency, and real estate interests.

The Los Angeles County Committee on Human Relations reports that an Urban League-sponsored ordinance forbidding discrimination in community redevelopment has been referred by the City Council to the Community Redevelopment Agency's Commission. All of the local intergroup relations agencies are exerting influence to secure immediate consideration of the ordinance. In this city, where 120,000 VA-approved homes have been constructed, another 32,000 are now being built, and the City Housing Authority is engaged in a program for 10,000 new units, civil rights agencies are finding County Housing Authority developments the major problem. These are almost completely segregated, although the city-operated projects are entirely integrated, the FHA is adhering to its policy of refusing federal loan guarantees for property placed under recorded restrictive covenants, and the Veterans Administration looks with approval upon the inclusion of anti-discrimination clauses in agreements between builders and developers and the individual buyers.

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The Problem of Violence

Observations on Race Conflict in Los Angeles

The American Council on Race Relations

THE PROBLEM OF VIOLENCE

Observations on race conflict in Los Angeles

BY

LLOYD H. FISHER

Based on material collected by Joseph Weckler
for The American Council on Race Relations.

LAURENCE I. HEWES, Jr.
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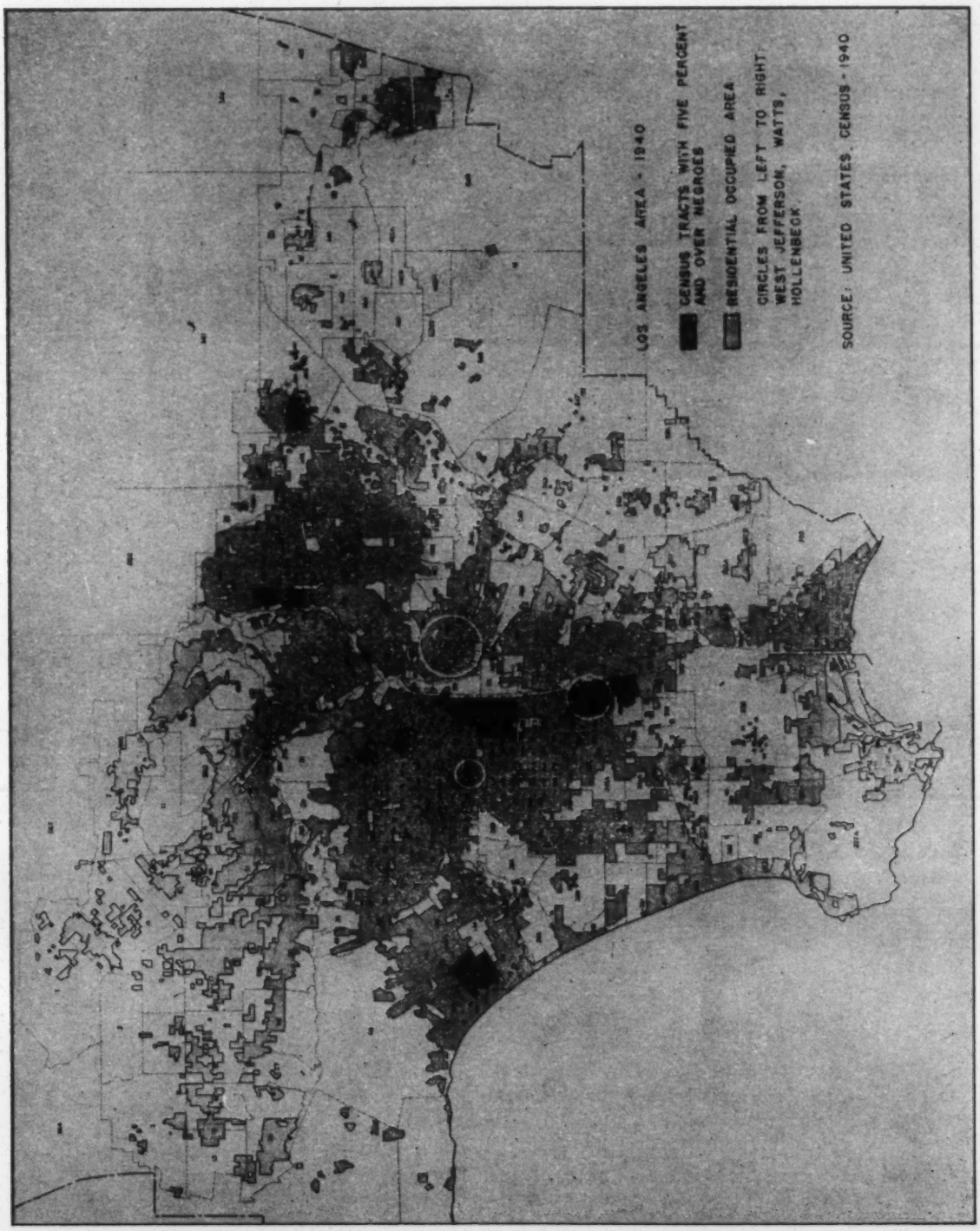
INTRODUCTION

In 1945, the American Council of Race Relations and The Haynes Foundation, concerned over the many signs of race tension in the City of Los Angeles asked Dr. Joseph Weckler, now of the University of Southern California, to conduct an inquiry. There was general apprehension on the part of many who had seen the evidences of friction increasing and apparently cumulating, who had lived through the "zoot-suit" riots and who feared that post-war Los Angeles with its restricted employment opportunities for Negroes and Mexicans, its wretchedly inadequate housing facilities and its greatly increased population would become a battle ground on which Americans battled each other. It was not reassuring to discover that Gerald L. K. Smith held the same view.

In launching this inquiry, its sponsors had neither the facilities nor the necessity for an exhaustive study of the anatomy of race conflict. The fundamental causes are not different in Los Angeles then elsewhere, nor are the contributing causes. For the Negro and Mexican, inequality in income, employment opportunity, educational opportunity and housing, for the white, ignorance, prejudice, insecurity and a thousand and one personal frustrations. Add to these an irresponsible press, the policies of real estate agencies and mortgage companies, and a prejudiced police force and you have a recipe which, whenever it is compounded, does not vary in essentials but only in degree.

The Council and the Foundation did not seek research and analysis so much as guidance, a way of thinking about the problem which offered some hope of genuinely useful application. Three neighborhoods within Los Angeles were chosen for observation—Hollenbeck, Watts, and West Jefferson, all areas of racial tension, yet differing significantly from one another in the form of their conflicts. These three neighborhoods obviously do not comprise a universe nor even a scale. Nothing more is claimed for the neighborhoods selected than that important problems reside there. The report that follows is a discussion of those problems together with several hypotheses for the guidance of those of us who seek an approach to their solution.

LAURENCE I. HEWES, JR.



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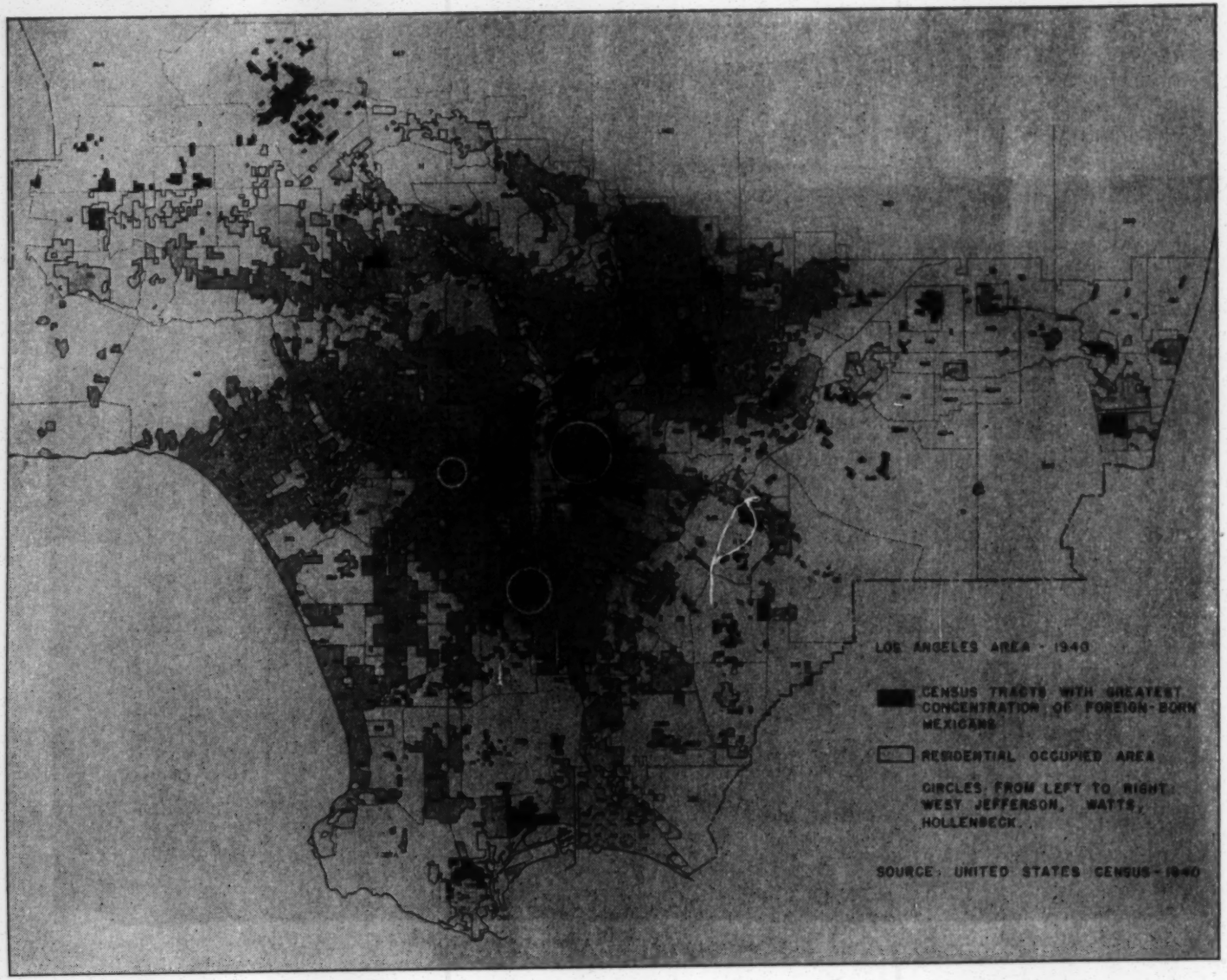

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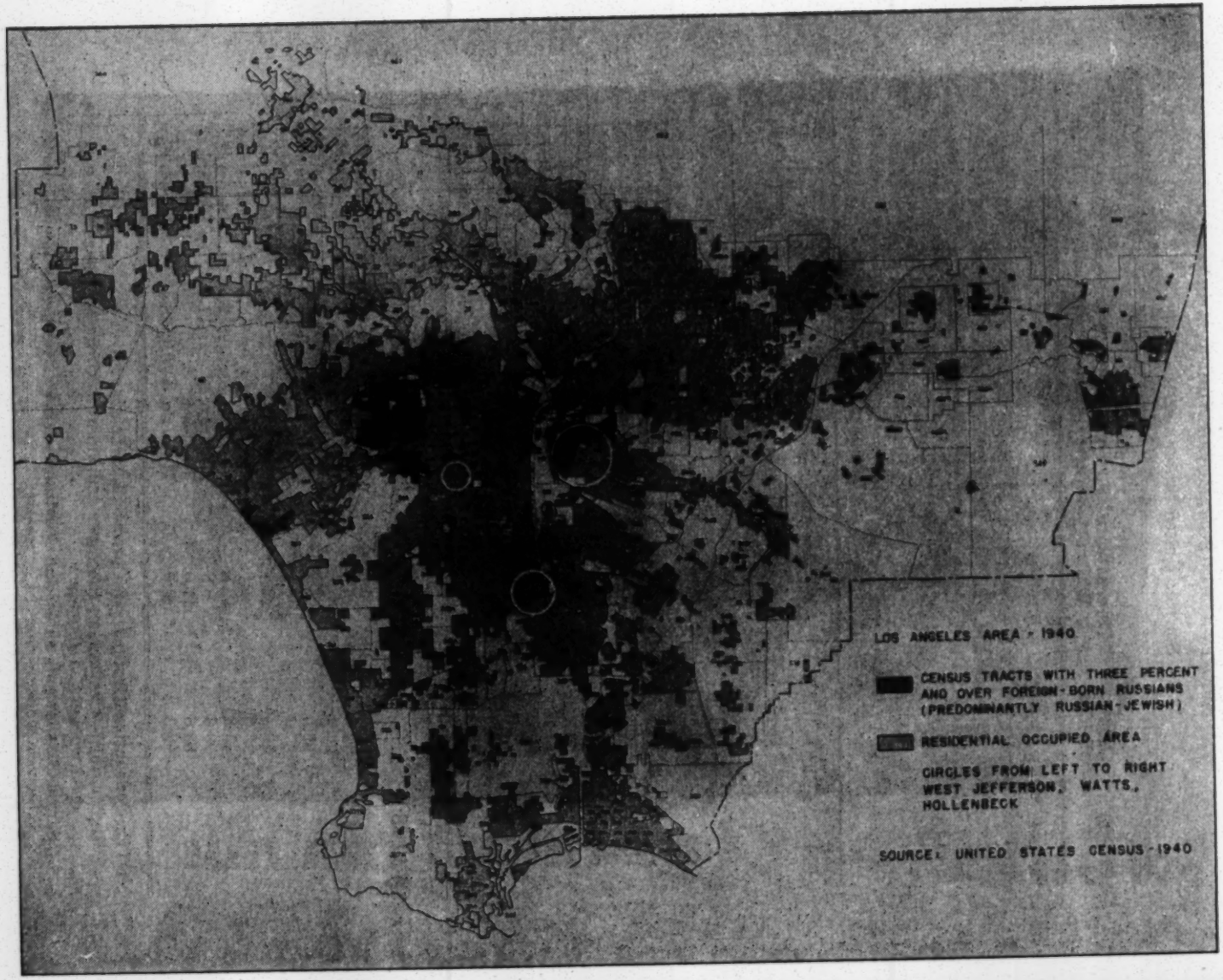
LOS ANGELES AREA - 1940
CENSUS TRACTS WITH THREE PERCENT AND OVER FOREIGN-BORN RUSSIANS (PREDOMINANTLY RUSSIAN-JEWISH)
RESIDENTIAL OCCUPIED AREA
CIRCLES FROM LEFT TO RIGHT WEST JEFFERSON, WATTS, HOLLENBECK
SOURCE: UNITED STATES CENSUS - 1940

SOCIAL FACTORS FOR SELECTED CENSUS TRACTS
WEST JEFFERSON, HOLLENBECK, WATTS

Source: United States Census—1940

Census Tract	Per Cent Native White	Per Cent Foreign-born White	Predominant Foreign born White Group	Per Cent Negro	Predominant Occupation Group
WEST JEFFERSON					
211	85.8	13.6	British	.1	Service
212	87.4	12.1	British	.3	Service
204	31.6	10.8	British	33.0	Service
213	83.6	14.4	British	.7	Service
214	9.3	3.4	British	58.4	Service
215	49.6	7.5	British	28.4	Service
205	55.6	14.4	Mexican	23.7	Service & Industrial
HOLLENBECK					
128	52.0	38.8	Russian	.2	Service & Industrial
123	79.4	18.6	Italian & Mexican	1.7	Professional
129	45.7	28.3	Russian	4.0	Service & Industrial
135	82.4	17.0	Mexican	.1	Industrial
126	55.3	44.5	Russian	.1	Industrial
127	52.1	44.0	Russian	2.4	Industrial
131	66.8	27.7	Mexican	.3	Industrial
134	83.7	15.7	Mexican	.1	Industrial
133	77.4	18.6	Mexican	.1	Industrial
130	62.6	22.0	Mexican	.8	Industrial
124	66.0	33.6	Russian	.3	Industrial
125	67.2	30.2	Mexican	.2	Industrial
132	73.9	22.0	Mexican	0	Industrial
122	65.2	29.1	Mexican	.2	Industrial
121	65.7	30.1	Mexican	.2	Industrial
WATTS					
526	93.4	6.6	British	0	Industrial
522	93.5	6.5	British	0	Industrial
284	89.8	7.7	British	1.6	Industrial
516	90.0	9.4	British	0	Industrial
517	67.8	7.5	Mexican	23.6	Industrial
286	33.4	12.1	Mexican	52.5	Industrial
283	93.3	6.5	British	.1	Industrial
285	73.3	12.8	Mexican	12.8	Industrial
527	78.0	9.8	Mexican	11.0	Industrial
518	88.6	11.0	Mexican	0	Industrial
287	52.3	18.5	Mexican	28.4	Industrial

NOTE: Occupation Group U. S. Census Classifications

"Industrial"—Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers. Operatives and kindred workers. Laborers.

"Service"—Clerical, sales and kindred workers. Domestic service workers. Service workers, except domestic.

"Professional"—Professional workers, semi-professional, proprietors, managers and officials.

I

THE NEIGHBORHOODS

Hollenbeck lies across the river not far east of the main business section of Los Angeles, from which it is separated by an industrial area paralleling the Los Angeles River. Hollenbeck is part of the old city and is one of its longest settled sections. The neighborhood is one of small, frame houses, some neat and well maintained, more old and dilapidated, with occasional ancient mansions now turned to institutional use.

Within Hollenbeck is a section known as Boyle Heights which prior to 1900 was one of the fashionable residential areas of the early city, but was soon abandoned by wealthy families for locations west of the river. Since 1900 Hollenbeck has become the veritable East Side of Los Angeles, housing large groups of the foreign born as they arrived in Los Angeles.

Although many national groups inhabit the area, the Mexican and the Russian-born Jew are predominant among the foreign born. Of the fifteen census tracts which comprise Hollenbeck, in ten the predominant foreign born group is Mexican, in five Russian. In none of the census tracts were the foreign born less than 15 per cent of the population, and the proportion rises to virtually 45 per cent in the areas of heavy concentration of the Russian born.

During the war years, there has been a substantial movement of Negroes into the area. The Negro population, however, is still heavily concentrated in the public housing projects and is not widely distributed through the area.

The area known as Watts is located in the low, flat plain which characterizes much of southeastern Los Angeles. Watts, from its very beginning, has been an enclave sheltering low-income groups, bisected by railroad property and dominated by industrial development across the tracks. The character of Watts as a segregated community is evident in the fact that even today it is a jog of the city of Los Angeles, surrounded by county territory on three sides that serves to isolate it from municipalities of the industrial fringe.

Although Watts, as Hollenbeck, is a working class community, it derives its ethnic character from the Negro rather than the foreign-born white. In contrast with Hollenbeck, scarcely 10 per cent of the population was foreign born. Since 1940 the porportion has become even smaller.

Prior to the war, the population of Watts was evenly divided among Anglo-American, Mexican, and Negro. During the past five years, there has been a very heavy migration of Negroes into Watts and concurrently some exodus of Mexican and Anglo-American population. These shifts have left Watts a heavily concentrated Negro area. Estimates by residents place the present Negro population at about 80 per cent of the whole. Much of the newly arrived Negro population has been housed in public housing projects, all interracial by design, but occupied almost exclusively by Negroes. Although not entirely Negro, Watts is nevertheless a segregated community straining at its boundaries and meeting resistance in all directions from surrounding white communities.

Three or four miles southwest of the Civic Center is the area known as West Jefferson. Once housing many of the old wealthy families of Los Angeles, West Jefferson is becoming increasingly an area of middle and upper class Negro residents. The Negro population is still largely confined to four of the seven census tracts comprising the area, but there is little doubt that the future of the area lies with the Negro rather than the white.

Directly adjoining West Jefferson is the famous Sugar Hill or West Adams Heights area. Here live the famous Negro personalities of the entertainment world —the motion picture and radio stars, the band leaders as well as many of the leading business and professional families of Los Angeles. In the main, however, the area known as West Jefferson is solidly middle class. This characterization holds not only for its Negro residents but for its Anglo-white, Mexican, Korean and Japanese population as well. In none of the seven census tracts of West Jefferson are industrial wage earners the predominant occupational group.

Conflict, tension and interracial combat are well marked characteristics of the life of all three communities—Hollenbeck, Watts, and West Jefferson—but the pattern of the conflict varies markedly. The manifestations vary from acts of direct physical aggression to the most sophisticated form of legal struggle. If it is race which determines the adversaries, it is class which determines the weapons.

II

WEST JEFFERSON

West Jefferson is an example of non-violent conflict in an area of mixed Negro and white middle class occupancy, but it is such an example only by virtue of the point in time from which we view it. At this moment whites and Negroes are interspersed throughout the area—as far as could be learned there is not a single block in which all the residents are colored—but not so many years back the area had no colored residents, and in the foreseeable future it may well have no white residents, barring a basic change in real estate law such as the outlawing of racially restrictive covenants.

In West Jefferson the conflict between Negro and white is over segregation. It is a special, modern, legal form of the long-time Negro struggle for mobility and freedom from caste restrictions. The Negroes of West Jefferson are struggling for the right to live where they please—the whites to develop residential enclaves from which Negroes are barred.

The covenant, which is the principal weapon in the conflict, is an attempt to do by private contract what may not be done by ordinance or law. That segregation can not be imposed by ordinance was settled by the courts many years ago. Ordinances directed against the Chinese in San Francisco and later against Negroes in several southern cities all failed to meet the test of constitutionality, although it is clear that the constitutional rights which the courts were interested in protecting were those of white property owners to sell or rent as they might choose. Following the same reasoning, attempts to offset segregation by invoking the police power of the State have also failed. When segregation is effected by the banding together of individual property owners, however, the courts have so far given it their blessing, subject to certain limitations which have only become clearly defined in the course of long and technical legal battles. The West Jefferson area furnishes excellent data with which to illuminate this struggle.

It was not until the first world war and the accompanying mass migration of Negroes from the South, that any significant pressure of Negro population was felt in Los Angeles. It was at this time that Negroes first penetrated the West Jefferson area. Once in, they expanded rapidly, and this expansion was countered with a restrictive covenant campaign.

These early covenants, when put to court test, proved to be rather ineffective documents. Many were drawn to run no more than five or six years, and these were

simply waited out. These the courts found unreasonable, and voided. One of the early covenants attempted to forbid sale of property to non-Caucasians under penalty of a $200 fine. Property sold to Negroes brought such handsome premiums, however, that owners could not be restrained by so small a penalty. When these covenants were tested, the courts held that it was unconstitutional to restrict the original owners' rights to sell. At the same time the courts upheld that part of the covenant which forbade occupancy by non-Caucasians, apparently seeing no absurdity in depriving people of the right to live in certain houses which they were nevertheless permitted to purchase.

As the rules of this legal contest were gradually clarified, organizations sprang up on both sides to manipulate the situation through the medium of the courts. In this battle several factors have worked to the advantage of the Negroes. For one thing, a covenant to be valid must be free from technical flaws. There must be no error in the description of the property. Signatures on the covenant must be identical with signatures on the deed. Further, the covenant must be capable of fulfilling its purported function of protecting the covenanters' neighborhood from non-Caucasian infiltration. The courts regularly viod an ineffective covenant. In fact the usual reasoning behind the breaking of a covenant is that "the character of the neighborhood has changed."

It is also important to note that the whites have been by no means solidly in favor of restrictive covenants. Some have no objection to Negro neighbors. Others planned to move soon in any case to more modern neighborhoods, and are not averse to receiving the premium prices the Negroes are willing to pay for their property.

The West Jefferson area was already built up when Negro pressure was first felt, and consequently it was necessary to canvass door to door for signatures in order to put the area under covenant. In one tract only about sixty per cent signed up originally, and although about ninety per cent are now signed up, it took eight separate covenants to cover the tract. Another tract required six covenants, and still has twenty to twenty-five per cent of the property owners unsigned.

There are a number of Negro organizations active in the West Jefferson area in upholding the right of Negroes to live within the area. For the most part there are local associations of property owners who concern themselves principally with the defense of covenant cases arising within their own neighborhoods. A few of these organizations also play an aggressive role directed toward the breakdown of restrictive covenants. It should be emphasized, however, that the actual work of covenant breaking falls on a few. The great bulk of the members are passive dues-paying beneficiaries who are reluctant to come into court personally even when their own cases are being heard. Both white and Negro residents and prospective residents of the West Jefferson area share middle-class aversion to face hostility. In addition, the upper class Negro typically sets great value on his acceptability to whites, and deeply suppresses all aggressive attitudes toward them. It is probable that many Negro professional persons have been willing to participate even passively in these covenant-breaking activities solely because the only alternative was really wretched housing.

However that may be, these anti-covenant organizations have an enviable record of successes, based on an admirably efficient technique. The following procedure has been developed for beaking down the barriers put up by restrictive covenants. Initially Negro real estate dealers which are not covered by the covenant, and where possible place Negroes on them. Next they search for lots where technical flaws exist in the covenant. If the tract is one which has been covered by a series of covenants, the next step is to try to purchase a lot covered by one of the minor

covenants with only a few signatories. Since each separate covenant is a private contract participated in only by its own signatories, only the co-signers of that particular covenant have a right to sue if a member breaks the contract. The chances are that they will not exercise that right if they are few and scattered. There is not only the matter of expense, which can be prohibitive with few to share it, but the likelihood of successful outcome of such a suit would be negligible. Los Angeles judges commonly dismiss such suits, since a few scattered persons are unable to demonstrate that their covenant is an effective instrument for protecting the character of their immediate neighborhood. Once several of the minor covenants have been successfuly broken, the time is then ripe to move against the main covenant with a good chance of breaking it on the ground that the character of the neighborhood has changed.

Each successive Negro advance has become the occasion for a new flurry of covenant signing. Whenever old covenants receive an adverse court ruling, new covenants are drawn up and a fresh campaign for signatures is begun. Techniques have thus been perfected on both sides. Contemporary restrictive covenants are drawn up to run for a ninety-nine-year period, and are so worded that new signatures can be added at any time during the life of the document. In areas covered by such covenants, successive campaigns for signatures will strengthen rather than weaken the original document. Thus the struggle, so far bitter and unremitting, promises soon to reach an impasse unless fought out on new lines. There remains only a fresh frontal attack on the constitutionality of the restrictive covenant. Already there are signs that the courts are ready to take a less narrow view of the social situation created by these covenants. Various law journals are currently speculating on possible fresh avenues of attack.

The Negro anti-covenant associations of West Jefferson represent Negro organization at its most rational. The ends are clear, specific and agreed upon; the methods and techniques employed are appropriate. Members and agents of these associations are the Negro elite, the group from which the leadership of the Negro community today must come. There are, however, strong reasons for believing that the mass of Negroes will secure only an indirect and qualified kind of leadership from West Jefferson. For the consciousness of class is strong in middle and upper class Negro society. The anti-covenant organizations themselves have as their aim an increase in the living space of a very small minority of the Negro population. The benefits to the majority of the Negroes of Los Angeles will be of an incidental character, a by-product of the circumstance that Negroes, though of different classes, are all members of a single caste.

III

WATTS AND HOLLENBECK

In working class sections of Los Angeles the competition for housing is carried on in a less genteel fashion. In Watts, violence is close to the surface and physical aggression, which is wholly absent from even the thinking of West Jefferson and Adams Heights, is an ever present threat. There are no strong class inhibitions against violence in these working class neighborhoods, and such restraints as operate are more closely related to law enforcement agencies than to class morality. Threats of violence are common and have been made equally by Mexicans and whites against the expanding Negro population.

In 1940 "Anglos," Mexicans and Negroes were represented in about equal pro-

portion in the population of Watts. Today five-sixths of the population is Negro, much of it inhabiting the war inspired public housing projects which are so heavily concentrated in this community. There is some evidence that Watts has been selected by powerful interests as an area of Negro segregation and that the sites for the public housing projects were not uninfluenced by this consideration. There has as yet been little actual displacement of "Anglos" and Mexicans by Negroes and some areas still remain open for further expansion. Notwithstanding this, both Mexicans and "Anglos" have felt threatened and have reacted with marked hostility.

The tension between the incoming Negroes and the Mexicans occurs principally in the older, more settled sections of Watts. It is in these sections that returning Mexican veterans, resentful over the striking changes which have occurred during their absence, have in some cases threatened to band together to expel the Negro invaders from the community.

Friction between Negro and white occurs largely in that section where the new Negro housing projects approach the sparsely settled outlying white districts. The chief trouble spot is just south of Watts proper, in unincorporated county territory known as Willowbrook. Here the backyards of the Negro housing projects abut directly on the backyards of recent small housing developments restricted to white occupancy by covenant.

While the Negro housing existed in plan only, some of the earlier white residents of Willowbrook protested vehemently against Negro occupancy, threatening to burn any Negro housing which might be established and to mob any Negroes who might attempt to move in. Their representatives declared before the Los Angeles city council that Willowbrook would either stay lily-white or would run red with blood. But the threat collapsed before a warning from the mayor that violence would be met by criminal prosecution.

There is reason for believing that hostility to the Negro had neither so wide nor so deep a hold on the white community of Willowbrook as its representatives alleged. Had a public opinion poll been taken to test sentiment it would undoubtedly have shown very widespread objection to Negroes. But confronted with real life choices the sentiment proved not so deep as it wide. In another attempt to exclude Negroes, an election was held on a proposal to annex Willowbrook to Compton, an independent "lily white" community just to the South. In support of annexation was the promise that Negroes would be kept out of the composite area as they had been prevented from settling in Compton. Against the proposal was an undoubted increase in the tax rate. The proposal was defeated at the polls.

While conflict of interest has led to threats of violence on the part of adults, the actual occurrence of violence has been almost wholly confined to adolescents. Both Hollenbeck and Watts in recent months have been the scene of protracted violence. Notwithstanding important differences between the two communities in the nature of their major tensions, the case histories of the outbreaks exhibit important common charactertistics.

In Hollenbeck many minority groups live somewhat uneasily side by side. The basic tension causing concern to the various social agencies in the community is that occurring between middle class Jews and working class Mexicans. Yet when rioting broke out it developed from an altercation between two Junior High School girls, one Mexican and the other Negro, who had formerly been close friends. When the conflict between them reached the point where only a resort to force could resolve it, spectators were quickly embroiled and a wild series of violent Negro-Mexican disorders occurred.

Although some Negro-Mexican and Mexican-white conflict exists in Watts, the

major tensions occur between predominantly Negro Watts and the surrounding "lily-white" communities which fear and resist Negro infiltration. But the large scale disorders in Watts began with an exchange of insult and epithet between white youths from the neighboring community of Lynwood and Mexican youths of Watts and ended as a gang attack on the Mexican residents of Watts. All accounts agree that the Negroes were not involved in the affair.

It is worth asking why the Mexicans and Negroes of Hollenbeck should riot if the major discord is between the Mexican and the Jew and why the "Anglos" of Lynwood should attack the Mexican of Watts if the grievance is held against the Negro, and why the outbreaks should occur among adolescents when the conflict is between the adults. A full answer to these questions, if it could be given, would take us deep into the heart of the problem.

Unfortunately no full answer is yet possible. The data are still deficient. And yet even the deficiencies of data are significant. We are dealing with irrational phenomena and the irrational always appears in some measure accidental. This is true even when irrational behavior is the rule. In Hollenbeck and Watts a state of tension exists. It is compounded of many individual frustrations and deprivations and may be served as well by oblique objects as direct ones. It is a psychological commonplace that frustration breeds aggression and aggression may and often is vented on objects which are remote from any real responsibility.

It is one of the important characteristics of unorganized behavior that it is irrational and this lack of organization when exhibited in situations of race tension may have almost any consequence. It becomes simply unpredictable because prediction is based on an assumption of means and ends which are rational at least to the person or group involved. We may suspect that what are called causes in fact are only symptoms but until organization develops to give rational order to the individual act and impulse, we shall never really know when we have hold of the root and when the branch.

The citizens of Watts and Hollenbeck are to an even greater extent than most working class groups without rational organization. Middle and upper class groups have relatively free access to the impersonal rules of conduct, advancement, and of law that define the permissible relationships between individuals. It is one of the unfortunate paradoxes of American society that the middle and upper classes, having less need for organization, organize readily and well whereas the working class whose main chance of rational and purposive behavior depends upon organization has been unable to carry organization beyond trade union activity.

In Hollenbeck and Watts the need is not only for organization but for organization inclusive enough to bring the agents of conflict together into a common council. The Hollenbeck outburst was between groups living side by side. The disturbances in Watts took place between segregated groups. The period of disorder in Hollenbeck was even more protracted than that in Watts, but in Hollenbeck there were community facilities for healing the breach. Joint meetings were held and difficulties thoroughly aired. Between the rioters of Lynwood and Watts a gulf exists, the gulf of segregation. The youth of Lynwood and Watts can communicate with one another only through outside intermediaries.

IV

THE ROLE OF THE AGENCIES

The basic problems which create the major community tensions are those of adults, but the spectacular quality of adolescent explosions has led the various com-

munity agencies to concentrate on so-called adolescent problems. It is true that many adult problems are of a size and gravity which place them beyond the scope of a single local agency, however well it might understand them. Whatever the cause, however, the practical result of the present concentration on adolescent violence has been that each agency tends to confine itself to a small and peripheral segment of the total problem. In the confusion of objectives which is thus bound to arise between the various agencies, their efforts sometimes end by contributing as much to the increase as to the elimination of community tension.

Of the various agencies and institutions which are capable of an effective role in community integration, the one with the widest scope is the public school. Whether the great potentialities of the school will be realized, however, depends not only on the caliber of individual teachers, but even more on the policy decisions of school authorities. Unwise policies can not only nullify the efforts of potentially constructive teachers, but can make of the school system an instrument for increasing rather than decreasing community tension.

In Watts, for example, the grade schools are inter-racial both in their teaching staffs and student bodies, morale is high, and the school system can be rated as one of the few positive factors looking toward community integration. On the other hand, the only high school in Watts has been given over virtually exclusively to commercial courses, and until very recently white youths of high school age have been actively encouraged to go elsewhere to school. This in turn has added to the pressure in neighboring Compton for the exclusion of graduates of the Watts school from Compton Junior College. In this way the high school has been an instrument for increasing social distance between groups within the community, and exacerbating tension between Watts and the surrounding communities. In Willowbrook an open policy of segregation prevails in the grade schools, and the inferior school opportunities afforded their children constitute one of the major dissatisfactions of the Negro residents.

Within Hollenbeck the school system plays a heavily negative role. The great barrier to the acceptance of Mexican children by Jewish children is the middle-class bias of the Jewish parents, expressed in excessive concern over dirt and disease. The opportunity exists for decreasing this bias in the schools. Instead, the usual naive prejudices of the teacher find such open expression that the Mexican child early learns in the schools of his inferior status, and the Jewish child has his middle-class prejudices confirmed. In the Hollenbeck Junior High School many of the teachers are outspokenly anti-Semitic as well as anti-Mexican. Here the Jewish adolescent discovers that his middle-class status gives him no immunity. Under these conditions this school suffers from an apparently insurmountable disciplinary problem. Fighting is common on the school grounds, in the halls, and even in the class rooms, and the school is rated by Los Angeles school authorities as one of four major tinder boxes in the city school system.

Next to the schools the police are the most nearly universal agency within the community, although they have a lesser potentiality for either disruptive or integrating effect. Unfortunately there is little evidence that they contribute anything positive to community integration. At best their contribution consists in the prevention where possible of outbreaks of violence, and the quelling of those disturbances that could not be prevented. Preventive activities could be highly constructive but the acutal role of the police can not be so described.

In the Watts area, police administration is almost incredibly cumbersome, with jurisdiction divided among various independent police forces and the county sheriff's office. An even more important barrier to the efficient policing of the area,

however, is the lack of confidence of the Negro and Mexican residents in the police, expressed in an unwillingness to report incidents to them. The major conflicts in this area lie between Watts and the surrounding "lily-white" communities, where antipathy to Negroes and Mexicans is strong enough to lead merchants to discourage any Negro or Mexican trade. The police of these communities reputedly cooperate by harassing Negroes and Mexicans with trumped-up charges whenever opportunity offers.

In Hollenbeck, likewise, police action contributes to the increase of community tension between middle-class Jews and lower-class Mexicans. The feeling that the police are always against them is so strong that a group of Mexican adolescents absolutely refused to permit a speaker from the Hollenbeck police force to address their club. In concentrating on the repression of violence, the police have employed methods which can only breed increasingly violent attitudes among the Mexicans, as instance follows instance of brutality, intimidation, and complete disregard of civil rights. Many well-authenticated episodes could be detailed if proof were needed.

The working class Mexican who bears the brunt of police brutality can not look for assistance to the self-styled Mexican leaders. Few of these middle-class Mexicans are able to face squarely the fact of police dereliction. In the face of incontrovertible evidence of police injustice, refuge is commonly found in the presumed incorrigibility of the Mexican lower class. The middle-class Mexican, aspiring to leadership of the Mexican people, still feels so basically insecure in status that his primary concern is to demonstrate his own superiority to the Mexican masses.

The drive of the middle-class Mexican for status and acceptability is evidenced in other contexts. The Pan American Optimist Club, an association of young business and professional people of Latin American extraction, in sponsoring a club for Mexican adolescents takes pride in the fact that these are boys of the "higher type."

The Mexican Affairs Committee, another middle-class organization, opposes cooperation with Negro groups, believing that the Mexican caste advantage would be compromised by any identification with Negroes. The committee, competing with middle-class Jews for social prestige, is outspokenly anti-Semitic as well.

It is a mark of the waning spiritual force of the church in American life, that adherence to the same creed has no longer the power to heal breaches caused by differences in color, race, and national origin. Such power as organized religion exerts in the communities under observation has been to weaken rather than to strengthen community integration. This result is to be expected when major differences in creed exist. It is also to be found within the confines of a single creed.

In Watts, there exists no inter-racial church. The largest of the Protestant churches is a Methodist Church for Mexicans. Its pastor allows Negro social clubs to use certain of the church rooms for meetings, but he does so over the protest of his parishioners. Negro Methodists and Mexican Methodists do not participate in each other's activities.

Originally there was a single Catholic Church in Watts. When the number of Mexican residents grew large, a special church was built for them. Linguistic difficulties were advanced to justify the action. With the appearance of Negro Catholics in Watts, still another church was erected for their use. This time it does not appear that any reason was given. In other ways, as in the location of new parochial schools, the Catholic Church has increased the degree of segregation of Mexicans and Negroes. Catholic welfare organizations have made it clear that this is no accident, but the result of deliberate policy.

The Catholic Youth Organization is one of the most important welfare agencies dealing with young people in the Los Angeles area. By deliberate choice this or-

ganization works only with Mexicans and actively cultivates Mexican exclusiveness. It finds justification for this course in its belief that virtually all other community agencies including the schools, the police and all non-Mexican welfare agencies, tend to make Mexicans ashamed of their language and their cultural heritage. CYO strives to give the Mexicans pride in their cultural heritage. They further assert that leadership can best be developed among Mexicans if they are in competition only with one another, and that not until such leadership has been developed can participation in inter-group activities be fruitful for the Mexicans. In actual practice this policy has been carried to such lengths that CYO ball teams are not allowed to play against teams which are composed of both Mexicans and Negroes. It has even been charged that CYO officials were much exercised about the eligibility of a member of one of their own teams when it was discovered that one of his parents was an "Anglo."

Another welfare agency in Hollenbeck which contributes to segregation by the inflexibility of its policies is the International Institute. This is a community center built many years ago when Hollenbeck was largely occupied by people of foreign birth, and it was dedicated to the exclusive use of immigrants and their children. With the passing of time immigrants have been largely replaced by the native-born, but the Board of Trustees continues to stand by the original policy. Thus its services are not open to Negroes or to the increasing proportion of native-born Mexican inhabitants of Hollenbeck.

At least two organizations of some importance exist which are completely inter-racial in policy, but each of these has a limited effectiveness. The 'teen Agers' Club is an adolescent social group, recently organized. The inter-racial character of its Watts branch, however, has been virtually destroyed by the purposeful competition of the CYO and the consequent withdrawal of Mexican youths.

The efforts of the YMCA are also consciously inter-racial, but this organization has been unable to reach at all deeply into the lower class community.

Perhaps the best commentary on these various welfare organizations with their conflicting and often none too clearly defined aims is to be found in the fate of the Hollenbeck Council for Youth. This council was composed of representatives from the various agencies engaged in youth work in the district. Since the various agencies could not agree on any program the Council has been unable to take any decisive action, and has apparently drifted into complete inanition.

V

PROGNOSIS

The major significance of race in modern society is that it commonly involves caste position. In its turn caste and the variety of disadvantages which define low caste status becomes the major determinant of class. It is not essentially inaccurate to speak of caste as a set of hereditary disadvantages which sharply limit the opportunities of a group to gain wealth, power and equal access to the privileges of citizenship. These are the consequences equally of class and caste. The essential difference is that these disadvantages are the hereditary consequences of caste, whereas the American class structure permits considerable uncertainty as to what individuals shall occupy particular class positions even though the number of such individuals may be largely determined.

Although caste and class share many common problems, they have each their own sets of problems as well. There is quite as clear a class structure within the Negro caste as there is outside. Although the economic distance between the Negro upper

and lower class may not be so great as the corresponding distance among whites, the differences in outlook, education, conduct and aspiration are even greater. It is a fair generalization that class mobility is the concern of the Negro as an individual and caste mobility concerns him as a race. It follows from this that once middle or upper class status has been achieved the emphasis shifts to caste problems.

It is rather difficult to test this generalization since virtually all Negro organizations are upper and middle class and it is impossible, therefore, to describe the emphasis of a lower-class Negro organization and difficult to guess what its character might be. Yet it is not difficult to describe the differences which would obtain in the rational objectives of such organizations. The most pressing problem of the mass of Negroes is decent jobs, decent housing and decent schools. For the middle and upper-class Negro these problems have diminished in importance and emphasis is on caste equality in its more abstract forms. Thus the energies of these organizations are more likely to be directed toward elimination of segregation, opposition to miscegenation statutes, and the securing of civil rights acts.

There thus develops a separation in the ranks of the Negro based on the distinction between the caste problem and the class problem despite the broad common ground they share. The Negro of West Jefferson and Sugar Hill wages his fight along caste lines. He contributes to the support of the NAACP, the Urban League, Anti-covenant organizations and Negro professional societies. Through his organization he asserts the rights of Negroes to equality of opportunity and equality of treatment. But his organizations have no mass following and reach scarcely at all into the Negro population of Watts and Hollenbeck.

It is to the Negro of West Jefferson and Sugar Hill, the Mexican lawyer, business man or newspaper editor that the interracial organization turns for its Negro and Mexican membership. Thus, a council for civic unity or a Mayor's committee relies heavily upon upper class groups for its minority spokesmen with much the same result. The upper class Negro or Mexican can represent his race only in the universal caste sense and not in the specific class sense. So here too the predominant emphasis must fall on the problems of the caste—equality of opportunity and nondiscrimination.

Interracial organizations are almost always of white inspiration and commonly of white middle and upper class origin. In part the selection of minority group representatives is to a class pattern which cuts across race. In part it is the inevitable outcome of the lack of lower-class Mexican or Negro organization and the lack of paritcipation of the mass of Negroes or Mexicans in any organizational activity. It is probable, however, that there are other factors at work as well. Even to the enlightened white group the Negro and Mexican mass is a problem—subconsciously a problem in management. However sympathetic and however sophisticated it may be about causes and guilt, the Negro and Mexican is still capable of violence and violence directed at the white community. A substantial objective of most interracial committees is the sublimation of this violence. The Negro and Mexican upper class have substantially similar objectives.

Myrdal and others before him have noted that the Negro upper class draws many of its motivations from its drive to be dissociated from the masses of Negroes. There are many evidences of this and there is also much in the dealings by whites with Negroes in Northern cities to support and reinforce this drive. The upper-class Negro is one of the few of his color to have made good a personal escape and he underlines this in the various ways open to him. He lives in a different part of town, places a high value on convention, law and moral behavior, seeks out the respectable church and shuns the evangelical and is at some pains to protect his children from contact with lower-class Negro children.

This is not done from any desire to merge with the white group and to become inconspicious in all respects but color. As things stand this is obviously out of the question. It stems rather from the highly developed race consciousness of those who have surmounted all obstacles but color and the consequent need to assert the fact that the qualities of ignorance, boorishness, aggressiveness and sexual laxity which are commonly charged against the Negro are clearly not characteristics of color or race. It is, therefore, exceedingly difficult for the upper class of Negro society to provide leadership for the mass of Negroes.

The Negro of Adams Heights and Sugar Hill is probably not as much as a generation away from neighborhoods like Central Avenue and Watts. He might have played a conspicuously important role in making articulate and rational the energies and aspirations of the lower-class Negro. But the upper-class Negro tends to seek his security in maintaining the distinction between Sugar Hill and Watts.

The characteristic reform activities of the upper-class Negro are those which are of a race wide rather than of a particular community character. They speak and act as representatives of their race and emphasize those problems which are common to all Negroes, those problems which beset the Negro as Negro and embrace all Negroes irrespective of class. The struggle is against the caste disadvantages. This struggle, however, inevitably encompasses the problems of Negros of all classes since all Negroes are of the one caste.

These activities of middle and upper-class Negro organizations are of real significance and importance to the working class Negro of Hollenbeck and Watts. But they fail to provide the specific leadership so badly needed. The successful breach of a covenant in West Jefferson will not be without some effect on the housing problem in Watts. Overthrow of a miscegenation statute could assist in protecting a Negro working girl in Hollenbeck. A successful struggle against a quota system in professional schools will make its contribution to equality of educational opportunity. Yet there remains the problem of specific leadership for the Negroes of Watts and Hollenbeck, who, had they the means of conscious choice, might defer the problem of discrimination in institutions of higher learning and concentrate on the problem of a specific Junior High School or the brutality of the local police. To such problems as these, the Negro leadership of Los Angeles has had relatively little to offer.

Whatever it is we mean by the solution to the "Negro Problem" or the "Mexican Problem" these concerns lie very close to its heart. An essential condition of their solution is the development in the Negro and Mexican masses of social energy and a rational means-ends apparatus—an organizational mechanism capable of directing the fear, suspicion and discontent into positive, purposeful and effective channels and of leavening the mass as it does so. Neither the Negro protest organizations nor their interracial counterparts promise any substantial achievement in this direction.

Most organizations have a core of hostility. Organization for defense is much the easiest form to achieve. Even those organizations which are clearly aggressive in design are commonly advertised as protective or defensive in purpose. What is generally true of other organizations is absolutely true of minority group organizations.

Depending upon the character of the membership and the purpose, hostility may be explicit or implicit. Depending upon the class status, social position and education of the members hostility will be generalized or personalized. Middle and upper-class organizations, white or colored, will ordinarily proscribe violence. Lower-class organizations, white or colored, may depend upon either the promise or the threat of violence for their existence.

Most of those concerned professionally with race conflict have fallen into the

habit of judging situations according to their potentialities for violence. In this rating scale the race riot is the problem at its worst. Although the riot is the most spectacular manifestation of conflict it is not necessarily the most dangerous. No rational person condones a riot; it poisons the atmosphere for months, it crystallizes fear and distrust and arms antagonism. Yet there is a case to be made for a riot as opposed to a lynching.

The race riots of Detroit and Harlem, the zoot-suit disturbances of Los Angeles, would probably not have occurred in the South or at the very least would have required circumstances more compelling than appear to have been present in Detroit, Harlem or Los Angeles. But we must not be misled and think of a riot only as a high point in disorganization, an advanced degree of disintegration. For the Negro, Mexican or other oppressed minority it can symbolize resistance. As resistance, it frequently develops unanticipated organization and common action, a briefly realized capacity for collective expression.

It may be that such organization is irrational. It is almost certainly illegal or soon becomes so. It is the particular problem of lower-class groups and especially of Mexican and Negro lower-class groups, that organization has seemed to be almost impossible without real or imagined threats to physical safety. Nevertheless the possibility of even such organization as this is a fact of no small importance. The increased capacity for resistance represents a significant part of the gain from the Northward migration.

Most of what has gone before has had particular reference to the Negro and only general applicability to the Mexican. Much less is known about the Mexican and the present inquiry does not add significantly to this knowledge. The generalizations made for the Negro are applied more uncertainly to the Mexican. Despite the undoubted similarity in the broad character of the problem there are distinctive elements as well.

The Mexican has a nationality problem which is not present for the Negro. A substantial proportion of the several hundred thousand Mexicans in Southern California are citizens of Mexico and even for those of American birth or naturalization there is a kind of spiritual refuge in the existence of a sovereign nation just across the border where their color, language and culture is a matter of pride rather than ridicule. The Mexican government maintains a consulate in Los Angeles to look after the interests of Mexican nationals and few of the American citizens of Mexican origin have as powerful a representative as their alien neighbors. The agricultural laborer imported from Mexico to work on California farms works under a contract negotiated for him by the Mexican government in which his rights and privileges are defined. There is no similar protection for the American citizen of Mexican origin.

The second distinctive feature in the Mexican environment is the Catholic Church, which is perhaps the most important institutional influence in the life of the Mexican. The church makes its contribution to the Mexican dilemma by a policy of religious nationalism and exclusiveness which further isolates the Mexican from the general community to which he must some day make his adjustment.

A third element which tends to distinguish the Mexican is his status competition with the Negro. Where as the Negro, particularly the upper and middle-class Negro, asserts the principle of equality to the white, the Mexican is often motivated by a drive for caste superiority to the Negro. In this competition he finds support from the Mexican State and the policies of the Catholic Church as well as from the lighter color of his skin.

It is often said of the Mexican people, that of all minority groups, this is the most difficult to organize. It is difficult to be sure of this generalization but there are im-

portant reasons why it should be so. For the Mexican there is a more complex set of alternatives than for the Negro. His caste disadvantages are not so great and the temptation to seek individual escape is therefore greater. Even if he makes a clear personal identification with the Mexican group he still confronts the alternative of identification with the Mexican State or with the Catholic Church. These are certainly not genuine alternatives and many Mexicans undoubtedly make all three choices. The organizational lethargy ascribed to the Mexican is not an unreasonable result.

It has been one of the theses of this report that the central problem of the Mexican and Negro is paralysis of social will and the central requirement is rational self organization. The need is for an organization in which the lower-class Negro and Mexican can participate and in which he will not be submerged. The need is for an organization which will develop not only leadership but a following for that leadership because through it the vast inchoate majority can become articulate and rational.

Obviously, this is a large order. But the magnitude of the task in no way decreases the need for its successful accomplishment. Much organizational energy and effort is spent on minority groups in Los Angeles. Some consistent direction or redirection of these activities would take us at least part of the way.

It may be that a finding of this character carries with it an obligation to prescribe a course of action in concrete and definite terms. If there is such an obligation we shall have failed to meet it. It would be foolish and idle to claim the specific insights into the nebulous structure of Hollenbeck and Watts that such a blueprint would demand. As much as may be safely attempted are the following hypotheses which must be left for rigorous testing to those whose business it is to work in the community and with the resources that the community actually affords:

1. What is to be built must be an organization of the people rather than of colored and white spokesmen for the people. Every precaution should be taken to minimize ready made leadership and at the risk of a long period of ineptness and ineffectiveness develop the participation of the membership.

2. It needs to be organized around the principle of rational hostility rather than amity and good will. The organization will have a far greater chance of success if it is fully equipped with a set of hostile outside objects and symbols to which its energies may be directed. These should correspond closely to the most widely felt needs of the community—housing, recreation, sewage, schools—and the hostility should be directed to those in whose jurisdiction correction lies. The fault to be found with hostility is not that it engenders conflict but rather the effectiveness of hostility is commonly wasted on irrational ends. In Hollenbeck, the gang which is built almost exclusively on hostility, is one of the more efficient social organizations in the community. There is leadership and equally important, followership, some capacity for self-discipline and an ability to plan and act for goals which are somewhat distant.

3. The organization should be, initially at least, confined to single neighborhoods. An even more important principle follows from this—the initial concentration on concrete neighborhood problems of a highly specific and material character.

4. Emphasis should be placed upon the adult rather than the adolescent. There has been an astonishingly disproportionate amount of energy spent upon the adolescent to the virtual neglect of the adult. Responsibility for the evident lack of balance appears to stem from the class motivated fear of violence on the part of those who allocate the municipal, social work and philanthropic funds of the community. The adolescent has been the principle source of violence in the past and is presumed to be in the present.

5. The organization must be interracial. The Mexican and Negro contend not only with white hostility but with hostility to one another. Although in its initial phases separate organization of Negro and Mexican could be more readily accomplished and with less friction, the interracial organization provides an opportunity for resolving conflict which is totally absent in the exclusive organization.

An organization such as this will not grow by itself. It must have a great deal of sympathetic and inobtrusive assistance. During the period when it lacks leadership it must have guidance until this leadership develops. But strong direction will inhibit the growth of leadership and it will be the development of leadership from unsuspected sources that will prove the yeast its working.

It is by no means clear that such organization offers any greater certainty of accomplishment in the area of objective reform—housing, employment and education. It may be that existing organizations such as the NAACP, the Urban League or the Council for Civic Unity are more rational means to these ends. But there will be no conflict between such an organization and the existing interracial and protest groups. It is the function of the Councils of Civic Unity, the NAACP and the Urban League to educate and play upon the conscience of the white. It is the organization, education and development of the Negro, and Mexican that is proposed here.

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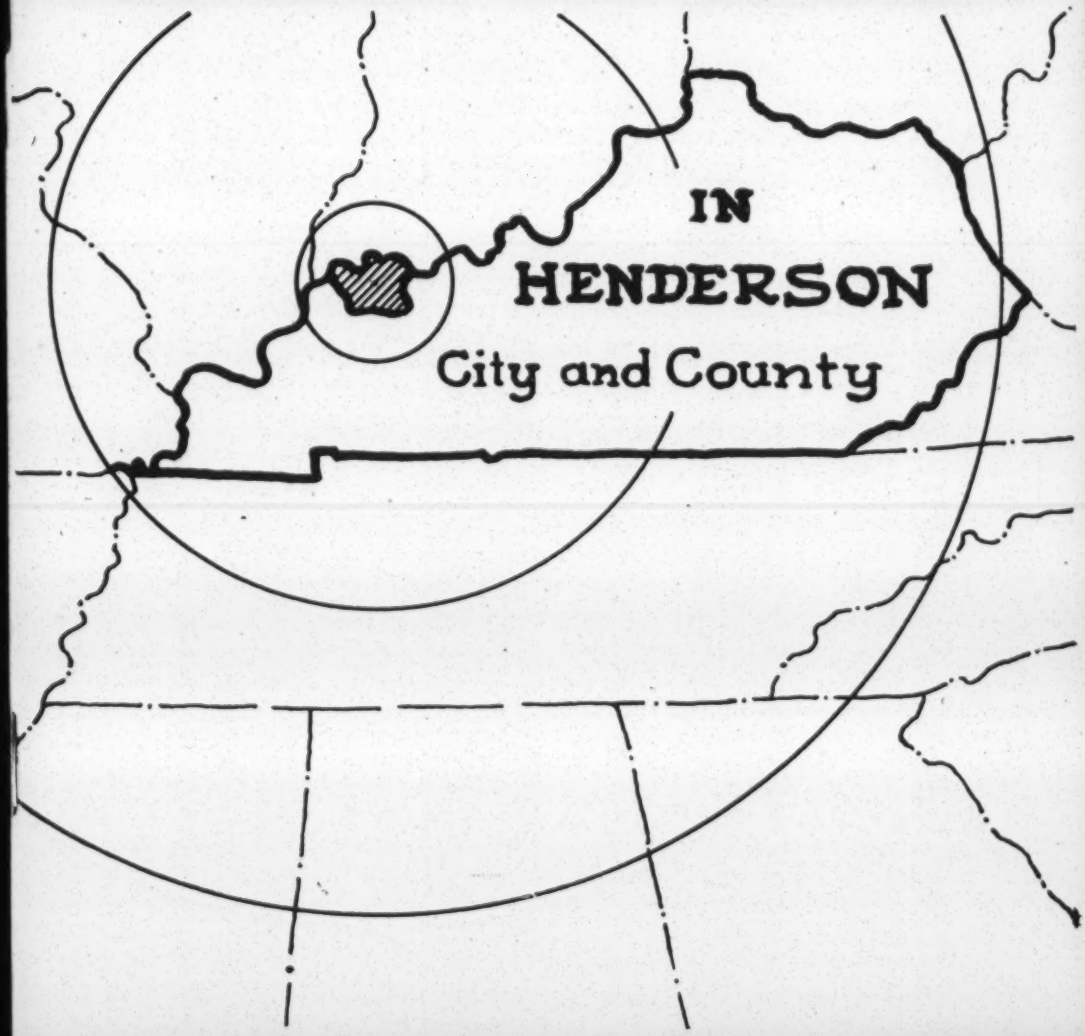
WHAT ABOUT OUR SCHOOLS?



BULLETIN OF THE
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COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

WHAT ABOUT OUR *HEALTH?*

IN HENDERSON

CITY AND COUNTY

PREPARED BY THE

COMMITTEE FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF HENDERSON

HENDERSON, KENTUCKY

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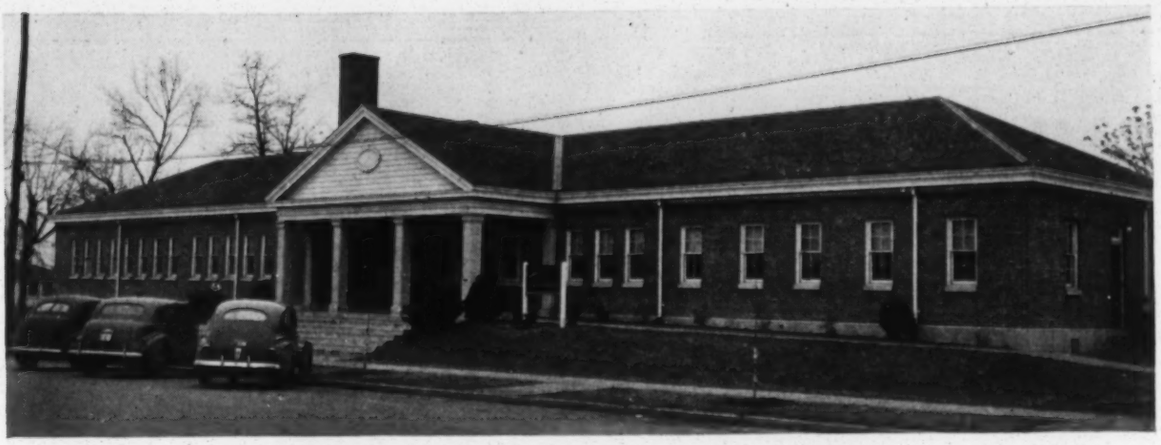
JUN 10 1949
Southern Regional Council



HENDERSON COUNTY HEALTH CENTER
FIFTH AND INGRAM STREETS
HENDERSON, KY.

To the People of the City and County of Henderson:

This report is an honest effort to present the facts concerning our unsolved health problems. The report has been written for constructive purposes, and nothing in the report has any other purpose. It should serve as an index by which we may measure future progress.

Many of the problems are not peculiar to the city and county of Henderson alone, but are closely related to the unsolved health problems of the state and nation. A plan of action has been included for meeting the problems that have been presented.

We have one of the finest health centers in the state. We have a new hospital which adequately meets our present requirements for hospital facilities. In the last quarter of a century the tuberculosis death rate has been cut in half; the deaths of mothers and infants, and deaths from diarrhea have likewise been cut in half; diphtheria and typhoid fever have almost been eliminated; and small pox has become a medical curiosity.

There are many other accomplishments which could be given, but this has not been our purpose. We have attempted to present the facts concerning our unsolved health problems, which should be cause for concern to all of us. We believe the people of the city and county of Henderson will rise to meet the challange.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH FOR THE
CITY AND COUNTY OF HENDERSON

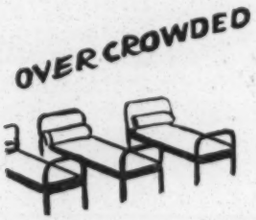
September 1, 1946

HERE ARE THE FACTS ON HEALTH

TUBERCULOSIS

There are approximately 140 persons in the city and county of Henderson with active tuberculosis. There are an average of 14 deaths per year from this disease. Three-fourths of the active cases of tuberculosis in the city and county are not isolated and are constantly spreading their infection to their families, friends and other associates.

Not all tuberculosis has been found. Of the 140 estimated cases in the city and county, only 45 are known to the health department. In at least 50% of the cases, the first report the health department gets is the death certificate. A mobile X-ray unit was in Henderson in September 1945 and open to the public for more than two weeks, but fewer than 1,000 adults took advantage of the opportunity to get a free chest X-ray examination. However, in July, 1946, 1896 were X-rayed in one week's time. There are at least 70 persons in the city and county with tuberculosis who do not know it.



Provisions for treatment are inadequate. We have no facilities for pneumothorax which could give air refills and thus maintain lung collapse for a large number of early cases. The only facilities available to the people of this community ar those in a tuberculosis hospital in Evansville, Indiana, at a cost of approximately $3.00 per day. The State of Kentucky maintains only 10 free beds to take care of more than 10,000 cases of tuberculosis which are not cared for by their own county. A new 100-bed tuberculosis hospital is now under construction at Madisonville, Ky., but it is being built to care for all the tuberculosis cases in 22 counties of this district. The health department does not have sufficient staff for adequate case finding and follow-up procedures. Arrested cases of tuberculosis are not provided with a follow-up program to help them remain free from active tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis cases are not being isolated. There are no adequate laws to provide for the quarantine and isolation of tuberculosis cases. Facilities for isolation in a sanitorium are not available for most cases. There is insufficient health personnel to isolate and quarantine. Families do not recognize the need for the isolation and quarantine of tuberculosis cases. Many people who have tuberculosis cannot go to a sanitorium, be treated at home, or be quarantined, because there are no funds to provide for their dependents.

Tuberculosis is costly. Most cases occur in low income families. The victims are usually in the most productive period of life. When the disease strikes the wage earner in a low income family, not only must care be provided for the patient, but financial assistance may be needed for his dependents. The indirect costs in terms of reduced earning power, broken homes, orphaned children and relief burdens are great.

SANITATION

Filth-borne diseases kill 8 persons in the city and county each year and cause the illness of at least 140 other persons. Diarrhea, or "summer complaint," is a leading cause of infant deaths. Food poisoning causes many serious illnesses each year. Many insanitary conditions exist in the city and county. Few people realize that environmental sanitation is one of the most important factors affecting health.

85% of all rural water supplies are contaminated and potentially unsafe for human consumption. Not only do most rural families have a potentially unsafe water supply, but many do not have an adequate supply for proper health and sanitation. The rural schools do not have a safe drinking water supply.

Corydon has one of the two public water systems in Henderson county. But the water is dangerous for human consumption because of improper maintenance and operation.

The Henderson city water supply is reasonably safe, but could easily become dangerous. The city water comes from the heavily polluted Ohio River, and if for any reason a breakdown occurred in the purification process, serious results could follow. Improper plumbing and cross connections are widespread throughout both Henderson and Corydon. They constitute a serious threat to a safe water supply. There is no plumbing inspector to insure that the proper plumbing installations are made.

The sewer system of the city of Henderson is not adequate. It is a storm and sanitary combined type of sewer. There is no provision to prevent the breeding of roaches, flies, and other insects. There is no provision for preventing the escape of odors and sewer gas. During heavy rains the raw sewage backs up into many basements and some yards. There are more than 262 homes in the city which do not have sewerage facilities available. The system is obsolete in many sections and does

not extend to all portions of the city. The raw sewage is simply emptied, without any treatment, into the Ohio River at numerous points up and down the river front. The Ohio River, itself, is practically an open sewer carrying the pollution and filth from the cities along its course. Engineering plans have been made for the improvement of the sewage system and the building of a disposal plant. The city administration is attempting to obtain federal funds for this purpose. They are now extending the system to most of the city and are attempting to do all they can to correct these conditions.

Three-fourths of the population outside the city of Henderson do not have proper sewage disposal. They are served by open privies or none at all. Few rural homes have flush toilets or bathrooms. Many that have running water simply allow the sewage to empty into open ditches, and do not have properly installed septic tanks and drainfields. There are more than 186 homes and establishments contiguous to the city of Henderson, where city water is available, but where there is no public sewerage system. The city of Corydon has a water system, but no public sewerage system.

Two-thirds of the milk consumed in the city and county of Henderson is not pasteurized. In the city of Henderson approximately 80% of the milk supply is pasteurized. Pasteurization of milk offers safeguards which cannot be obtained in any other way. The war years have forced considerable relaxation of milk standards which are now on the way toward correction. A survey of every dairy in the city and county was made in July 1946. It revealed a 60 percent compliance with the U. S. Public Health service milk code.

The average sanitation grade for food establishments in the city is 87%, and in the county it is 66%. This compares to a state average of 50%. There are 276 food establishments in the county, 181 of which are in the city. Progress has been made in their sanitation, but there is much yet to be done.

There is inadequate veterinary meat inspection. There is a federal inspection in one plant, but no other meat slaughtered in the county has veterinary inspection. Much of it is slaughtered under insanitary conditions without proper facilities.

Almost all garbage fed to hogs is uncooked. This leads to trichinosis, a parasitic disease, transmitted to man by means of incompletely cooked pork.

There is inadequate protection from flies and mosquitoes for three-fourths of the rural and farm population. Many homes in urban areas are not properly protected.

There is no organized community effort to control rodents. Rats are prevalent in the city and county. It is estimated that one rat will consume $22.00 worth of food each year. Rats cause more than $2,000,000 property damage in the United States each year. Rats spread filth and disease.

Stray dogs are prevalent in the city and county. These dogs constitute a serious hazard not only to the people, but also to livestock. There is insufficient control of dogs running at large.

The jails in the city and county need improvement. The city jails of Henderson and Corydon lack both adequate maintenance and proper facilities. They need improved toilet facilities, hand washing basins, bathing facilities, lighting, ventilation, drinking fountains and the other basic items of sanitation. The county jail is in a reasonably satisfactory condition, but should have additional quarters and sanitary facilities. These are essential for properly separating the sexes and in caring for juvenile delinquents that must be detained.

The County Poor Farm's sanitation facilities are shamefully inadequate. The water supply for 33 inmates is provided by only one pump located in the front yard. There is no running water inside the building. The sewage disposal system is composed of two outside privies. There are no inside toilets, showers, nor bathrooms. These facilities are especially inadequate for the aged and infirmed inmates. The building itself is not of safe construction and is a serious fire menace. There is no central heating. There is no nursing service provided except that which the caretaker, his wife, and the inmates can give.

At least one-third of the people of the city and county are ill housed. Many houses in the city of Henderson are neither safe nor fit for human habitation. Many have inadequate plumbing and dangerous cross connections. Many do not have proper sanitation and are not of proper construction. There are no slum clearance projects nor rural housing programs.

There is no housing and zoning commission for the city. There is no commission to control the type of construction, location, sanitation, plumbing, and other similar items that concern housing, trailer camps, tempor-

ary housing, industrial plants, food handling establishments and other construction that has an effect on the safety, housing, and health of the community. A full and complete report on this subject will be made later by the Committee on Housing.

Proper sanitation can be achieved and filth-borne diseases can be controlled only when the people of the city and county realize that sanitation is more a matter of recognition and demand than of legislation and law enforcement.

ACUTE COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

The people of the city and county are not adequately immunized. Immunizations are available to everyone both from private physicians and the health department. Smallpox vaccination is compulsory for school children and is the only immunization program that has been fully carried out.

The following chart is self explanatory:

Type of Immunization	Age Group	Percentage Immunized
Smallpox vaccination	School children	100%
Smallpox vaccination	Birth to 5 yrs.	18%
Diphetheria immunization	Age 9 mo. to 5 yrs.	49%
Whooping cough immunization	Age 3 mo. to 5 yrs.	24%
Typhoid immunization	School children	67%
Typhoid immunization	Adults	20%

Every child should be vaccinated against smallpox at birth or soon thereafter. Whooping cough immunization should be given at three months of age and Diphtheria immunization at 9 months of age. Typhoid inoculation should be started at one or 2 years of age and continued at regular intervals for life.

The quarantine of communicable disease cases is not adequate. The inadequate reporting of diseases, the lack of public information and concern, are the major reasons for failure to quarantine all the cases of communicable disease.

The reporting of communicable disease is not adequate. Serious communicable diseases are reported fairly well, but the less serious ones are not being reported. The health department does not receive sufficient information to prevent the spread of these diseases. This problem is not peculiar to Henderson County alone, but nevertheless it is a fact that communicable diseases are not fully reported. Parents have the responsibility to report cases of communicable diseases which are not seen by a physician, but this is not done.

The public is not informed sufficiently concerning measures to prevent the spread of disease. The majority of people cooperate with the health department when specific quarantine measures are invoked. However, many people do not hesitate to mix in crowds and public gatherings even though they have colds, influenza, whooping cough, chickenpox and many other communicable diseases. Too many people fail to cover coughs and sneezes. Too many people expectorate wherever they please and cause much disease spread. Too many people have attitudes as expressed in the following statement which a mother recently made to the health officer about a school child who had recovered from scarlet fever, but who was still infectious to others: "I don't see why I shouldn't send him back to school . . . that's where he got it."

VENEREAL DISEASES

More than 100 persons in the city and county of Henderson contract syphilis each year. More than three-fourths of these persons are under 25 years of age. Syphilis is a great disabler and killer. One of every eight persons committed to Western State Hospital from the city and county of Henderson is there because of syphilis. More than one-tenth of all deaths due to diseases of the heart and blood vessels have this infection as their basic cause.

More than 600 persons in the city and county of Henderson contract gonorrhea each year. Gonorrhea is the most common venereal disease. It is exceeded in prevalence only by measles and the common cold. This disease causes crippling arthritis and many other conditions such as sterility in women and blindness in children.

Venereal diseases are spread chiefly through promiscuity. Their control will be achieved when all cases in a communicable stage can be found and brought promptly under treatment, and when the city and county of Henderson take a dynamic role in the correction of social conditions which encourage promiscuity.

DISEASES OF LATER LIFE

Heart diseases, cancer, cerebral hemorrhage, and nephritis are the leading causes of death in the city and county of Henderson. Combined, they account for more than sixty per cent of the total deaths from all causes. Nearly three-fourths of these deaths occur in persons

over 60 years of age. These diseases have become leading causes of death in comparitively recent years, and the trend of their death rates is upward.

The control of diseases of later life depends upon their early recognition so that the individual may be informed of his handicaps and can learn to live with them. These handicaps may be found through periodic health examinations. Few persons receive such examinations.

CANCER

One of every 300 persons in the city and county of Henderson has cancer. An average of 28 persons die from cancer each year.

Cancer is deceptive. Of the approximately 100 persons in the city and county of Henderson who have cancer, not more than 40 know they have it. The other 60 do not know they have cancer, and most of them will seek medical care too late for cure to be effected.

Early diagnosis is important. A high percentage of cases can be cured if they are found early and receive prompt, modern and scientific treatment. The diagnosis and treatment of cancer requires highly specialized techniques which are too expensive for many of the victims.

Facilities for treatment are inadequate. Arrangements have been made for a cancer clinic at the New Henderson Hospital. The clinic has diagnostic and therapeutic facilities. However, there has been no general educational campaign to get the people to come in for early diagnosis. Facilities, such as hospital beds for the treatment of medically indigent cancer cases, are very limited. We have only begun to meet the need for the early diagnosis and treatment of cancer.

MENTAL HEALTH

There are no mental hygiene clinic facilities. Facilities for the guidance of both children and adults are very limited. Teachers receive very little mental hygiene training. Many minor mental problems could be corrected if treated early.

There is only limited child guidance and welfare work. Many cases of tuberculosis and venereal disease infections could be prevented by proper welfare work. Many other children are being neglected, maltreated, undernourished, ill housed, and exposed to disease because of an inadequate welfare program. Many adults, especially older people, are not being adequately cared for in the city and county. The lack of proper public welfare service is greatly affecting the health of many of our people. A complete report on welfare conditions will be given when the Welfare Committee makes its report for the city and county.

102 persons were committed to state mental institutions in the last five years from the city and county of Henderson. They are not receiving either adequate medical treatment or general care because of insufficient funds. (Approximately 78c is spent per day for all their medical treatment, food, housing, laundry, and other needs.)

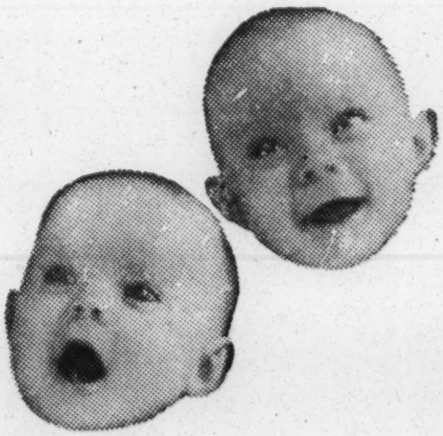
Mental illness is officially considerd a crime. Most admissions to a mental institution are through trial and commitment by criminal courts. Only a few are voluntary. Too many people consider mental illness a disgrace rather than a disease.

At least 400 people in the city and county of Henderson are so mentally deficient as to need supervision. Approximately 40 of these require care in an institution. At present, about 20 of these defectives are in the custody of relatives or friends. Even if we assume these 20 are well cared for, there still remain 20 who need institutional care.

Kentucky has only 25% of the facilities that are needed to care for the feebleminded. Many cases could become self-supporting with proper care and training.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

For every 1,000 babies born alive in the city and county of Henderson, three mothers die in childbirth. Of these 1,000 babies, 50 die before their first birthday. Of these 50, approximately half die in the first month of life. Although the death rates for mothers, infants. and preschool children are decreasing, and although they are better than the state average, they are still not up to the national average.



Regular health supervision of infants and preschool children is important. It is effective in reducing the number of deaths and the number of illnesses. The majority of the babies in the city and county do not receive regular supervision from either a private physician or the health department. While some child health conferences are held, there is not sufficient health personnel for holding an adequate number of them throughout the city and county. Much progress has been made, but still the great majority of parents do not seek regular health supervision for themselves or their children.

Regular health supervision of all expectant mothers is important. It will almost eliminate toxemia of pregnancy and other similar conditions. It will prevent at least one-half of all maternal deaths. The majority of expectant mothers do not get adequate prenatal care. Here again additional health personnel could provide regular prenatal supervision to a greater extent if there were more demand for it. Every expectant mother should have proper prenatal care from either the health department or her private physician. Not only would the maternal death rate be reduced, but many conditions could be avoided which cause ill health and sickness.

SCHOOL HEALTH

The school health service can be improved. While there is a fairly adequate school health service, there are many ways in which it could be improved. There is not a proper coordination of effort between the school, the health department, and all other agencies concerned with school health. There is no complete school health record which can be used jointly by the school, health department, and other agencies. Additional health department and school health personnel are needed. School teachers need more courses in health education and should have a greater participation in the school health program. The school curriculum does not include sex hygiene instruction or adequately cover many other phases of personal health and hygiene. Many other items need attention such as first aid kits for all schools, more adequate school lunch programs, and correction of physical defects.

Seven of ten school children need some kind of dental care. A dental survey in the city and county of Henderson in 1945 revealed 70% of the school children in need of routine dental care, 8% in need of emergency dental care, and only 22% completely free of dental defects. A dental clinic is needed. Plans are well under way for its establishment. The clinic will be for indigent children only. An educational campaign to secure more regular dental supervision is needed for the city and county.

One of every three school children has some defect in vision. This was determined by a Snellen vision test survey of the school children of every school in the city and county during th 1945-46 school term. Of the 4,000 examinations made, 1507 revealed a slight defect. Glasses have been provided for about 30 of these cases by a local organization, but this does not adequately meet the need.

There are many other physical defects. Seven out of ten school children have poor posture, and one of ten has an ear, nose or throat defect. Obtaining corrections for many of these defects is very difficult. Special educational facilities, or special classes for those with physical defects are limited.

School sanitation is woefully inadequate, especially in the county system. Only two schools in the city or county have a safe drinking water. In the city schools the water supply is safe, but the drinking fountains are not of a sanitary type. In many of the county schools the water itself is not safe for human consumption. There is no school in the city or county with proper toilet facilities. The defects run all the way from failure to meet the State Plumbing Code to insanitary privies.

There is no school in the city or county with screens, and only four have adequate handwashing facilities. Many defects exist in the city and county school as determined by a complete school sanitation survey made in July, 1946. A copy of the survey is on file at the Health Center and available for public inspection.

FIRST AID AND SAFETY

There are more deaths each year from accidental causes than from any other preventable cause of death, or any infectious disease. The main causes of accidental deaths are falls, motor car accidents, and burns. There is an average of 27 deaths each year from accidental causes.

There is no coordinated effort toward accident prevention. The various agencies concerned are not working together to prevent this unnecessary loss of life and the great number of painful and crippling accidents. There is no general overall plan for education as concerns safety, fire prevention, first aid and accident prevention.

NUTRITION

At least one-third of the people in the city and county of Henderson are undernourished. At least 70% of our people do not get all of the elements of the diet that are needed for good nutrition. Good food habits are important in the development of healthy babies, the prevention of certain physical defects, and the main-

tenance of good health for everyone. At least 50% of our people do not know what constitutes all the essentials of a good diet. Many other do not practice the good food habits they do know.

A city-county nutrition survey is needed. The few surveys that have been made do not provide comprehensive up-to-date information as to the extent and degree of malnutrition. With the specific facts made available by a survey, it would be possible to plan a coordinated program of action.

There is no coordinated plan of action for good nutrition. Various attempts have been made along this line with a varying degree of success. Nevertheless there is little coordination of effort among the several agencies concerned with the problems of nutrition.

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH

Henderson is becoming increasingly industrialized. There are approximately 2,500 industrial employes in the city and county working in some 25 plants. The average industrial worker loses from seven to ten working days per year, less than ten per cent of which, however, is due to industrial injury or occupational diseases. The remaining time lost is due to ordinary illnesses or to other non-industrial causes, a large part of which could be averted by adequate medical and nursing service.

The industrial plants in the city or county of Henderson have extremely limited in-plant medical and nursing service. There is only slight inspection of the working conditions in most of the plants. Many occupational and industrial health hazards exist. There is inadequate medical and nursing service as well as inadequate supervision of sanitation and other conditions, such as lighting, ventilation, first aid and safety.

MEDICAL CARE

We do not have enough physicians. We should have a minimum of 1 for each 1,000 persons, which would be 30 for the city and county. We actually have 19 white physicians and 2 colored physicians, a total of 21 who are in active medical practice. Many of our physicians are getting old.

Physicians under 50 years of age	6
Physicians between 50 and 70 years of age	11
Physicians over 70 years of age	4

We do not have enough dentists. We should have 15 dentists to meet the minimum standard of 1 for each 2,000 persons. We actually have 8 dentists, seven of whom are located in Henderson with one at Corydon. They are no colored dentists in the city or county.

There are less than 30 active registered nurses in the city and county. Two-thirds of this number are employed at the New Henderson Hospital and at the Health Center, which leaves less than 10 active registered nurses for the entire city and county.

Our indigent people are not receiving adequate medical care. Private physicians do a great deal of charity work. The city and county provide for some indigent medical care, and some care in provided by various agencies and individuals. However, our indigent people find it very difficult to secure even the most urgent medical services, and the vast majority are not getting adequate medical care at all because they have little or no money.

Paying for medical care is a problem. Persons with moderate to low incomes have little, if any difficulty, in meeting the expenses of relatively minor illnesses, but find it difficult or impossible to meet the expenses incurred for serious illnesses. For this group, some form of prepayment plan is indicated. An improvement in the manner of paying for medical care is essential to its proper distribution. Whether the costs of medical care should be best borne by taxation, by payroll deduction, or by some similar method, is a matter that needs to be determined.

Patent medicines and self-treatment are prevalent. Great quantities of home remedies are also used without the advice of a physician. Non-qualified persons are prescribing medicine. The health of our people is being endangered by such practices. The money that is spent would yield far greater value if used for scientific drugs prescribed by qualified physicians.

Not many persons get an annual physical examination. Many defects and diseases could be discovered early by a routine annual physical examination and routine laboratory tests. More than 25% of the boys examined by Selective Service in World War II were turned down for physical defects alone. Few people of the city and county get an annual physical examination.

PUBLIC HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Funds are inadequate. Public health authorities state that $1.00 per person is the minimum annual expenditure necessary to maintain a local health department. They recommend an annual expenditure of $2.00 per person. Normally, we spend 53c per person per year, or approximately 25% of the amount we should have for local health service. As a result we do not have the money to have sufficient personnel, nor enough money to pay adequately the personnel we do have. During the years 1940-1946 we have received some extra funds because we were in an extra cantonment war zone. This extra money will not be available in the years to come, and we will have to have more local funds or curtail our program.

We do not have sufficient personnel. A full time health officer is needed for the city and county. The Kentucky constitutional limit on salaries makes it difficult to secure a well qualified competent full-time Health Director. We need additional public health nurses, sanitary inspectors, an X-ray technician, a health educator, a public health dentist, a plumbing inspector, a veterinarian, and several additional clerks.

We do not own our present facilities. The health center and most of its equipment is the property of the Federal Government as represented by the Federal Works Agency. We are using the facilities without charge other than the cost of maintenance items. Some day, the city and county will be expected to buy the health center from the Federal Agency.

COORDINATION

There is no coordinating agency, or group, for health. Many different groups and agencies are at work on many different phases of health work. There is considerable duplication of effort and overlapping of activities. There is no group nor agency to coordinate all of these efforts toward better health in the city and county.

CONCLUSION

While we may be justifiably proud of our health accomplishments, we most certainly must view with alarm our many serious, unsolved health problems, which are cause for concern to everyone of us. We must recognize that we, the people, are the greatest resource of the city and county, and that the promotion of good health is fundamental to the conservation of that resource. We cannot afford to ignore nor neglect the problems that have been presented.

PLAN OF ACTION . . .

If we are to solve our health problems, we, the people of the city and county must recognize these problems and take appropriate action. The following plan of action is suggested. It is necessarily broad and general in scope.

1. Give the widest possible distribution of this information to the people of the city and county.
2. Use every possible means to help the people recognize the problems and to take the necessary action.
3. Use existing agencies wherever possible, helping to develop the popular support necessary in solving many of the problems.

TUBERCULOSIS

1. Establish sufficient hospital beds and treatment facilities for every case of tuberculosis.
2. Provide sufficient free beds and treatment facilities for indigent cases.
3. Provide funds for the dependents of cases of tuberculosis.
4. Encourage chest X-ray examination for every adult over 15 years of age.
5. Establish a tuberculosis clinic with facilities for giving pneumothorax.
6. Develop public opinion to demand the isolation and quarantine of every case of tuberculosis, and to provide the necessary support and laws for this purpose.

SANITATION

1. Provide a safe and adequate water supply for every person.
2. Provide a safe and proper sewage disposal for every person.
3. Pasteurize all milk sold to the public and encourage the proper handling of all milk consumed.
4. Demand cleanliness and sanitation by patronizing Grade "A" food establishments.
5. Provide local veterinary inspection for all meat slaughtered for public consumption.
6. Cook all garbage fed to hogs.
7. Provide adequate protection against flies and mosquitoes for every person.
8. Make a continuous and concerted effort to control rodents and other infestation.
9. Control stray dogs and dogs running at large.
10. Establish adequate santiary and fireproof facilities for all jail and county poor farm inmates.
11. Provide adequate housing for all the people of the city and county.
12. Provide for a plumbing inspector and a housing and zoning commission.
13. Eliminate the pollution of streams.
14. Encourage all phases of environmental sanitation.

ACUTE COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

1. Encourage proper immunizations for every man, woman and child.
2. Secure the reporting of all communicable diseases.
3. Secure the proper isolation and quarantine of communicable diseases.
4. Provide information for the public on the prevention of the spread of disease.

VENEREAL DISEASE

1. Endeavor to find all infected persons and bring them promptly under treatment.
2. Enforce the law against prostitution and control promiscuity.
3. Correct the social conditions which encourage promiscuity.

DISEASES OF LATER LIFE

1. Provide a physical fitness program to encompass mental hygiene, recreation, moderation, and the intelligent use of leisure.
2. Establish facilities for periodic health examination and encourage their use.

CANCER

1. Expand greatly the clinics and other facilities for finding cancer early.
2. Make provision for the prompt treatment of all cancer cases.
3. Provide nursing homes for incurable cancer cases.

MENTAL HEALTH

1. Establish mental hygiene clinics and foster mental hygiene.
2. Provide adequate support for our state institutions for the mentally ill and defective.
3. Review and modernize our laws pertaining to the mentally ill and defective.
4. Provide adequate welfare service for children, aged, and indigent persons.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

1. Encourage and provide for regular health supervision of all infants and preschool children.
2. Encourage and provide for regular health supervision of all expectant mothers.

SCHOOL HEALTH

1. Provide an adequate school health service for every child.
2. Secure the correction of all correctable physical defects.
3. Establish proper buildings, equipment and sanitary facilities for each child.

FIRST AID AND SAFETY

1. Coordinate the efforts of all groups interested in first aid, safety, accident and fire prevention.
2. Encourage those procedures that will prevent accidents and disseminate such information to the people.

NUTRITION

1. Conduct a survey of nutrition and its problems in the city and county.
2. Disseminate information concerning good nutrition to all the people.
3. Coordinate all the efforts various agencies are making which are concerned with nutrition.

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH

1. Provide industrial hygiene inspection service and eliminate all conditions contributing to ill health.
2. Provide adequate medical and nursing service.
3. Encourage periodic health examinations of all employees.

MEDICAL CARE

1. Train more physicians, dentists, nurses, and other professional persons for medical and dental care.
2. Provide for adequate indigent medical and dental care.
3. Provide some form of prepayment of medical care to secure its proper distribution.
4. Discourage the use of patent medicine, the prescribing of medicine by non-qualified persons, and the use of home remedies.
5. Encourage periodic health examinations.

PUBLIC HEALTH ORGANIZATION

1. Provide adequate financial support.

COORDINATION

1. Establish some agency or group to coordinate all the activities of the various agencies doing any type of health work.

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Subcommittee On Health

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President of the Henderson County
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Health Department

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Editor and publisher of the
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Tuberculosis Association

JANIE K. COLE, R. N. (Colored) - - - - - - - - - **Member**
Public Health Nurse with the
Henderson County Health Department

CITIZEN ACTION IN KENTUCKY

by

JAMES W. ARMSTRONG

DIRECTOR OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION
COMMITTEE FOR KENTUCKY

(Delivered before the Third Annual Conference of the Georgia Citizens Council, Atlanta, Georgia, on October 14, 1946.)

Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is with a feeling of pleasure, honor and responsibility that I appear before you this morning to represent the people of my commonwealth, through the citizens Committee for Kentucky. It is a pleasure to meet in conference and workshop with men and women from our sisterhood of southern states, leaders who are laboring to revitalize American life at its foundations. It is an honor to appear as one of your speakers. It is a responsibility to act as the voice for a great movement in which many and varied groups of citizens in Kentucky have joined in the common cause of the Commonwealth.

I come here as no calumnist of southern life and conditions. I believe inthe southern heritage. I believe that many of the people of the South and many sections of the South have achieved a charm and grace of living in which the spiritual and material factors have arrived at fine balance. I believe that the South's traditional emphasis on grace of living, the importance of people, the value of family and home, the love of countryside--the fields, the hills, the sunny skies--the courage, the pride, the deep religious faiths of our people has created a heritage that places human personality above material wealth, makes full living more important than insensate activity, and offers the Nation valuable counterbalance in an age of frustration.

Lieutenant-Governor elect Thompson has painted an inviting picture of the future of the South. It excites the imagination, moves us to set our hands to this ennobling task. I subscribe to the belief that, barring international catastrophe, the forward march of the South is inevitable. It is inevitable because for year after year important foundations for that progress have been laid. It is inevitable because gathering social and economic forces, now converging, have the necessary power and leadership to bring this vision into reality.

Sixty years ago one of Georgia's most noted sons and Atlanta's beloved citizen, Henry W. Grady, spoke these prophetic words before the New England Society of New York:

> "There is a new South," he said, "not through protest against the old, but because of new conditions, and, if you please, new ideas and aspirations."

More prophetic than true, perhaps, in 1886, but new conditions, those of which he spoke, and those unforeseen by his generation, have produced economic and social developments that give to the South an undergirding strength upon which new ideas and aspirations can now be solidly founded. In the slow march of time we are likely to overlook the basic developments which have taken place within the lifetime of adults present here today. It is my belief that although there are immediate causes which have given birth to the popular movements which we represent, there are more fundamental causes from which they spring. Our own organizations may fail.. It may happen; we do not know. The opposition of reactionary forces may engulf them. That is conceivable. But the fertile womb of the new South will produce new organizations to take their place in ever increasing number. The South will not be denied its future. Opposition may momentarily check, but it can not permanently block our forward march.

Now what are the developments so pregnant with meaning to the new South? We all know about, but do we fully appreciate, the social and economic developments which modern transportation has brought, is bringing, and will bring to the South? Within our times modern transportation is transforming it. Henry Grady could not foresee that.

Nor could Henry Grady foresee popularization of higher education which is swelling the enrollment of our colleges and universities, making possible to young men and women of all walks of life opportunities available only to students of financial means a generation ago.

He could not look into the future to see the developments of a scientific age in which chemistry has unlocked the mysteries of the soil to develop scientific farming, in which scientific breeding has produced quality lifestock that did not walk the earth a half century ago, in which invention and mass production is producing the means by which man has learned to make a slave of the machine in order to abolish the slavery of man.

Nor could Grady have foretold the developments of the social sciences in which psychology, economics, sociology, and political science have produced a knowledge of the workings of the human mind, and the relationships of human beings, from which thousands of applications are daily being made in business, in the home, and in the community--as well as in our regional and national life.

And what about the development of the modern newspaper with all of its departments of service, the radio with its educational and cultural influences?

What about the influence of two world wars which have taken men and women from the last cabin on the remotest ridge to give them world knowledge? They have seen the Taj Mahal in India, serviced B 29's in the Philippines, and slept in Baronial castles in Bavaria. They are bringing back riches beyond compare.

What about the practical demonstrations in slum clearance, the experimental and demonstration farms, the influence of county farm agents and home demonstrations, the rural library services, the creation of great waterway projects, the development of small income homes with the modern conveniences of heating, cooling, and electrical appliances?

Mr. Thompson has mentioned the great flow of industry toward the South. He also could have mentioned the great flow of visitors during the winter months because of the South's favorable climate. But the scenic beauty of the South is also attracting a year-around tourist trade. Incidentally, since the subject has been mentioned, may I say that in Kentucky we are pushing the development of our parks, not only because of their recreational value to our people, but because they also offer an economic resource to which the South is awakening.

The very fact that we are here today, representing, so I am informed, 12 southern states, is made possible by the social and economic developments which I have mentioned. It is easier for us to assemble here from this great Southern region than it would have been to assemble representatives from any one of our states 25 years ago. The social organization of masses of people on a regional, and even on a national, basis is a distinctly modern phenomenon. It is possible in America today, on a large scale, as in no other country in the world.

Now the point that I am making is that from these developments there has come an awakening to the vast opportunities which the South now affords. Our business leadership is aware of these developments. During the past quarter century the masses of our Southern people have had experiences beyond our borders that give them comparisons and contrasts from which are arising a demand for the refinements of living. There is arising a voice of protest at social and economic inequalities. There is a growing recognition that full living for the people who toil can be secured only by adequate cash income, and there is a growing knowledge on the part of all of us that we must have a broader economic base in order to sustain by taxation the benefits of education, health, and social welfare. There is developing in the South, as in all regions in the Nation, a growing consciousness that through organization the people can make themselves felt. Furthermore, our returning veterans, and others who served in the war, have a deep feeling that if the American way of life is worth fighting for, then it must be found in evidence in the communities and the regions in which we live. All of these developments are creating a dynamic social force which will not be denied. They are forming the matrix from which citizen movements are being born.

II

There are the fundamental causes behind our organizations, but there are also immediate causes, the incidents which give rise to their birth.

In our Commonwealth, the incident which gave rise to the Committee for Kentucky was the 1943 state election in which the Republican party elected their candidate for governor, but the legislature remained under Democratic control. Kentucky had had a bitter experience when this situation developed under a previous administration a few years before. In a long, running conflict between the legislature and the governor, the power of the governor had been reduced until his only remaining prerogative was the appointment of notaries public. This degrading conflict had produced a stalemate for constructive legislation. It was the people of Kentucky who suffered.

Fearing the repetition of such a stalemate, the Kentucky Merchants Association, meeting in Louisville shortly after the election, adopted a resolutionto be sent to both the governor and the legislators, calling their attention to what had previously happened and petitioning them to work together

for the welfare of the Commonwealth. Believing that a stronger effect would be produced if other organizations took similar action, this association sponsored a meeting to which representatives from other state-wide organizations were invited, and the outcome of this meeting was a unanimous agreement to the proposal. With its business transacted, this representative group was about to adjourn. From the back of the room Joe Betts, representative of the Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation, asked for the floor. "If this action which we have taken for a specific purpose is beneficial to Kentucky, "he said, "why wouldn't it be well to form a permanent organization working for the welfare of Kentucky?" This was the incident which gave birth to the Committee for Kentucky.

Now note its characteristics. It was born in a spirit of cooperation. It was created by powerful state organizations, thinking of self interest, yes, but for the first time envisioning the welfare of all of Kentucky and all of the people of Kentucky, and all of the interests of Kentucky, and sensing, that together they could accomplish that which was separately unattainable. It was putting the power of the people behind a non-partisan, non-sectarian, non-profit, inter-organization, dedicated to the welfare of the Commonwealth. It was the evidence of a modern technique of democracy--inter-organization--the outgrowth of social organization, made possible by the basic developments of which I have spoken.

Note also that, although it was independent of government, in its action was an implied influence on government and the excresences of party politics. It was demonstrating the steadying influence of the mass of citizens. There was the voice of protest there, but also the voice of opportunity, and the desire for constructive programs of legislation, and the love of the state in which we live. Today in America we are seeing vital democratic movements arise that represent the social and economic protest of the underpriviledged. But here is a movement born not on the other side of the tracks, but of well established, successfully operating organizations and top-flight executives. It is an indication that democracy can operate from both directions, that we do have devoted and broadgauged leaders who are interested in the general welfare and the common good.

A board of directors was formed. Here again we have evidence of the democratic process at work. An attempt was made to get a cross section of the vital interests which make up the social and economic life of the state. Business and industry were represented; so was labor; so were the farmers, the doctors, the druggists, the Negroes, the editors, radio, the teachers, the women's clubs. Brought together for the first time in the history of our Commonwealth were representatives of groups which had often found themselves in opposition, now seeking to find areas of agreement for the welfare of Kentucky. No one of them represented Kentucky. No one of them could speak for the Committee. But together they represented a great cross section of the Commonwealth, and together they could speak for the Committee and rather well for the people of the state. Is not such action the crying need of our times? Is not the great obstacle to social and economic progress the conflict between groups and sections? Is not the solution for our ills to sit down together to work out our mutual destiny in America? Do we not all gain individually by the process? Such was the thinking of the Committee.

The Committee made a modest beginning. Harry Schacter, president of the Kentucky Merchants Association, was elected president. He gave the Committee an office adjoining his in the Kaufman-Straus Department Store, of

which he is also the president. He hired a secretary and started to work.

How much depends upon the initial leadership of a movement! Harry Schacter is a man of great spiritual stature. He is a man of vision, a tireless worker, a man with an exhuberant passion for the democratic process. Add to that his financial ability--how important that is in a movement that is standing on its own legs financially. He gave lavishly of his time to the Committee--without charge; he made it his consuming passion without regard to its physical demands, which at times have been terrifically heavy. He conferred; he spoke; he worked.

Slowly the activities of the Committee expanded. The central project upon which the Committee concentrated was the projection of ten fact-finding studies on general problems confronting the state. The problems selected were agriculture, health, education, the state constitution, welfare, housing, industry, labor, natural resources, and taxation.

Note here again the thinking of the Committee. It was considered essential that a broad approach should be made to the problems of the Commonwealth. Many of them are interlocking. Progress in one can not be made without progress in another. Furthermore, the reports were designed for the people in general. Much attention has been given to their brevity, their format, the ease with which they can be read and understood, the thinking which they will stimulate. It was believed that people in general do not know the facts about their states; they do not know the problems whose solutions must be worked out in order to develop progress. It was believed that giving the people the facts was the first step in the solution of our problems, that the facts would arouse thinking and discussion, and that out of this discussion come common understanding and action.

You will understand from what I have just said that the Committee considers its primary function to be educational. It recommends certain broad soluations in its reports but sponsors no bills before the legislature, nor does it engage in lobbying.

The studies are conducted by experts in each particular field, are brought to the board of directors for the criticism and suggestions of all of the directors, and then are presented to a meeting of representatives of the member organizations for similar review, before being released to the general public. They are then used by the schools and universities, by civic groups, in fact, by any group in which discussion can be promoted. Four studies have been completed--agriculture, health, education, the state constitution. The reports on welfare and housing will soon be printed. Other studies are in various stages of preparation. We have been forced to run reprints on our first studies because of the public demand for them.

Other activities were added. The powerful radio station WHAS, in Louisville, offered to run a radio program for the Committee under the slogan, WAKE UP KENTUCKY. Their offer was accepted. We have with us here in our Kentucky delegation Miss Dorcas Ruthenburg, the present writer and producer of this program. I would like to have you meet her. Her competence is attested by the fact that WHAS received the Peabody Award for public service last year for her WAKE UP KENTUCKY Program. She is doing a great job for Kentucky. Other radio stations over the state have cooperated by rebroadcasting this program. This year the program will bear the title, KENTUCKY ON THE MARCH. So you see that we believe that we are making progress.

The Louisville Courier Journal, the largest newspaper in the state, has given our reports widespread publicity by publishing most of them in full in its Sunday edition. Other newspapers in the state are likewise giving cooperation. The Kentucky Press Association is represented on our Board of Directors. Lee Coulson, manager of WHAS, is also a director. A syndicated column for the Committee written by Ewing Galloway, a prominent Kentuckian, appears in over 85 Kentucky papers. First appearing under the heading WAKE UP KENTUCKY, it now follows our new slogan, KENTUCKY ON THE MARCH.

An executive director for the Committee has taken over much of the administrative work first carried by Mr. Schacter. He is an able administrator, an excellent speaker, a native Kentuckian thoroughly acquainted with the problems of our state. His balanced judgment, his winning personality, have furnished solid direction to our work and made many friends for the Committee. I would like for you to meet him too.-Mr. Maurice D. Bement.

Some of the influence of our work can be judged when I tell you that our state legislature held a special joint session for the sole purpose of hearing the story of the Committee for Kentucky and the facts revealed in the first four studies made by the Committee.

III

Now from the inception of the Committee's work it was intended that the program should be carried to Kentucky communities. Community--what a word that is! The life we have in common--the place where we live. It is the home--our families, our children, our parents. It is our friends, our neighbors, our fellow townsmen. It is the place of our work, where we spend our days, where we spend our lives. It is the only real world we know, the place in which we come face to face with other people, work out our human destinies, the place in which we count, if we are to count at all. Out of the mass of millions, in community we have special identity, are called by our name, are a sight gladdening to someone's eyes--some woman, some man, some boy or girl. How important--how important-how important if it is only a dog that wags her tail when we come into the drive, and sticks her muzzle in our hand.

Community--here is the dynamo of human life. If it weren't for community influence, life would run down. It would exhaust itself like a storage battery. Somewhere to mark forever in your mind as the place in which you were born--somewhere to have your home--somewhere to marry--somewhere to have your children--somewhere to have them grow up into useful men and women--somewhere to join at long last the procession that leads to your father and your father's father. Community!

How many millions of men fighting in the mud on the far-flung battle fronts remained there faithful to mission and duty because they held in their mind a picture, a picture of home and loved ones, the old familiar scenes their community, a picture of the daily way of life in which they had placed all of their faith to the last ounce of their energy and to their last breath. it was a picture of America, but it wasn't an abstract map which they held in mind. It was the one tangible, vivid, meaningful image of the ones and place they loved best--home and home town--community.

If we do not find the democratic way of life in our communities then we will not find it at all. If our communities do not find it, then America can not find it. As our communities go, so goes America. Let's make no mistake

about that. The spiritual flow of life begins at the bottom of the spring--the community. Choke it off there, and you have choked the Nation. Pollute it there, and you pollute the Nation. Maintain it there--clear, fresh, abundant--and the Nation will be ever sustained.

So after the work of the Committee had been set up on the state level, it installed the Department of Community Service, of which I am the director.

Now our point of view in our community work operates on three levels: first, the individual; second, the organization; third, inter-organization.

We are conscious that the individual must be awakened in any program that seeks to reinforce the American way of life at its foundations. The individual is the one who has been so largely lost in the American scene. By the individual I mean the man who is sometimes referred to as a member of the rank and file. He has lost his feeling of importance in the operation of community life and all that goes beyond it. He has lost his sense of participation in political life. He has taken a terrible beating in an age of regulation. He has received innumerable orders passed down from the top. In war and in depression his ideas have been little heard. In our cities we have thousands of people who have been so often uprooted that they have lost all feeling of identity with their community. With this weakened mental outlook they have often permitted themselves to fall into a condition of cynicism, apathy, and defeat. They have their job, perhaps their family, but take little interest in anything else. It doesn't occur to them that the multiplication of this condition permits corrupt political machines to take over local government. It was this condition that permitted dictatorship to ride rampant over the democracies of Europe.

We must restore to the ind vidual his sense of importance. We must make him know that one way or another he not only counts but is counted. There is no one so lowly, so humble in his position in the community that he can not represent a vital force in its life. I have in mind a recent experience in one of Kentucky's smaller cities. I was there alone. After I had completed a speaking engagement I went back to my hotel. I went into the dining room to order a meal. It was a colored waiter who served me. There was something about his attitude that attracted me. I could tell immediately that he was interested in rendering a service, that he wanted to give me the best which the hotel cuisine had to offer. He wasn't obsequious, he waan't overly attendant. It was merely the kindness of one human being to another--and in this case, to a stranger in his town. When I had finished the mean he walked to the door of the dining room, held it open as I departed and said, "Come again." Without knowing it, he was an ambassador of good will for his community. He was selling his town. The tourist doesn't see the mayor, the high officials of the town. He meets the waiters, the clerks in the stores, the people on the street, the gasoline attendants. It is their attitude, their friendliness, their helpfulness, their courtesy that gives him an impression of the people of the city. I repeat, in some way we must make the individual feel his importance. We must re-establish his sense of participation in community life.

The second level of our community approach deals with the organization. Nearly every organization is capable of making a valuable contribution to its community--if and when it catches the vision of larger service. It is naturally expected that an organization will render a service to its members, but when it begins to study its community's needs and the possible part which it can play in meeting them, it enters into a dynamic relationship with the community.

Furthermore, in the organization, the individual takes on collective strength. He no longer is alone. He absorbs the resources and prestige of his organization. A democratic organization--one in which the voice of the individual is heard--offers a channel through which the individual's ideas, wants, and proposals receive outlet. Through organization he takes on larger size and range.

Another aspect of the organization is important to our work--the statewide and national connections of the local group. These connections form a channel through which influence flows in both directions. This channel is a modern social resource of great significance.

So much for the point of view.

Now how do we work with the organization to stimulate community interest and action?

First, by means of the Committee's statewide member organizations we have been able to push community development. An increasingly large number of state organizations are adopting community themes and developing community projects through the local organization. I have had the pleasure of appearing before the state board of one organization, to work with it in four regional meetings, and with several local groups from which community programs were launched. It has given the Committee definite proof that a state theme for community building can be brought down to the local level and put into action.

Second, our member organizations are opening their state publications to us for articles and materials on community. This is developing into an extensive project in itself.

Third, we are giving assistance to local organizations in which community service is an established policy, furnishing them speakers on general or special community subjects, and providing them with newspaper articles to be run in their local press.

The third level of our community approach deals with inter-organization. The point of view here is that a town may have a few active organizations, but until these organizations have learned to work together and pull together the community can not hope to move forward with unity and strength.

A community may be divided, torn by dissension, the projects of one group may be blocked by another. A good cause may fail for want of general support. How often the vital work of one organization in a town goes unappreciated by the general community. How often one group, charged with great responsibility, is not understood, is not supported by others. It may be the agencies dealing with youth. It may be the schools, the YMCA, the Scouts. It may be some pastor laboring to bring spiritual life to his community. It may be the Farm Bureau attempting to raise the productivity of the region on which community purchasing power depends. It may be the Board of Trade attempting to bring new industries into the town in order to give employment to people who need jobs. It may be the laboring men who need better homes, places of recreation, something to make life more than a job. It may be--anyone.

Regardless--one of the community's greatest needs is for groups to cooperate in order that together they can produce a rich and full community life.

Everyone is needed in a community. Every group has a part to play. We are interdependent. We need competent and happy workmen. We need intelligent merchants to furnish goods. We need skilled tradesmen. We need doctors and lawyers; we need teachers and preachers. We need a healthy and well-trained youth to renew the human resource. We need prosperous farms to produce the basic wealth from which our cities spring. We need wise and devoted town officials. We need everyone. We depend upon one another. We cannot go forward except as we go forward together. The ills of one are the ills of all.

What a town--the town that has sensed its interdependence and has produced a community spirit that promotes working together. What a town--the one where the interests of one are the interests of all. What a town--the one that has produced the mutual helpfulness from which community progress springs. There is a town that people like to visit, where people want to live. There is the town in which human aspirations can be fulfilled. There is the town that can plan, can shape itself into a thing of beauty. There is the town that can produce leaders for the state and leaders for the nation. There is the town that is making America great, and democracy a force in the world.

No group can do a vital job in a community-alone. We are seeing that. It can't be done. The school teachers and the school administrators cannot deliver a powerful program of education without community support. It takes the cooperation and understanding of the parents. It takes the understanding and financial support of the whole town. The teachers cannot do it alone. They can't. The pitiful plight of education today, the scarcity of teachers, the inadequate physical plants--what is the cause? Where is the blame? It is ours--the whole people. We haven't been interested enough. We haven't cared enough. We haven't worked enough--together. And what will solve the problem? Common effort. And only that.

That is but one of the many examples.

The Committee has sponsored a project in community cooperation in Kentucky. I am happy to say that it is in my home town of Henderson. I am equally happy to say that I have had a hand in it. Henderson is a town of about 20,000 people that lies on the broad winding Ohio, more than midway down the state. It is an old town, strong in pride and tradition, and filled with fine people. There is energy there, and resourcefulness. We have worked out many things--there is a state park, a splendid new hospital, a modern health center, new industries for the post-war world. Nevertheless it was a good place in which to put to work the gospel of community cooperation, in order to observe its fruits and to furnish the Committee a practical testing ground for its community program.

Can a community be moved by the gospel of working together, studying its full community needs, finding the facts about its problems, and devising programs which will make it a better place in which to live? I am here to attest that it can be done. Can the people of the urban community join with the people of the surrounding rural area for the purpose of working out their inter-relationship? I am here to attest that it is being done. I have seen the project created. I have watched the exhilarating process of its development. In a Town Hall meeting more than 2,500 people filled our high school gymnasium, while others were turned away from the doors. Five fact-finding projects were set up, taken over by competent community leaders, aided by professors from the state university. Two of these reports have now been completed and reviewed in fashion similar to the procedures of the Committee for

Kentucky. One of them has been given to the public in a second Town Hall meeting. It can be done. It is being done. We are witnessing it. I will not take time here to enlarge upon the project since it can be brought before your workshop groups, but I wish to say here in this general assembly that it is a heartening example of what people in communities, by their own efforts, can accomplish.

We have with us in our delegation the publicity director for our organization, which has been named the Committee for the City and County of Henderson. May I introduce her, too. I am pleased to inform you that she is my wife. Francele Harris Armstrong, a journalist in Henderson.

Well, this is the story of citizen action in our Commonwealth. I have outlined something of its philosophy, some of its methods as developed by the Committee for Kentucky. Our faiths are simple. They rest in the dynamic processes of democracy and are blessed by religious doctrines that declare the brotherhood of man--all men. They rest in the belief that human personality thrives best under free institutions, that the spiritual force flows from the base of life, that free people aspiring together, planning together, working together can produce for the world a pattern for better living. We believe that we have the skills, the knowledge, the resources in this land of ours to give shelter, food, clothing, and enlightenment to our people--all of them. We believe that the South has a great destiny, that all of us in this beloved region are working in the same cause. We believe that we have work to do and are happy doing it.

But the press of our modern age is upon us. The sand streams through the hour glass with accelerated speed. In an atomic age the race between human values and human destruction will come to its crisis within our times. What shall be the outcome? We must take it in our hands to determine. We must win the victory for humanity, that the outlook of life will be increasingly bright for our children and our children's children.

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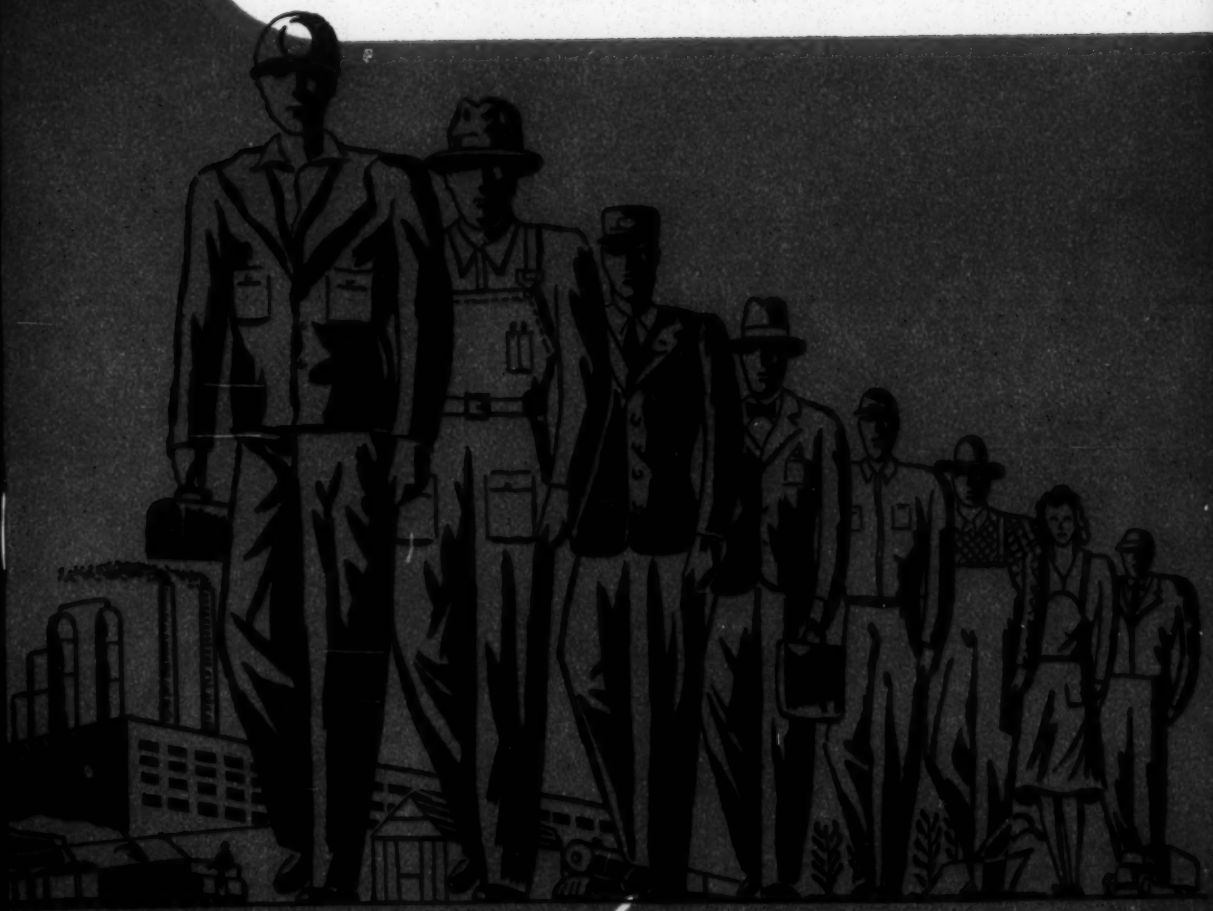
A REPORT ON

LABOR



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A REPORT ON

PUBLIC WELFARE

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A REPORT ON

HEALTH

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A REPORT ON

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A REPORT ON

EDUCATION

COMMITTEE *for* KENTUCKY

Peoples Legislative Program for Kentucky

COMMITTEE *for* KENTUCKY

6-Committee for Kentucky

REPORT OF PROGRESS

FROM THE
Committee for Kentucky
427 S. Fourth St., Louisville 2, Ky.

OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT

Number 13 March 20, 1948

This is the 13th Progress Report we have sent you. Not being superstitious in the slightest, we would cheerfully like to report to you what has happened since December 20, when the last Report of Progress was sent to you. During these three months some fateful decisions have been made by your Board of Directors. A number of interesting and important things have happened. Here are some of the high lights:

Item - Revisions of Reports on Agriculture, Education, Health, and Public Welfare are now in printed form. They tell a heartening story of the progress Kentucky has made in these fields in the last few years. We want to emphasize and reemphasize that the Committee for Kentucky, even though it publishes these revisions, does not take the credit for the progress that has been made. The spirit of the times has definitely been on the side of progress. However, no informed person will deny that the Committee has made a not inconsiderable contribution to this progress. We shall be glad to send you copies of these revisions upon request.

Item - Labor Report. The Labor Report is now in printed form and is fully worthy both in form and in content of taking its place beside the other seven printed reports. We shall be glad to send you a copy at your request.

Item - Report on Taxation. Dr. James W. Martin is now at work on this all important task. We had hoped to have it ready sometime this spring, and there is still an outside chance that it may be ready before summer starts. However, the demands on Dr. Martin's time, especially with the Legislature in session, have been so great that the report may well have to be postponed until fall. Whenever it is ready, it will be well worth waiting for, for Dr. Martin enjoys the reputation of being one of the foremost tax experts, not only in Kentucky but in all America. This was recognized when he was chosen President of the Tax Institute, a national organization.

Item - Galloway's Column. Ewing Galloway's column, "Kentucky on the March" continues to gain more attention and recognition. Starting two years ago with less than 40 newspapers using it, the column has continued to gain and is now being run in 119 newspapers out of a total of 200 in the State. This is a tribute, not only to Mr. Galloway, but to our Kentucky newspapers for the keen interest they show in the progress of our State.

Item - Radio. Radio continues to play a dynamic role in the Committee for Kentucky program in creating a better understanding among our people and in

spotlighting Kentucky's progress. The new radio series, "The Kentucky People's Platform", produced by Radio Station WHAS and written by Dorcas Ruthenburg of that station, went on the air Sunday, December 21, 1947, as scheduled. This feature is also carried by other stations over the State such as WVJS, Owensboro; WIHN, Louisville, WLAP, Lexington; and WKYB of Paducah. Yes, radio continues to keep Kentucky on the March.

Item - Legislative Hearing. A joint hearing before important Committees of the Senate and House was held on February 17 for the purpose of presenting the People's Legislative Program for Kentucky, which was developed under the auspices of the Committee for Kentucky.

Radio Station WHAS transcribed the total proceedings which were broadcast that night for a full hour, 9 to 10 P.M. A copy of the Program is attached at the end of this report.

Item - Natural Resources Report. Since our last Progress Report the Committee on Natural Resources, chairmaned by Dr. Arthur C. McFarlan, Head of the Department of Geology, University of Kentucky, reported to Representatives of Member Organizations of the Committee for Kentucky on January 8. You no doubt saw the review of this report in Kentucky's newspapers. We feel that Dr. McFarlan and his Committee have done a superb job and that this report, when published, will be worthy of taking its place along with the others.

Item - The Virginia Publication. Jean and Jess Ogden, Community Specialists of Virginia, after their visit to Kentucky, wrote and had published a University of Virginia Extension Division Bulletin titled "Facts to Folks to Action". This twelve-page printed pamphlet is devoted in its entirety to the organization and program of the Committee for Kentucky. This publication enjoys a national distribution. We are naturally quite proud that our Virginia friends--the Ogdens--thought enough of the Committee to devote one entire bulletin to our program.

Item - Community Service. James W. Armstrong, our Director of Community Service has been appointed Chairman of the Community Participation Section of the National Conference on Family Life to be held in the White House on May 6, 7 and 8. His Committee is preparing material on the Community and Family Life for the National Conference. It consists of the following members:

James W. Armstrong - Chairman - Director of Community Service, Committee for Kentucky
Jess Ogden, Extension Division, University of Virginia
Wayland J. Hayes, Head of Department of Sociology, Vanderbilt University
Howard W. Beers, Head of Department of Rural Sociology, University of Kentucky
Irwin T. Sanders, Head of Department of Sociology, University of Kentucky
Francele H. Armstrong, Editor, "Your Community Reporter," Committee for Kentucky
Lon Sullivan, Director, Georgia Citizens Council
John W. Herring, Secretary, New York State Bureau of Adult Education

Harold S. Buttenheim, Editor, The American City
Robert A. Luke, Executive Secretary, Adult Education Council of Metropolitan Cincinnati
Jean Ogden, Extension Division, University of Virginia
Jack C. Grieg, Executive Director, Henry County Council on Intergovernmental Relations, Newcastle, Indiana
Mrs. Frederick A. Kuser, Secretary, New Jersey Citizens' Conference
William Pearson Tolley, Chancellor, Syracuse University
Coolie Verner, Extension Division, University of Virginia
Margaret Snyder, Extension Division, University of Virginia
Vlad Sullivan, Georgia Citizens Council

Item - International Recognition. The following is a letter from Mr. Henri Francois Tecoz, from the province of Utrecht, in the Netherlands:

"Dear Sirs:

We are taking steps to begin in the province of Utrecht, as a first experiment in the Netherlands, a Provincial Development Committee to some extent analogical to what your Association is doing in your country.

We should therefore be very glad to come into contact with your organization in order to exchange experiences and suggestions and to receive publications.

We feel that, in the beginning, we shall probably be your dobtor, but hope to develop our action quick enough to be able to send you also interesting material.

We shall be pleased to hear from you soon, and are meanwhile,

Truly yours,

/s/ H. F. Tecoz
Henri Francois Tecoz

Utrecht, February 2, 1948"

We haven't the remotest idea of how Mr. Tecoz read about the Committee for Kentucky, but you well know that ideas have a fascinating habit of falling in strange places and producing interesting results.

Item - Emulation. Mr. George W. Bearie, Secretary and Treasurer of the Colonial Building and Loan Association of Charleston West Virginia, heard the broadcast of the Legislative Program and wrote that he wanted to start a similar Committee in West Virginia. We have sent him all of our reports and other materials with our best wishes.

Item - Evaluation. Your President has written to a number of leaders in Kentucky for a statement evaluating the work of the Committee. This is to be used in the book on the story of the Committee which Harper and Bros.

is going to publish. The statement by Dr. H. L. Donovan, President of the University of Kentucky, is so splendid that it is reproduced herewith in full:

"The work of the Committee for Kentucky has challenged every thinking citizen in this Commonwealth. It has made some people angry, others have taken a vow to improve our conditions, and but few have been indifferent to its report. I would say that it has done more to arouse us from our lethargy than any other report that has ever been made to the people of this State.

You have given us facts, many of them ugly facts that cannot be disputed. You have been constructive in making recommendations and your Committee has not neglected to make the people acquainted with these facts. While the report has taken some glamour from Kentucky, nevertheless, it has dealt with realities that our people must face if we are to play our part among the states of the nation and make our contribution to society.

The good work of the Committee for Kentucky has already produced many excellent results. It will take a decade or more to give it a proper evaluation. However, I have seen enough progress come in the State as a result of the work already done that I do not hesitate to predict that over a period of years the work of the Committee for Kentucky will result in profoundly influencing the trend of affairs in this Commonwealth. Your report will eventually become one of Kentucky's treasured historical documents.

H. L. DONOVAN, President
University of Kentucky

January 2, 1948"

Item - Finance Campaign. The finance campaign to raise $100,000 for the next two years for the Committee for Kentucky has now been launched. Substantial progress has been made, both in Louisville as well as out in the State. It is too early at this time to give any concrete results. Because the raising of this money was of paramount importance, Mr. Bement and Mr. Armstrong have been temporarily relieved of their duties to devote their full time to the campaign. We hope that the campaign will be concluded by May 1, at which time they will resume their tasks. In the next Report of Progress full details of the finance campaign will be sent to you.

Item - Help! You can help in the campaign. The task of raising $100,000 for anything in Kentucky is pretty back-breaking, as you can imagine. Unfortunately, the burden falls on a comparatively few of us. You can help! We are enclosing a Brochure together with a Pledge Card. Won't you obey that impulse and fill the Pledge Card to the maximum of your ability and send it in to the office? Any contribution will be gratefully received, but we need real "folding money".

Item - Of the Utmost Importance. The Committee for Kentucky, in accordance with a resolution unanimously approved by its Board of Directors on December 30, 1947, will suspend operations on March 1, 1950. Here was the reasoning of

the Directors:

1. We do not believe in self-perpetuating committees.

2. It is our feeling that by March 1, 1950, the major part of our job will have been finished, because:

   a. All of our reports will have been made and presented to the people of Kentucky,

   b. All revisions of old reports will have been brought up-to-date,

   c. The college leadership program will have been launched,

   d. The leadership education among all organized groups in Kentucky will have been well underway,

   e. The Community Organization Program will have spread throughout the State.

3. It was the feeling of the Board that by March 1, 1950, the moral climate for progress which we had set out to create in Kentucky will truly have been established.

The Directors felt that the only phase of the work of the Committee that could and should be carried out in the future was Community Service and Organization. Accordingly, your President made arrangements with Dr. Donovan, whereby, at the termination of the work of the Committee, everything of value would be turned over to the University of Kentucky. Dr. Donovan, with the approval of his Trustees, agreed to set up under the Department of Sociology a separate division of Community Service and Organization to carry on the work in this field where we leave off. The date for this takeover has not been established, but there will be no gap. Thus, one of the most important functions of the Committee for Kentucky will be carried on into the future by our great State University.

Your President has carried a great part of the burden of the finance campaign in these last few months. Won't you help lighten that burden by pitching in not only with a contribution of your own, but by trying to secure contributions from others? We are determined to see this Program through until March 1, 1950. We are confident that the money to do this job will be forthcoming for the response to date has been more heartening than even we had imagined.

The last four years have been memorable ones for the Committee. We are confident that the next and final two years will be even more so.

Respectfully submitted,

Harry W. Schacter

Harry W. Schacter

HWS:mz
Enclosures

PROGRAM FOR THE PRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE'S LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM, FEBRUARY 17, 1948, AT 10:30 A.M. IN THE CHAMBER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

At a meeting with Governor Clements and the Leaders of the State Legislature, it was agreed that the People's Legislative Program, prepared by the Committee for Kentucky, would be presented at the above time and place at a public hearing before the following Committees: Senate Committee on Appropriations, House Committee on Appropriations, Senate Committee on Kentucky Statutes No. 1, and House Committee on Kentucky Statutes No. 1.

THE PROGRAM

1. The Committee for Kentucky's story to date and the philosophy behind the People's Legislative Program - Harry W. Schacter, President of the Committee for Kentucky; President of Kaufman-Straus Co.

2. The presentation of the eight sections of the Legislative Program.

   a. Agriculture - J. E. Stanford, Executive Secretary, Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation; Secretary-Treasurer, Kentucky Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company.

   b. Aviation - Henry P. Julliard, President, National Aeronautics Association Council for Kentucky; Vice President Aero Club of Kentucky; Air Corps Veteran; Has been active in promotion of Civil Aviation for over ten years.

   c. Business - Leigh Harris, Publisher, Henderson Gleaner and Journal; President, Henderson Board of Trade.

   d. Conservation - Tom Wallace, Editor, Louisville Times, Former President Kentucky Conservation Council; National President Izaak Walton League of America; Chairman, National Conference on State Parks.

   e. Education - John Brooker, Director of Public Relations, Kentucky Education Association; Chairman, Committee on Legislation for Kentucky Congress of Parents and Teachers.

   f. Health - Dr. P. E. Blackerby, State Health Commissioner; Secretary, State Board of Health; Secretary, Kentucky State Medical Association.

   g. Labor - Edward H. Weyler, Secretary-Treasurer, Kentucky State Federation of Labor; Sam Caddy, President, United Mine Workers, District No. 30.

   h. Welfare - Louise Diecks, Director, Department of Welfare, City of Louisville; President, Kentucky Welfare Association; Member Board of Directors, American Public Welfare Association.

3. Question Period - By Members of the Legislature.

ADJOURNMENT

6 - Committee for Ky.

REPORT OF PROGRESS

FROM THE
Committee for Kentucky
427 S. Fourth St., Louisville 2, Ky.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

1. Price
~~2. Simpson~~ JPS
3 GSM

Number 14 June 26, 1948

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Southern Regional Council

It has been our custom, in the past three years, to send you a Report of Progress just before the summer sets in. This serves as a review of the months preceding, and as a preview of the fall and winter months to come. A number of interesting things have happened since our last Report of Progress on March 20, 1948. Here are some of the highlights:

Item - Of Real Importance! We announce with pride that the General Education Board, which is endowed by the Rockefeller Foundation, has made a grant of $20,000 to the University of Kentucky for the purpose of carrying on the Community Service work started by the Committee for Kentucky. This sum is to supplement an equal amount which has already been voted by the Trustees of the University of Kentucky. The $40,000 thus provided will enable the University to establish a Community Service program on a continuing basis.

The University will develop, under the Department of Sociology, in the College of Arts and Sciences, a separate program for Community Service. For this purpose, the personnel of the Department will be expanded by the addition of specially trained staff members.

James W. Armstrong, who has been the Director of Community Service for the Committee for Kentucky since May, 1946, will continue with the Committee and will be in charge of the Leadership Education program of the Committee. Maurice D. Bement will, of course, continue as Executive Director.

In an informal way, and just as we have done in the past, we will work closely with the University on community problems, as well as on all other problems for the good of Kentucky that are of mutual interest.

Southern Regional Council

Dr. Irwin T. Sanders, head of the Department of Sociology of the University of Kentucky, under whom the new proposed Community Service program will be carried out, made the following statement: "This new development has been made possible by the careful planning, the intensive work, and the interest stimulated by the Committee for Kentucky. The Committee assisted us in obtaining the grant from the General Education Board. The work of the Committee for Kentucky has been widely

acclaimed, not only in Kentucky and throughout America, but in a number of countries abroad. This grant by the General Education Board is a further recognition of the significance of this work."

This is the first phase of the Committee's program to become established on a permanent basis under the sponsorship of an educational institution. It spells a brighter day for Kentucky, and is another evidence that Kentucky is truly on the march.

Item - Finance Campaign. We are pleased to inform you that our financial campaign is now in the home stretch. It has been successful beyond our expectation. Two years ago, with the help of a professional money raiser, we were able to raise only $45,000. Of this sum, the money raiser got a little over $11,000. This time, without any professional help whatever, and with practically no expense, we raised, in cash and in pledges, well over $60,000. This, together with the $20,000 grant to the University of Kentucky, puts us close to our financial objective. It is reasonably certain now that, with the number of prospects still to be canvassed, we should be able to raise enough money to finish our job with flying colors.

Item - State Fair Exhibit. The General Superintendent of the Kentucky State Fair has asked the Committee for Kentucky to return with its booth and has asked that this booth serve as information headquarters for the public. We have been given a choice spot in the Merchants and Manufacturers Building. The Fair Board plans to hold drawings for merchandise at the Committee for Kentucky booth five times a day, starting Monday, September 13, through Saturday, September 18. These developments came to us without any solicitation and, in fact, were listed in a State Fair Bulletin previously distributed throughout Kentucky.

Item - Your President's Speaking Engagements. Early in April, on two successive days, your president addressed, first, the New Jersey Citizens Conference in Newark, New Jersey, and then the New York State Citizens Council at the Princeton Club in New York. In each address he told the story of the Committee for Kentucky. A distinguished audience of leading citizens in each of the states was present.

Miss Rhea M. Eckel, Executive Secretary of the New York Citizens Council, wrote to your president, in part as follows: "Our information from many of those who attended leads us to believe that you have put us a long way ahead in our steps toward working with the business section of the life of Manhattan, and I am certain that one of these days it will be possible for you to look with pride on our work, to which you have so generously contributed."

Your president had a busy day in Knoxville, Tennessee, on May 11. At noon he spoke before the Rotary Club of Knoxville. In the afternoon he spoke at TVA headquarters to the department heads of the entire TVA system. In the evening he addressed the annual meeting of the Tennessee Conference of Social Welfare. At all three meetings, the story of the Committee for Kentucky was enthusiastically received.

On May 24, your president addressed the National Conference on Community Improvement in Washington, D. C. The audience present came from all over America and seemed to be deeply impressed by what we are doing in Kentucky.

Early in June your president addressed an evening meeting of the Campbell County Chamber of Commerce. The meeting was attended by a group of important business men. Their reaction to the story of the Committee for Kentucky was most favorable.

Item - Foreign Recognition. Recently we received a letter from Honolulu asking for copies of our reports. We were particularly pleased to receive, in the same mail, a request for our materials from UNESCO--United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization--from Paris, France. UNESCO is going to hold a seminar in Paris this summer to prepare materials for use in the schools of many countries. They requested a complete packet of our materials to use in the seminar. The recognition of the Committee is progressing steadily from state to nation to foreign countries, and now to the United Nations.

Item - Program for the Committee for Kentucky. The following are the highlights of the program of the Committee for Kentucky from now until March 1, 1950:

1. Community Service and Organization. This has been discussed as the first Item of this Report.

2. Future Reports. There are five reports remaining to be completed. The following is the tentative schedule for these reports:

   Taxation, by Dr. James W. Martin, University of Kentucky - October 29, November 19, 1948
   Transportation, by Dr. Rodman Sullivan, University of Kentucky - January 21, February 18, 1949
   Community Life, by Dr. Irwin T. Sanders, University of Kentucky - May, June, 1949
   Government, by Dr. J. E. Reeves, University of Kentucky - September, October, 1949
   Blueprint for a Great Kentucky, by Harry W. Schacter and the Experts - November, December, 1949

3. Leadership Education Program. Messrs. Armstrong and Bement are to begin plans immediately to inaugurate the Leadership Education program among the organized adult groups in the State, beginning September 1, 1948.

4. College Leadership Education Program. Messrs. Armstrong and Bement will, in the summer months, lay the plans for contacting all of the colleges in the State to carry on a College Leadership Education program along the lines as developed at Kentucky State College, Transylvania, and the University of Kentucky.

5. Bringing Reports Up to Date. Mr. Schacter is to consult with Messrs. James Pope and Cary Robertson, of the Courier-Journal, with a view to a series of articles over the next few months on bringing the previous reports up to date.

6. Galloway Column. Mr. Ewing Galloway's column now appears in 119 of the 190 newspapers of the State--a tremendous coverage. We are about to embark on a program of having Mr. Galloway use his column in part to interpret the programs of the Committee for Kentucky more directly to the people of Kentucky.

7. Reports of Progress. A Report of Progress will be sent to the membership approximately every three months.

8. Directors' Information Service. In view of the difficulty of holding meetings of Directors since they are scattered all over the State, it seems advisable to send a monthly letter to the Directors to keep them informed of current happenings. This, of course, is to be supplemented by quarterly meetings of the Directors.

As your president reviews the past four years of intensive activity of the Committee for Kentucky, he cannot help but feel that it has made a truly important contribution to the welfare of our State. We feel particularly confident that between now and March 1, 1950, when we terminate our activities, we will have put the finishing touches on the job we set out to do. We are particularly comforted by the knowledge that the Community Service program will be carried on into the future by the University of Kentucky.

Your president wishes all of you a very happy and restful summer.

Sincerely yours,

Harry W. Schacter

Harry W. Schacter

HWS:CA

Fourth Annual Conference Proceedings Issue

Georgia's Human Resources

A BULLETIN FOR COMMUNITY LEADERS : DISTRIBUTED BY GEORGIA CITIZENS COUNCIL

SPECIAL EDITION PRINTED JULY, 1948 SPECIAL EDITION

RECEIVED SEP 2 1948

Citizens' Responsibility Stressed As Chief Executive Opens Conference

Acting Governor Thompson said:

On behalf of more than three and one-quarter million Georgia people, whom it is my privilege to serve as chief executive, I want to thank each and every one of you, both citizens in Georgia as well as those from beyond our borders, for your attendance at this Conference. It is most appropriate, especially when people like you who occupy positions of leadership put aside your daily tasks, your responsibilities, and come to a conference to devote three days of the best that is in you towards the development of the human resources of our state and the Southeast and our country as a whole. I am sure that I express the sincere heartfelt appreciation of all the people of Georgia, when I welcome you and

(Continued on page 13)

673 Attend 3 Day Session

The fourth annual citizen's conference was held in Atlanta in November 1947. 673 community leaders representing thirteen states and 113 Georgia counties attended the three day session. Social workers, educators, youth leaders, civic leaders, ministers and church workers heard speeches and took an active part in the workshops, forums and discussion groups. Out of the exchange of ideas and pooling of knowledge came ideas for action which each participant took back to his or her own community.

The persons who attended left the conference with this purpose and belief more clearly defined; that if democracy is to survive, we in local communities must find a way to provide greater opportunities for.. physical, ..mental, ..emotional and moral development of our human resources.

The conference program covered a broad range of subjects, presenting the challenge and responsibility of community leaders, the problems facing us today, and the ways in which individuals, groups, and whole communities can find solutions to these problems and meet their needs constructively.

See Index on back for list of participating speakers, consultants and discussion leaders.

5th Annual Conference Nov. 17, 18, 19-'48

Georgia's Fifth Annual Citizens Conference will be held in Atlanta November 17, 18 and 19, W. Elliott Dunwody, Jr., President of the Georgia Citizens Council has announced.

Dr. Allan D. Albert, head of the sociology department at Emory University, was designated by the other 20 members of the Citizens Council to serve as Chairman of the 1948 Program Committee. Assisting him will be Mrs. Ralph Butler, Dallas, former Council Vice-President; Parks Huntt, Atlanta, who served as chairman for the 1947 Conference; Julian Boehm, Atlanta, and Dr. Josiah Crudup, President of Brenau College, Gainesville.

"We expect to make the fifth citizens conference the biggest and most valuable yet held," Dr. Albert said. "It will probably be presented in the form of an 'Inventory of Georgia's Services and Needs.'"

Outstanding national and state authorities on practically every phase of community life have been invited to take part on the three-day program.

Citizens desiring to attend should send their name, address and an indication of their particular interest to the Georgia Citizens Council, 20 Ivy St., S. E., Atlanta. Invitations will probably be mailed in September.

Annual Citizens' Conference Dinner

The West End Elementary Band plays the National Anthem for the guests at the Annual Dinner.

The Courier-Journal

THE PASSING SHOW

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FEBRUARY 6, 1949

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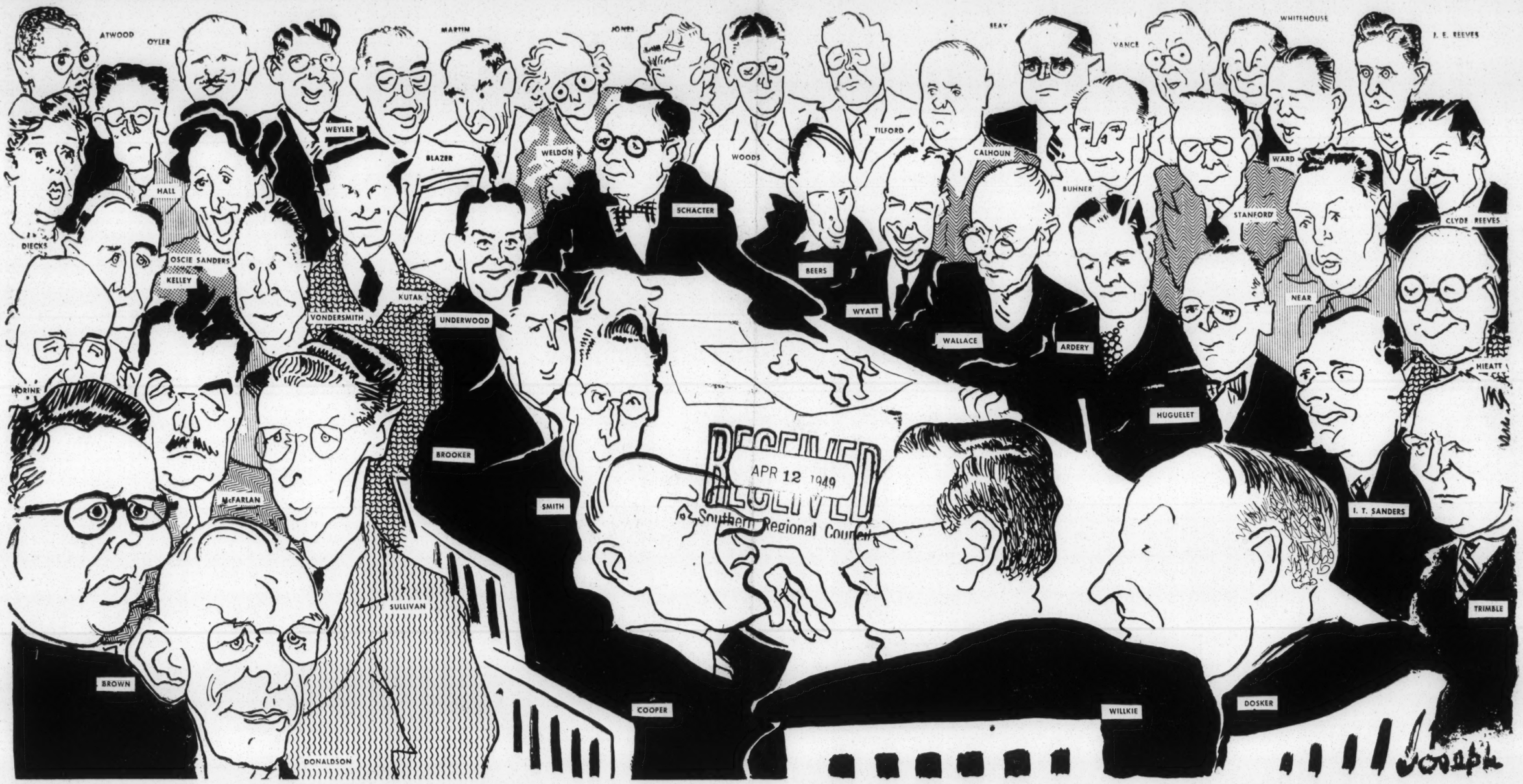

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APR 12 1949
Southern Regional Council

Committee for Kentucky to Draw A Blueprint for a Better State

By PAUL HUGHES, Courier-Journal Staff Writer

THE drafting of a long-range "Blueprint for a Greater Kentucky" has been aid of research staffs, should give the people of Kentucky a reasonably accurate dollar-mark picture of the total needs.

to prepare a rough summation of all 13 reports. About October 1, Schacter plans to

Grouped around the Committee for Kentucky's conference table, with President Harry W. Schacter presiding (he's also a Louisville department-store president), are the other Kentuckians who accepted assignments to help draft a master plan for the state's future. Courier-Journal Artist George Joseph has provided places at the table for the chairman of the 13 subcommittees, and ranged about them the other experts in fields into which the explorations reach.

The drawing includes these, listed by committee assignments:

AGRICULTURE: Dean Thomas P. Cooper, University of Kentucky College of Agriculture and Home Economics; J. E. Stanford, executive secretary, Kentucky Farm Bureau

and Clarence C. Hieatt, Louisville, former president, National Association of Real Estate Boards.

MANUFACTURING: H. Fred Willkie, executive vice-president, Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Louisville, and W. Scott Hall, department of economics, Transylvania University, Lexington.

LABOR: Ernest Greene Trimble, U. K. professor of political science; Edward H. Weyler, Louisville, secretary-treasurer, Kentucky Federation of Labor (A.F.L.), and Al Whitehouse, Covington, president, Kentucky State C.I.O. Council.

NATURAL RESOURCES: Tom Wallace, editor emeri-

Committee for Kentucky to Draw A Blueprint for a Better State

By PAUL HUGHES, Courier-Journal Staff Writer

THE drafting of a long-range "Blueprint for a Greater Kentucky" has been launched by a group of 45 top-flight experts and leaders representing a broad cross-section of the state's activities, interests and institutions.

The general committee, made up of 13 groups, includes a tremendous wealth of experience, prestige and versatility. Probably no such galaxy has ever before been drawn into a single effort of so great a magnitude and significance in Kentucky. It met in Louisville Friday night at the instance of the Committee for Kentucky to shape preliminary plans that will, it hopes, result in an epoch-making, eye-opening guidebook to steer the state into a high level of health, welfare, education and prosperity.

President Harry W. Schacter, looking to the Blueprint as the Committee's final and crowning achievement, asked the subcommittees to spend the major part of this year in research and planning for the goal—the raising of Kentucky's social services to the national average. The response was heartening, in that every one of the committees agreed to the program.

Long Study Made

"Our achievements need be limited only by the scope of our imaginations," Schacter said, adding that "if we think in piddling terms we will get piddling results, but if our plans are bold and courageous, the results will be the tremendous success the people of Kentucky deserve."

The committees are agriculture, farm housing, education, health, welfare, urban housing, manufacturing, labor, natural resources, taxation, transportation, community life and government. They were chosen by Committee directors after weeks of study of the available brains in the various fields, and as each chairman and the various members stated their views at the organization dinner it was made clear that, in their opinion, the people of Kentucky could raise their standards of living if they willed to do so. The new committees' jobs were to show how.

Al Whitehouse, Covington, member of the labor committee, summed up the problem and its solution this way: "We ourselves, sitting here tonight, are getting an education in democracy. If we can get this message to the people, I know they will accept this challenge. What it will cost, and nobody yet knows, will be a dividend-paying investment, because our plan will consider only the increased ability to pay and the resultant raising of the entire level of our State's economy—the people's economy."

Project Outlined

The thinking behind the project stemmed from a determination to get at the very core of Kentucky's basic problems and was based fundamentally, on these salient points:

1. Kentucky is not providing adequate social services for its people, a fact that has helped to make it a backward state.
2. It is important that the people know what it would take in capital expenditures and in annual budgets to provide such services on a par with the progressive states of the Union.
3. It is important that the people, once they know the total needs, be given a plan for raising the capital and developing the annual budgets to meet the needs.
4. Since the inadequacy of the social services is for the greater part due to lack of sufficient tax money, it is important that the people know the various possibilities for increasing the revenues of the State.

Determination of what it would cost in capital improvements and annual budget outlays to provide social services to meet the national averages would probably be the responsibility of the experts who have developed the original reports on such services. These estimates, arrived at with the aid of research staffs, should give the people of Kentucky a reasonably accurate dollar-mark picture of the total needs.

Once that important and significant figure is arrived at, taxation and revenue experts could go to work on the task of finding out where the funds should come from. These may suggest and discuss various methods, a long-term bond issue, a tax revision procedure, a program of improved administrative efficiency as a means to economy, reassessment of property for an equitable distribution of the burden or (perhaps and/or) even as hot a potato as consolidation of counties.

But whatever the ultimate recommendation, the study would be expected to go a step further and develop a plan by which the Legislature could, over a 10 or 15-year period, progressively build up the State's annual budget to care for increased social services in tune with a gradually increased ability to pay.

Kentucky R.F.C.

What may emerge as the keystone of the entire plan, in the light of later planning, is the suggestion for a corporation tentatively referred to as the Kentucky Development Company with paid-in capital of $10,000,000 subscribed by private individuals and business concerns and administered by a board comprising "the ablest businessmen in the state." It would, in effect, function as a Kentucky Reconstruction Finance Corporation and not unlike the Louisville Industrial Foundation.

There would be four divisions of effort—finance, research and engineering, industrial development, and sales promotion and distribution.

The first task of the company would be to determine the location of the most important of Kentucky's natural resources and what industries might best be established near these resources. For instance, in the Paducah region are found some of the best clay deposits in the country. At present, these clays are shipped to other states for processing. It could be that the proposed company's research might show that it would best serve Kentucky's interests to set up a pottery plant near the clay deposits. Also, there is a market in Kentucky for glass products to meet the needs of bottlers, dairies and food packers, as well as the building industry. Yet there is no glass industry in the state, although Kentucky has sands suitable for such a project.

How It Would Work

Once the research has been done, the division of industrial development would take over, calling, for example, a meeting of Paducah area citizens to suggest to them the establishment of a pottery and presenting them a carefully prepared plan for the building, equipment, personnel and operation. Next step would be for the finance division to present its cost estimates and plans for raising the necessary capital. The sales and distribution people would, in turn, work out the sales potential of the products contemplated and, with all phases of the problem thus packaged, the company would invite the citizens to subscribe to the necessary capital stock. If the subscriptions fell short of requirements, the Kentucky Development Company could step in and subscribe to the balance.

In explaining the proposal, Schacter stressed that activities would be carried forward in close co-operation with existing agencies, both public and private. Not only would the co-operation and facilities of the new Kentucky Chamber of Commerce, a nonofficial group, and of the state's own Agricultural and Industrial Development Board be solicited and utilized, but local chambers and civic organizations would be invited to assist.

Beginning tomorrow, each of the 13 committees will set to work preparing its portion of the comprehensive report.

By next July 1, each committee chairman is expected to submit to Schacter the draft of his report and Schacter then will begin to prepare a rough summation of all 13 reports. About October 1, Schacter plans to meet with each chairman to read to them his portion of the report and then hold a thorough critical discussion. Shortly thereafter, he plans a meeting of Committee for Kentucky directors and all the experts for a final reading and discussion of the entire findings, which will contain the 13 reports and the Schacter composite. Later a meeting of all members of all committees will be held for reading and a vote of approval.

The accepted final draft then will be printed as speedily as possible for presentation to the members of the 1950 Legislature.

The fullest possible publicity will be given the Blueprint, meanwhile, by local and district meetings attended not only by the public but by their own elected legislative representatives. And it will be distributed in pamphlet form to thousands of high school and college students, to Parent-Teacher groups, to civic and luncheon clubs and to as many individuals as can be reached. Radio stations are expected to present dramatizations of the reports and newspapers will be offered serializations.

Schacter, anticipating that the Committee for Kentucky will wind up its work in 1950, said that "it is fitting that the Committee, the essence of whose spirit is co-operation, should have as its last report the result of the co-operative effort of some 45 persons, plus their staffs and associates."

Grouped around the Committee for Kentucky's conference table, with President Harry W. Schacter presiding (he's also a Louisville department-store president), are the other Kentuckians who accepted assignments to help draft a master plan for the state's future. Courier-Journal Artist George Joseph has provided places at the table for the chairman of the 13 subcommittees, and ranged about them the other experts in fields into which the explorations reach.

The drawing includes these, listed by committee assignments:

AGRICULTURE: Dean Thomas P. Cooper, University of Kentucky College of Agriculture and Home Economics; J. E. Stanford, executive secretary, Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation, and J. W. Jones, North Middletown, president, Burley Tobacco Growers Co-operative Association.

FARM HOUSING: J. Allan Smith, publications editor, College of Agriculture; J. B. Kelley, agricultural engineering section, College of Agriculture, and Miss Myrtle Weldon, state leader of home demonstration agents, College of Agriculture.

EDUCATION: John W. Brooker, executive secretary, Kentucky Education Association; President Rufus B. Atwood, Kentucky State College, Frankfort, and Dean Maurice F. Seay, U. of K.

HEALTH: Dr. Bruce Underwood, State Health Commissioner; Dr. Emmet F. Horine, Louisville heart specialist and author, and Dr. Charles A. Vance, Lexington, president, Kentucky Medical Association.

TAXATION: Wilson W. Wyatt, former Louisville Mayor; Clyde Reeves, State Commissioner of Revenue; Paul G. Blazer, board chairman, Ashland Oil & Refining Co., and James W. Martin, director, bureau of business research, U. K.

HOUSING: Nicholas H. Dosker, administrator, Louisville Municipal Housing Commission; Robert I. Kutak, head of University of Louisville department of sociology, and Clarence C. Hieatt, Louisville, former president, National Association of Real Estate Boards.

MANUFACTURING: H. Fred Willkie, executive vice-president, Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Louisville, and W. Scott Hall, department of economics, Transylvania University, Lexington.

LABOR: Ernest Greene Trimble, U. K. professor of political science; Edward H. Weyler, Louisville, secretary-treasurer, Kentucky Federation of Labor (A.F.L.), and Al Whitehouse, Covington, president, Kentucky State C.I.O. Council.

NATURAL RESOURCES: Tom Wallace, editor emeritus, Louisville Times; Arthur C. McFarlan, head, U. K. department of geology, and Henry Ward, State Conservation Commissioner.

WELFARE: Howard W. Beers, head, department of rural sociology, U.K.; Miss Oscie Sanders, president, Sue Bennett Junior College, London, and Miss Louise Diecks, Louisville welfare director.

TRANSPORTATION: Guy A. Huguelet, Lexington, president of Southeastern Greyhound Lines; Rodman Sullivan, U. K. College of Commerce; P. G. Vondersmith, Covington, president, Cincinnati, Newport & Covington Street Railway Company; E. J. Buhner, Louisville, Silver Fleet Truck Lines; Al Near, director, Louisville & Jefferson County Airports; John E. Tilford, executive vice-president, Louisville & Nashville Railroad; Patrick J. Calhoun, Jr., Louisville, president, American Barge Lines, and J. Lyter Donaldson, Carrollton, former State Highway Commissioner.

COMMUNITY LIFE: Irwin T. Sanders, head, U. K. sociology department; Ralph H. Woods, president, Murray State College, and Merton D. Oyler, Berea College sociology department.

GOVERNMENT: Philip Ardery, Frankfort attorney; J. E. Reeves, U. K. political science department, and Eli H. Brown III, Louisville, former U. S. district attorney.

Now It's the Streetcars That Wait for People

By LEE HEIMAN, Courier-Journal Staff Writer

IN KEEPING with the changing times, now it's the streetcars that are waiting for people.

Thirty of them—30 that rumbled and clanged their way along Fourth Street up through last Derby Day—are waiting for people to come and take them away from their next-to-last resting place.

But these streetcars aren't named Desire. The Louisville Railway Company has run across nothing resembling desire on the part of the prospective purchasers. Seems nobody wants them—enough to pay what the railway firm wants for them. And thereby hangs a problem.

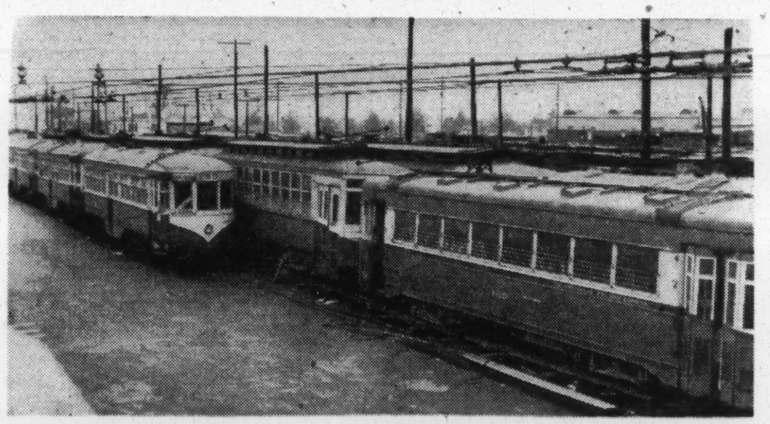
These trolley cars are the last vestige of Louisville's public-transportation-by-rail era. They completed their tour of duty on Derby Day, 1948. But the indications then were that they might be needed for emergency duty, so they were shunted to short stretches of track at Fourth and F Streets to await developments. Their parking lot was at the site of the railway company's new trolley-coach repair shop.

John Bickley, Louisville Railway Company president, recalls that the Government had requested the transportation industry to hold onto its old streetcars because of the worsening situation in Europe. It seemed like a mighty good idea here, for there prevailed a shortage in the materials used in motor-bus manufacture, and the L.R.C. was waiting something like 18 months for its orders to be filled.

So, with the future clouded up a bit, the old streetcars were put on reserve status, subject to call. There was an agreement with the City that the Fourth Street tracks would remain uncovered for the time being.

All year the streetcars waited, gathering dust but escaping any real harm other than a broken window or two.

Came December, and it was evident that the L.R.C. had enough rolling equipment to assure adequate service without ever having to resort to use of the old trolley cars. The score was 431 gasoline and Diesel busses and 60 trolley coaches; total 491.



Forgotten but not quite gone, these 30 streetcars, all that are left of 400, wait in the 4th and F lot for buyers to take them away from it all.

Real Buyers' Market

It was time for the L.R.C. to start thinking how it might dispose of the forlorn relics of a now completely dead era. Russell Mayhall, secretary of the company, inserted advertisements in trade journals offering the streetcars for sale. He made calls to local parties who might be interested in buying the things en masse. There were no takers.

"We're forced to face the fact," says Bickley, "that we've got a herd of white elephants rather than a batch of streetcars. The second-hand trolley-car market is just plain dead."

In the first place, he points out, the cities which still use streetcars in their public-transportation systems have no desire to invest in anything but the latest type of streamlined, noiseless cars.

In the second place, even if the L.R.C. could locate a market of that sort, its cars probably wouldn't fit the tracks.

Standard gauge for tracks, Mayhall says, is 4 feet 8½ inches. Louisville streetcars ran on 5-foot tracks. Gauge figures vary from city to city. That harks back, Mayhall recalls, to the days of intracity competition in trolley lines. The competing firms built their tracks in a variety of widths to keep each other's trams off.

While the L.R.C. has pondered the fate of the streetcars, the City has gone ahead with the resurfacing of Fourth Street, covering the car tracks in the process. That leaves the cars marooned at Fourth and F.

The railway company still hopes to locate a purchaser, or purchasers. It would be the buyer's job to find a way of moving the cars.

In 1946 and 1947, a North Side trucking firm came through with a trailer truck big enough to haul some streetcars away, and that probably would be the answer today, Bickley says.

The cars involved in 1946 and 1947 were the trailers that used to be coupled on behind the powered streetcars during rush hours. The company got rid of about 28 of them. The chassis and wheels were removed from the bodies and salvaged. Some of the bodies were sold at $1,000 apiece. The others were burned.

Mayhall remembers that two of them went to Sixth and Broadway and were combined to make a restaurant. Another was sold for the same purpose, ending up somewhere around New Albany.

These trailers had a seating capacity of 40 to 62. They were more adaptable to use as lunch rooms than the present batch of trolley cars, for their doors were in the center rather than at each end.

May Be Scrapped

The cars the L.R.C. is trying to get rid of now are of three vintages. There are 12 cars of 1911 style, three sample cars which were purchased in 1928, and 15 54-seaters of 1924.

The company is willing to sell them one by one if a purchaser for the entire lot can't be found. Bickley believes they may find some use as emergency housing. Or perhaps as children's playhouses. Or maybe there's still somebody, somewhere, interested in turning one into a diner.

The price? Well, Bickley is reluctant to name a definite price, but somewhere along the line $750 was mentioned—and later, $500. The L.R.C. probably would do a bit of dickering if interested parties walked in.

If there's no sale within a reasonable length of time, the streetcars will be dismantled and sold as scrap.

These 30 streetcars that nobody wants are all that remain of more than 400 that the L.R.C. had during the 1920's, the heyday of rail transportation. When the trolleys stopped running last Derby Day, the city was without street railways for the first time since 1844, when horse cars began operating. Electric cars took over in 1889.

Motor busses date back to 1923 in Louisville. That's when the first 12 were purchased to run on feeder lines. In October and November of 1940, motor busses went into operation on main lines—Broadway and Bardstown Road. In the meantime, in 1936, trolley coaches had made their bow on Walnut Street.

6-Committee for Kentucky

REPORT OF PROGRESS

FROM THE
Committee for Kentucky
506 S. Third St., Louisville 2, Ky.
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Number 16 April 8, 1949

Since the progress report sent you last December, the Committee for Kentucky has embarked on what may be considered the culminating phases of its work. It has accomplished much--with more still to come. Here are some of the highlights.

Item - We helped to launch "Community Week" in Somerset, Kentucky--to our knowledge the first event of its kind ever held in our State. This was the subject of a page one story in the "Passing Show" section of the Sunday Courier-Journal. It created widespread interest and comment throughout the State.

Item - Messrs. Bement and Armstrong developed a plan to reach some 70 Kentucky communities within a period of a year. The plan was thoroughly discussed at a board meeting on February 4, 1949, and unanimously approved by the Board. It is attached herewith in full.

Item - The Bowling Green area was the first region visited under the abovementioned plan. The Committee for Kentucky Community Caravan trailer was set up in Bowling Green, and for an entire month Messrs. Bement and Armstrong and Francele H. Armstrong contacted many of the leading citizens in most of the communities in that area. Out of this effort came an awareness of the meaning of community life and an understanding of the work of the Committee for Kentucky that will in time be helpful and significant. As a result of this effort, under the leadership of the Junior Chamber of Commerce in cooperation with other clubs and organizations in the community, "Community Week" is being planned in Bowling Green in conjunction with their Strawberry Festival, for the first week in May, 1949.

Item - Messrs. Bement and Armstrong, with the Community Caravan trailer, are now in the Paducah-Mayfield area and plan to proceed from there to the Pineville area, and so on until the entire State has been covered.

Item - On January 4, 1949, representatives of the Kentucky Chamber of Commerce, the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board, the Bureau of Community Service of the University of Kentucky, the Murray State College - TVA Community Service Department, and the Committee for Kentucky met at a dinner meeting in Louisville to discuss the plans and programs of these

various organizations actively interested in community life in our State, in order to achieve a better understanding and a better working relationship. Much good was accomplished. At the invitation of Dr. Ralph H. Woods, president of Murray State College, the group agreed to meet again in Murray in July, 1949.

Item - On Friday, February 4, 1949, there was assembled in Louisville as significant a group of Kentuckians as has ever been gathered together for a public purpose in our State. They met to discuss and launch "Blueprint for a Great Kentucky," the final report of the Committee for Kentucky. So important did the Courier-Journal think this meeting, that it gave practically the entire page one of the "Passing Show" section to the story, with caricatures of the 45 participants. There is attached herewith a list of the personnel of the twelve committees working on this great project.

Item - Mr. Boswell B. Hodgkin, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, sent a memorandum to all superintendents, principals, and school administrators, calling attention to the reports of the Committee for Kentucky. As a result, we received requests from 40 communities for copies of these reports.

Item - A project is now under discussion which will have for its purpose the printing of the reports of the Committee in book form and the distribution of a copy to each of the 20,000 seniors in the high-school system of Kentucky. If sufficient funds can be secured to print these books, the State Department of Education will make them part of the curriculum and distribute them this fall. A dinner meeting is being held on Tuesday, April 26, under the chairmanship of Seton Huff, president of the Farson and Huff Advertising Agency, Louisville, with Barry Bingham, Fred Willkie, and Gordon Miller as co-chairmen. A group of interested citizens has been invited to consider this project. The guests of honor will be Mr. Boswell B. Hodgkin, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Father Felix N. Pitt, Secretary, Catholic School Board, Mr. Omer Carmichael, Superintendent of Schools, Louisville; Dr. H. L. Donovan, President, Kentucky Education Association, and President, University of Kentucky.

Item - The Taxation Report is now complete and is in the hands of the printer.

Item - The Report on Community Life, by Dr. Irwin T. Sanders, will be ready for a meeting of the Directors and Exports of the Committee on Friday, May 27, 1949.

* * * * * *

Interest in the work of the Committee for Kentucky, both in America and abroad, is at a high pitch, as is evidenced by the following items:

Item - Mr. Karl Detzer, a roving editor of Reader's Digest, spent a week in Kentucky getting a story on the Committee for Kentucky. This is expected to appear in the Reader's Digest next September.

Item - Vice President Alben W. Barkley; Marquis Childs, the eminent columnist; and Gordon Clapp, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, have agreed to write a paragraph or two for the jacket of the book, "Kentucky on the March," which Harper and Brothers will publish in September.

Item - Mark Ethridge, publisher of the Courier-Journal, and now chairman of the United Nations Mission to Palestine, has written a brilliant foreword, which has made a significant contribution to the book.

Item - Art Ulbrand, who has done the art work for our reports, designed a delightful jacket for the book.

Item - Your president had an interesting visit in Washington with Mr. Herbert T. Edwards, Chief, International Motion Pictures Division, Department of State, and with Mr. Hamilton MacFadden, his associate in New York, to discuss the possibility of a documentary film, by the State Department, on the Committee for Kentucky for use abroad. Mr. MacFadden is considering a trip to Louisville in the near future to discuss this project with the directors of the Committee for Kentucky.

Item - Very important! The Columbia Broadcasting System has decided to do a full-hour documentary broadcast on their coast to coast network of 170 stations, on the Committee for Kentucky, in conjunction with Station WHAS next September. Mr. Werner Michel, Director of Production, Public Affairs, Columbia Broadcasting System, will make a trip to Louisville with members of the research staff of CBS in the near future to plan for the broadcast.

Item - Your president attended a meeting at which was launched a new organization--the American Council for the Community. The purpose of this organization will be to bring the experience of the Committee for Kentucky and other state citizens organizations working in the field of community service, to some 10,000 American communities. A dinner to which there will be invited 100 of America's leading citizens will be held in New York on May 17. Your president will address the group. If sufficient interest is aroused in this group, the organization will be firmly launched. It may well have far-reaching consequences.

There are many other items your president could report, but these are the highlights. We are indeed on the threshold of great accomplishment.

Respectfully submitted,

Harry W. Schacter

Harry W. Schacter

HWS:CA
Enclosures

COMMITTEE FOR KENTUCKY

PLAN FOR A LEADERSHIP EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAM TO STIMULATE CITIZEN ACTION IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES OF KENTUCKY

PREFACE

It has become the deep conviction of many people that the hope of democracy lies in the local community; that the battle for democracy will be won or lost in the local community; that as our local communities are strong, so will our America be strong.

We believe that the local community is the training ground for the leaders of America. We believe that more and more problems must be attacked and solved at home--in the local community--rather than at some distant headquarters in the state or in the nation. We believe that it is of the utmost importance that the people of any community understand the total problems and opportunities of their community. We believe that there is a definite need for a connecting link between our communities and our State. Finally, we believe that if all groups in every American community can get together to discuss, work, and plan to solve their local problems, our democracy will become so strong that it will not only be able to meet every challenge, but it will actually grow stronger with each challenge.

Because of these beliefs, we offer the following plan to stimulate citizen action in the local communities of Kentucky:

OBJECTIVE

1. To make Committee for Kentucky reports and other materials available to clubs, organizations, and civic leaders, and to urge their use for programs within the community.

2. To promote a better understanding of the nature of the community and of community development through programs and speeches before local clubs and organizations.

3. To encourage community leaders, organizations, and citizens to think about the importance of their own community and to promote an active, cooperative interest in its over-all development.

4. To encourage citizens to come together to discuss their local problems and to plan effective programs of action for their solution through community studies and cooperative action.

5. To list local leadership; to appraise leadership availability and interest in the formation of local and state citizens councils. To list major local problems and opportunities.

6. To promote a better understanding between the local community and the State so that our citizens can better understand how the local community fits into state development.

PLAN

1. We propose to divide the State into nine areas, each with one town which will serve as a center of operations for all the towns in that area. These nine areas are listed at the end of this report and on the map attached.

2. In order to establish effective contacts in a particular area we will ask the heads of various state organizations for a list of their local representatives in all the towns in that area. The state leaders will also be asked to write directly to these representatives, urging their cooperation.

   These state groups will include the Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation, the Kentucky Education Association, the State Health Department, the Kentucky Press Association, the Kentucky Congress of Parents and Teachers, the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs, the Kentucky Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the Kentucky Junior Chamber of Commerce, the Kentucky Federation of Labor, and the Kentucky State C. I. O. Council. It is interesting to note that everyone of the above organizations is a member of the Committee for Kentucky.

3. In the initial contact in the community, we will call on the heads of clubs, organizations, and college presidents, make available to them a set of the reports of the Committee for Kentucky, and urge their use as program material for their meetings.

4. During the initial visit, we will also present to these leaders a suggested outline for a community program, including a prospectus for "Community Week," as developed in Somerset. We will offer the services of the Committee's personnel for speaking engagements, providing a sufficient number can be scheduled within a concentrated period.

5. If the community desires assistance on surveys of specific problems, we will refer these requests to the Bureau of Community Service of the University of Kentucky or of Murray State College, to the Kentucky Chamber of Commerce, to the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board, or to any other established agency set up and competent to advise on the particular subject.

6. If a sufficient interest has been engendered through the initial contact, we will return later to the community for specific club and organization programs.

7. If the community visited is sufficiently considered an area of influence, and if sufficient interest develops, we will offer our services to that community to work with leaders on planning of a community conference, workshop, or a "Community Week," such as was held in Somerset the week of January 24.

8. If the various groups in a community are sufficiently interested in a joint meeting of the members of all the groups, the president of the Committee for Kentucky will be available for a limited number of such engagements, to address such meetings and to discuss ways and means of joining the total forces of the leadership of the community for the total betterment of the entire community.

9. When we have finished in any one area, we will invite the leaders of all the communities in that area to a meeting, for an exchange of ideas and to discuss a plan for cooperative regional activity.

10. We will prepare a report on each community, listing the civic leaders and the major problems and opportunities of the community, for use by other agencies in the State.

11. We will begin operation under this plan in the Bowling Green-Glasgow area during the week of February 6, 1949, using as headquarters the Committee for Kentucky Community Caravan. This is a 33-foot trailer, specially equipped for community service purposes, with a loud speaker system, a moving picture projector, a library on community, a small meeting room, and living quarters for the staff.

12. On or about March 10, we will proceed to the Paducah-Mayfield area. At that time we will set up schedules for the remaining areas to be visited. Through the state leaders who have local connections, we will notify the people in each area in advance as to when the Community Caravan may be expected.

13. Since there are nine major areas and only about nine months in which to work, the staff cannot spend more than one month in each area to do justice to the entire State. However, that span of time will be either more or less, depending on the number of communities in each area.

14. In this way it is hoped that the entire State may be covered and that sufficient interest may be aroused among the citizens of each of the nine areas to carry on this work.

This is the major task to which the Committee for Kentucky has dedicated itself for 1949.

SCHEDULE

On the basis of our experience in the first area, we will schedule visits to the following area centers. In each is underscored the community which will be used as a center of operation:

1. Paducah - Mayfield Area

   A. Fulton
   B. Hickman
   C. Mayfield
   D. Murray
   E. Paducah

2. Henderson - Owensboro Area

   A. Dawson Springs
   B. Earlington
   C. Henderson
   D. Hopkinsville
   E. Madisonville
   F. Marion
   G. Morganfield
   H. Owensboro
   I. Princeton
   J. Providence
   K. Sturgis

3. Bowling Green - Glasgow Area

   A. Bowling Green
   B. Central City
   C. Franklin
   D. Glasgow
   E. Greenville
   F. Russellville
   G. Scottsville

4. Bardstown - Elizabethtown Area

   A. Bardstown
   B. Campbellsville
   C. Elizabethtown
   D. Lebanon
   E. Shelbyville

5. Lexington - Bluegrass Area

   A. Carrollton
   B. Cynthiana
   C. Danville

5. Lexington - Bluegrass Area (Continued)

D. Frankfort
E. Georgetown
F. Harrodsburg
G. Irvine
H. Lawrenceburg
I. Lexington
J. Mount Sterling
K. Nicholasville
L. Paris
M. Richmond
N. Versailles
O. Winchester

6. Covington - Northern Kentucky Area

A. Bellevue
B. Covington
C. Dayton
E. Fort Thomas
F. Newport
G. Ludlow
H. South Fort Mitchell

7. Ashland - Morehead Area

A. Ashland
B. Cattlettsburg
C. Maysville
D. Morehead
E. Olive Hill
F. Russell

8. Prestonsburg - Hazard Area

A. Hazard
B. Jackson
C. Jenkins
D. Paintsville
E. Pikeville
F. Prestonsburg

9. Corbin - Harlan Area

A. Barbourville
B. Corbin
C. Cumberland
D. Harlan
E. Lynch
F. London
G. Middlesboro
H. Pineville
I. Somerset
J. Williamsburg

A BLUEPRINT FOR A GREAT KENTUCKY

Committees

The following is a list of committees, each of which is to prepare a special section of the final report of the Committee for Kentucky, tentatively to be called "A Blueprint for a Great Kentucky":

1. AGRICULTURE

Chairman, Thomas P. Cooper, Dean, College of Agriculture and Home Economics; Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Kentucky; author, Committee for Kentucky's Report on Agriculture.
J. E. Stanford, Executive Secretary, Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation.
J. W. Jones, President, Burley Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association.

Agriculture Sub-Committee on Farm Housing

Chairman, J. Allan Smith, Publications Editor, College of Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Kentucky; author, Farm Housing Section, Committee for Kentucky's Report on Housing.
Professor J. B. Kelley, Head, Agricultural Engineering Section, College of Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Kentucky.
Miss Myrtle Weldon, State Leader, Home Demonstration Agents, College of Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Kentucky.

2. EDUCATION

Chairman, Dr. John W. Brooker, Executive Secretary, Kentucky Education Association; former Superintendent of Public Instruction, State of Kentucky.
Dr. R. B. Atwood, President, Kentucky State College.
Dr. Maurice F. Seay, Dean, University of Kentucky; author, Committee for Kentucky's Report on Education.

3. HEALTH

Chairman, Dr. Bruce Underwood, State Health Commissioner. (Succeeding Dr. Philip E. Blackerby, deceased, author of the Committee for Kentucky's Report on Health.)
Dr. Emmet F. Horine, eminent heart specialist, author of Pioneer Life in Kentucky.
Dr. Charles A. Vance, President, Kentucky State Medical Association.

4. WELFARE

Chairman, Dr. Howard W. Beers, Head, Department of Rural Sociology, University of Kentucky; President, Kentucky Welfare Association; author, Committee for Kentucky's Report on Welfare.
Miss Oscie Sanders, President, Sue Bennett Junior College.
Miss Louise Diecks, Director of Welfare, City of Louisville.

5. HOUSING

Chairman, Nicholas H. Dosker, Administrator, Louisville Municipal Housing Commission.
Robert I. Kutak, Head, Department of Sociology, University of Louisville.

5. HOUSING (Continued)

Clarence C. Hieatt, Realtor; former President, National Association of Real Estate Boards.

6. MANUFACTURING

Chairman, H. Fred Willkie, Vice President, Joseph E. Seagram and Sons; Chairman, Governor Willis' Post-War Advisory Commission.
Dr. W. Scott Hall, Department of Economics and Sociology, Transylvania College; author, Committee for Kentucky's Report on Manufacturing.
A third member to be added later.

7. LABOR

Chairman, Ernest Greene Trimble, Professor of Political Science, University of Kentucky; author, Committee for Kentucky's Report on Labor.
Edward H. Weyler, Secretary-Treasurer, Kentucky State Federation of Labor (AFofL)
Al Whitehouse, President, Kentucky State CIO Council.

8. NATURAL RESOURCES

Chairman, Tom Wallace, Editor Emeritus, Louisville Times; former President, Kentucky Conservation Council; former President, Izaak Walton League of America.
Dr. Arthur C. McFarlan, Head, Department of Geology, University of Kentucky; Chairman of committee preparing Committee for Kentucky's Report on Natural Resources.
Henry Ward, Commissioner of Conservation, State of Kentucky.

9. TAXATION

Chairman, Wilson W. Wyatt, former Mayor of Louisville; former National Housing Administrator and Expeditor.
Clyde Reeves, Commissioner of Revenue, State of Kentucky.
Paul G. Blazer, Chairman of the Board, Ashland Oil and Refining Company.
Dr. James W. Martin, Director, Bureau of Business Research, University of Kentucky; author, Committee for Kentucky's Report on Taxation.

10. TRANSPORTATION

Chairman, Guy A. Huguelet, President, Southeastern Greyhound Lines, representing Bus Transportation.
P. G. Vondersmith, President, Cincinnati, Newport and Covington Railway Company, representing Street Transportation.
E. G. Buhner, Chairman of the Board, Silver Fleet Motor Express, representing Trucking Systems.
Al Near, Director of Airports, Louisville and Jefferson County, representing Air Transportation.
Patrick Calhoun, Jr., President, American Barge Line Company, representing Waterway Transportation.
John E. Tilford, Executive Vice-President, Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, representing Railways.

10. TRANSPORTATION (Continued)

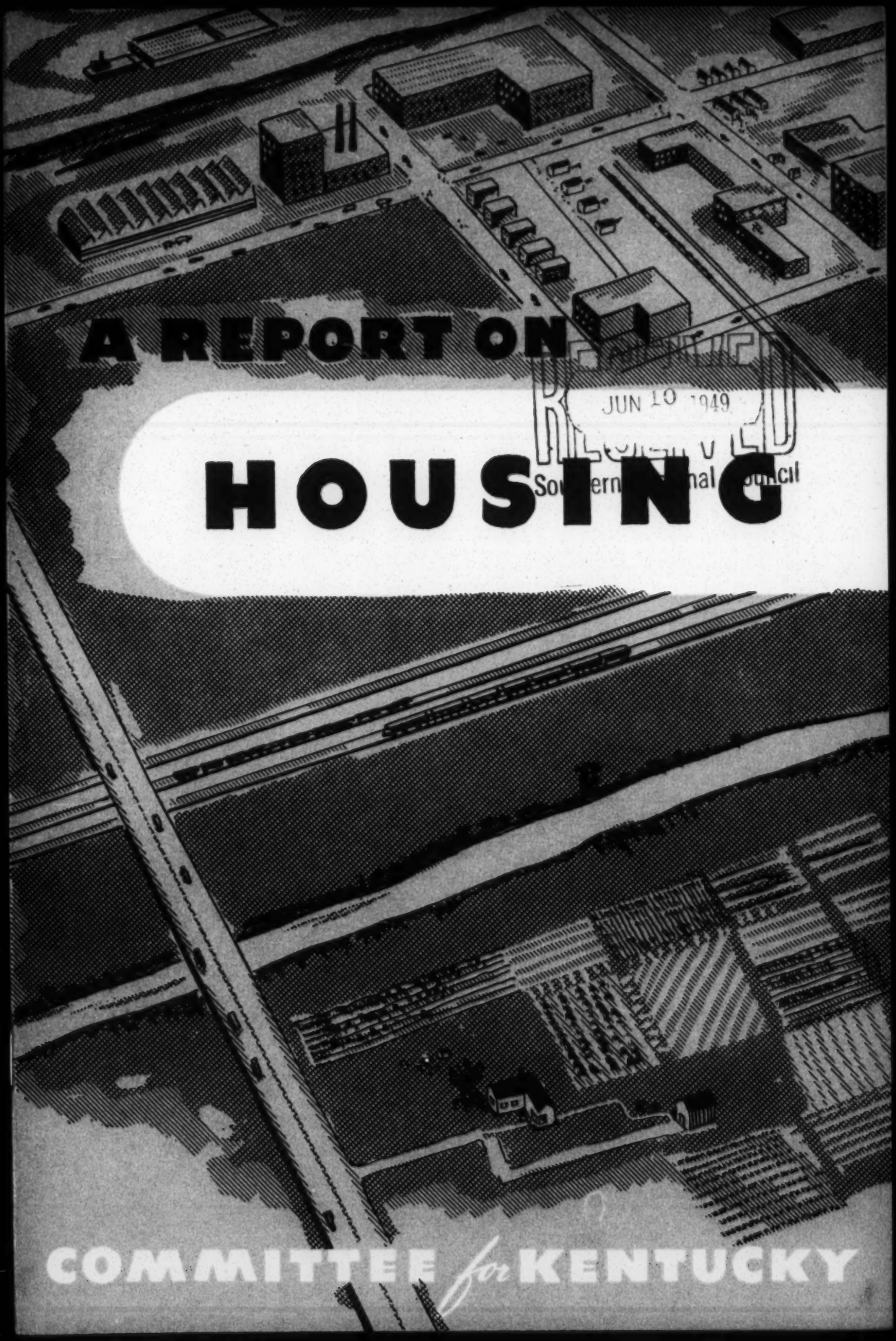
Dr. Rodman Sullivan, College of Commerce, University of Kentucky; author, Committee for Kentucky's Report on Transportation.
J. Lyter Donaldson, Former State Highway Commissioner, State of Kentucky.

11. COMMUNITY LIFE

Chairman, Dr. Irwin T. Sanders, Head, Department of Sociology, University of Kentucky; author, Committee for Kentucky's Report on Community Life.
Dr. Ralph H. Woods, President, Murray State College.
Dr. Merton D. Cyler, Department of Sociology, Berea College.

12. GOVERNMENT

Chairman, Philip Ardery, Commander, Kentucky National Guard; prominent Attorney.
J. E. Reeves, Department of Political Science, University of Kentucky; author, Committee for Kentucky's Report on Government.
Eli H. Brown, III, Attorney, Former U. S. District Attorney; author, Committee for Kentucky's Report on The Constitution.



A REPORT ON HOUSING

RECEIVED
JUN 10 1949
Southern Regional Council

COMMITTEE *for* KENTUCKY

NATURAL RESOURCES

COMMITTEE *for* KENTUCKY

IMPORTANCE OF THE CONSTITUTION

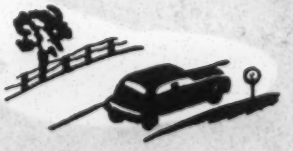
COMMITTEE *for* KENTUCKY

6-Committee for Ky

RECEIVED
JUN 24 1949
Southern Regional Council

A REPORT ON

TAXATION



COMMITTEE *for* KENTUCKY

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

August 16, 1948

3

TO: Margaret Price

How much work would it be to carry in some early edition of New South an appraisal of the Committee for Kentucky?

GSM.

Jane — forget this if you want to — I never did mention it to GSM & he has probably forgotten it — However, it would be interesting to do. MP 12-6-48

6. Committee for Ky

KENTUCKY STATE GOVERNMENT

Where do we go from here?

RECEIVED
JUN 11 1951
RESOURCES
Southern Regional Council

A REPORT FROM

The Committee on Functions and Resources of State Government

COMMITTEE FOR KENTUCKY

506 SOUTH THIRD STREET...LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY...CLAY 2306 JACKSON 3130

MERLE E. ROBERTSON, Treasurer, Finance Campaign
President Liberty National Bank and Trust Company, Louisville

I wish to make the following contribution per year $_____ *for each of the next two years, payable as indicated below:*

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CONTRIBUTIONS ARE DEDUCTIBLE FROM STATE AND FEDERAL INCOME TAXES.

Make check payable to "Committee for Kentucky" or Merle E. Robertson, Treasurer of the Finance Campaign.

Kentucky needs YOUR help!

YOUR help now will assure the completion of the job now in progress by the COMMITTEE FOR KENTUCKY!

The "Committee for Kentucky" is a non-partisan, non-political, fact-finding organization whose **only** aim is the welfare of **all** of Kentucky. Its objective is to raise the level of Education, of Health and of Economic Opportunity for **all** of our people.

It has as active members some 88 organizations, most of them statewide. These organizations have a membership in excess of 450,000 people. The leaders of these 88 organizations are thoroughly aware of the job that the "Committee for Kentucky" has done, and they have given the "Committee" their wholehearted support. The 21 Directors of the "Committee", whose names are listed on the back, represent a cross section of Kentucky Life.

The "Committee" has been hard at work in these past four years creating the moral climate necessary for Kentucky's progress. With its searching Reports it has helped bring about so much progress that Kentucky is now ready to go forward more rapidly. You can help keep Kentucky on the March to a better day for all of our people.

WHAT has the COMMITTEE FOR KENTUCKY already accomplished?

SEE WHAT HAS BEEN DONE DURING THE LAST FOUR YEARS!

THE OUTSTANDING ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE "COMMITTEE" DURING THESE PAST FOUR YEARS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. It has published 7 important Reports by leading Kentucky Experts in their field — Reports on AGRICULTURE, EDUCATION, HEALTH, THE CONSTITUTION, WELFARE, HOUSING, and MANUFACTURING.

2. It has created in the minds of the people of Kentucky, through these Reports, an awareness of the needs of our State, and has stimulated a desire to do something about them.

3. It has helped start community organization in Henderson, and in a number of other communities in the State. It has set up a helpful service for all communities. Community improvement is the basis for a great Kentucky.

4. It has brought about better understanding among important groups in the State, through their active cooperation in the "Committee". Better understanding leads to working together for progress.

5. Through a joint session of the Kentucky Legislature on January 22, 1946, it has helped to create in the minds of our Legislators the need for a non-partisan progressive approach to Legislation.

Speaking of this Joint Session, State Senator Stanley Hoffman said: "The Committee broke party lines and showed the Legislators how to work for the good of Kentucky, rather than for their respective parties alone."

6. It has developed a People's Legislative Program, worked out by important groups in the State co-operatively, rather than in competion as heretofore. This should insure a better Legislative Program.

7. It has laid the ground work for progress in the years to come. A plan to incorporate the "WAKE UP KENTUCKY" Program in the curriculum of every High School and College in the State was adopted by the Council on Higher Education. Thousands of copies of the "Committee's" Reports are being used in Colleges and High Schools.

8. It has set an example for other States to follow. In fact, it has made a strong impression throughout America, on such men of National reputation as John Gunther, Marquis Childs, Elmo Roper, Marshall Field and Dr. George Gallup.

THE "COMMITTEE FOR KENTUCKY" HAS THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM PLANNED FOR THE NEXT TWO YEARS:

1. Finish publication of the remaining three of the original ten reports — LABOR, NATURAL RESOURCES and TAXATION.

2. Finish and present to the people of Kentucky its four final reports — COMMUNITY LIFE, TRANSPORTATION, GOVERNMENT and BLUEPRINT FOR A GREAT KENTUCKY.

3. Bring previously published Reports up to date and keep Kentucky constantly aware of the progress that is being made.

4. Develop a program of leadership education in the communities of the State by means of a series of discussion meetings on the "Committee's" Reports, sponsored by Service Clubs, Luncheon Clubs, and other organized groups.

5. Inform the students in Kentucky's Colleges and Universities of the needs and opportunities of our State, so that they may work for Kentucky's progress when they get back into their own communities after graduation. Such a program is now under way experimentally at Transylvania, Kentucky State College and the University of Kentucky.

6. Spread the work of Community Improvement so far as is possible to every community in the State. A great State is but a composite of great communities.

7. Develop a People's Legislative Program for the 1950 Session of the Legislature. Such a program, developed through the co-operation of many groups should insure Legislation from which all the people of Kentucky may benefit.

8. Co-operate with every important group seeing the betterment of our State.

9. Make the story of the "Committee for Kentucky" known throughout America as an example of Democracy in action. We are Americans as well as Kentuckians.

10. Help preserve our way of life against the challenges that face it today, by demonstrating that we can make Democracy work in Kentucky.

For the above ten purposes the "Committee for Kentucky" needs $50,000 a year for **each** of the two years ahead. We seek your help to raise this money. The purposes of the money are set forth herein in the form of a budget. It is our earnest hope that we may have your generous support.

It is the considered opinion of the Directors that when this two-year program is finished, the major task of the "Committee for Kentucky" will have been done. We are determined that this will not be a self-perpetuating Committee. Accordingly, it is our plan to suspend the "Committee" on March 1, 1950. With your help we can make fully effective the above ten point program. Won't you please make your contribution as generous as possible and help us keep Kentucky on the March!

COMMITTEE FOR KENTUCKY BUDGET

March 1, 1948 - March 1, 1950

The Committee for Kentucky needs $50,000 a year for **each** of the two years beginning March 1, 1948, for the following purposes:

ANNUAL REPORT

1. Salaries $20,000

(This includes an Executive Director and an Assistant, a Director of Community Organization and an Assistant, and a Clerical helper).

2. Reports 10,000

(This covers the planning, preparation and printing of 15,000 copies of each report. For the first year it covers the reports on MANUFACTURING, LABOR, NATURAL RESOURCES and TAXATION. For the second year it covers the reports on COMMUNITY LIFE, TRANSPORTATION, GOVERNMENT and BLUEPRINT FOR A GREAT KENTUCKY).

3. Community Service and Organization 10,000

(This includes the expansion of the staff to stimulate community organization and to service these organizations for every Kentucky community above 5,000 population as is possible).

4. Office Expenses 2,500

(This includes rent, light, janitor service and other office incidentals).

5. Travel Expenses 2,500

(This includes extensive travel throughout the State by both the Executive Director and the Director of Community Organization and Service. There is much territory to cover).

6. Postage and Supplies 5,000

(Ours is primarily a correspondence organization, with a mailing list of close to 20,000 people. It requires heavy expense to contact them).

TOTAL - Year beginning March 1, 1948 $50,000

TOTAL REQUIREMENTS FOR TWO YEAR PERIOD . . . $100,000

WON'T YOU PLEASE HELP US KEEP KENTUCKY "ON THE MARCH"?

PLEASE MAIL YOUR CONTRIBUTION TO THE COMMITTEE FOR KENTUCKY. MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE to the COMMITTEE OR MERLE E. ROBERTSON, Treas., Finance Campaign

President Liberty National Bank and Trust Co., Louisville

COMMITTEE FOR KENTUCKY

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR — MAURICE D. BEMENT

DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SERVICE — JAMES W. ARMSTRONG

MAILING ADDRESS: 506 South Third Street, Louisville 2, Kentucky

IS IT YOUR TOWN?

By James W. Armstrong

To be sure, you live in it, perhaps you have lived in it for years, but is it your town? Do you feel that you belong to it, and that it belongs to you? Do you swell with pride and say, "This is my home town?" Some time ago I met a man who confided in me that he had lived in a community for fifteen years, but that he still felt like a stranger there.

There are thousands of Americans, yes even millions, who feel that they are no part of the community in which they live. They don't belong. They are disconnected, distant, estranged in their feelings toward their home town, lacking in any vital connection with its activities. Their city, their town, their rural neighborhood is where they spend their days, but community life moves around them. You remember Goethe's poem in which the soldier expressed his close feelings for his fallen comrade-at-arms with these simple words: "He was a part of me"? Well, these people have no such relationship with their community; it is no part of them.

Do any of these conditions describe your personal situation?

Have you moved about, and in some way in which you can't quite put your finger on, lost your community roots? We Americans are a moving population, especially in these times. Between 1940 and 1945 nearly a fifth of our people moved from the counties in which they lived. Perhaps you grew up in one community; then you went away to school; then you married or took a job in another place; and finally became so absorbed in your own activities that you never took hold in your new home town and became active in community activities. If pressed for your reactions, you would say, "This town doesn't mean anything to me; I just live here."

Or, perhaps in search of greater opportunity, you have moved from a small town to the city, found city life too complex for you to participate in community activity. Aside from holding down your job, having a few friends scattered here and there, going to church on Sunday, and using the city for amusement and recreation you have not involved yourself in community life. You have lost your function as a citizen. You don't count. You have become one of the voiceless millions.

Perhaps you sum up your failure to become a community worker in three words -- "I'm too busy." You are involved in your work, day in and day out; you haven't time. You have always intended to become more active in civic life but the days are just a repeated routine -- up to work in the morning, a hurried lunch, home at night tired out, a moment or two with the newspaper and with the family, and then to bed. Yes, you say, "If I just had the time ...."

If I had the time to find a place
And sit me down full face to face
With my better self that cannot show
In my daily life that rushes so...

But you don't find time for either your better self or your larger self. You have become a cog in a wheel- the economic wheel. Life rushes you around like a squirrel in a cage.

II.

Now for a moment let's skip the collective cost of this failure of individuals to take an active part in community affairs to see what it may be costing you. The town in which you live is the one real world with which you have direct contact. You view the universe from that home town. What happens there affects you. It hits you where you live.

Take the milk bottle which comes to your back door, for instance. What is in it - pure milk - or contaminated? Is it up to standard in freshness and quality? Does it sour quickly even in the refrigerator, or is it watered down until it is just bluejohn? What happens to that milk happens to you.

Take the water that comes into your house, for instance. You drink it; so does your family. Do you know whether it is being inspected regularly in order to insure its purity? What kind of reports are coming back concerning it from the State Health Department? Do you know? What happens to that water happens to you.

You have, you have had, or you will have some one very close to you trudging off down the street to school. What kind of school? What is the teacher like? How competent is she? Under what kind of school room conditions of health and sanitation is this one so dear living? What kind of behavior is being tolerated; what kind of training maintained? What are the school's needs? Do you know, and what are you doing about it? What happens to that school happens to you.

The place where you live - your home - what about it? Can you lock it, go away, come back and find it unmolested? Can you leave it unlocked? Does your garbage accumulate in the alley? Does the sewer back up in your basement? Will the fire department or police arrive in a hurry and take over competently in case of an emergency? Indeed you are interested in that. What happens to that home happens to you.

Maybe you are having a hard time finding a place - a house, an apartment - in which to live. Perhaps there is a housing shortage in your town. Perhaps you have children and/or dogs - and the landlords don't want children and/or dogs. If so - you know that what happens in your community happens to you and that you pay the cost.

And speaking of costs, what about living costs in your com-

munity? What kind of wages are paid? How much does it cost to live? Is it a good town in which to do business? By the time you have paid off the butcher and the baker, do you have anything left for the rainy day? What about the parks and playgrounds, the churches, the theatres, the public library? Is the air that you breathe clean? Do the stars shine clear at night?

Yes, you have a stake in your community. The stake is the kind of life you can live, the aspirations, the hopes you can realize, as a resident. Each of us bears the responsibility of citizenship. Each of us pays the cost of conditions. It is as Bernard Smith says in Town Building: "The townsman walks the streets he voted to build ...; uses the water and sanitary conveniences he inherited and is content to use; and builds under building ordinances he has permitted to stay within the legal structure of the city.. If these things are not satisfactory, then his, in the last analysis, is the blame." What happens to you in your community is your business, and its up to you to tend to your own business. Not some one else, YOU. You pay the cost.

III

And what about the cost of all of this individual citizen neglect to our communities? Collective neglect is merely the total of individual neglect. It is your neglect of your community, and my neglect, and the other fellow's neglect. It is your inaction, and my inaction and the other fellows inaction - all rolled into one. And what a cost to our communities!

Take the financial plight of our communities, for instance. Milked of funds by both federal and state taxing, much of their own business mismanaged and in arrears, supported by a makeshift assessment system filled with the grossest inequalities, manned by underpaid public officials, beset by increasing demands for public services, they present - but for few shining examples to the contrary - the sorry picture of citizen neglect. How many know the financial condition of their community? How many know whether its bonded indebtedness is being retired? How many do any more individually than to scream at their own tax bill?

Some time ago I talked with Doctor James Martin, the eminent taxation and municipal finance authority of the University of Kentucky. "Doctor Martin," I asked, "what is the solution to the increasing demands of citizens for better schools, parks, public buildings and services on the one hand, and the dismal financial plight of local governments on the other?"

One of the most fundamental solutions," came his quick reply, "and a solution which will bring citizens much of what they want, is a sound and business-like administration of local financial affairs - good bookkeeping, intelligent budgeting, comprehensive planning so that everything doesn't arise as an emergency."

"Well, is such a condition just a dream?" I pursued to get his

answer. "Not at all," he continued, "any community can have it, when the citizens demand it."

Yes, when citizens demand it. But when citizens sleep, when you and I regard community business as anybody's business but not our business, community business goes to ruin. Ours is the blame and the shame.

Take the political plight of our communities, for instance. Who supports the political bosses who hold in their hands the affairs of so many of our great cities? Who supports the tradition of the Bill Thompsons, Crumps, Hagues, Tammany Halls, Pendegrasts? Not the ward politicians, the party henchmen, the seekers of favors, the dealers in illicit and illegal enterprises, the men here and there who will sell their civic soul for a business contract. No. These City-Caesars are kept in power by the thousands, by the millions of so-called good Americans who go about their business but never go by the polls. And why is it that in our smaller communities, too, so many political incompetents, men without civic training, with nothing but grasping personal desires, get into office? It is because so many competent local leaders shun politics as a dread disease, and because the rank and file of good citizens, the majority, do not get together and rally behind candidates who will insure good government. We will gripe and groan through two, three or four years of inept municipal administration and then not take a few hours to change it all at the polls. Ours is the blame and the shame.

Take the story of housing in our communities, as another typical example. Everyone knows the direct connection between housing and neighborhood conditions on the one hand, and the character and quality of life and living on the other. If you are a city dweller then you need only to drive through the vast areas - block after block, mile after mile - of overcrowded tenements and squalid dwelling places, where human relations become degraded, where crime and juvenile delinquency thrive, and marital relations break down from the strain of living, to know how little of public interest and human concern have been injected in either their construction or operation. No fresh air, no glimpse of sky, no ground to put their feet on, no privacy - just heat, noise, grime, hard pavements, dim light, stairways to climb and too many people, everywhere too many people. It is hard to think well of the human race with three or four people in a bed, or with your neighbor able to hear every sound you make, and complain about it.

But squalid and overcrowded dwelling places are not confined to big cities, nor the problems that they create. If you have worked in some of our industrial towns, squatting in their grime and their filth, you know that. There are few communities indeed where someone is not taking rent from rows of miserable little dilapidated unpainted houses that spawn their human problems upon the community.

Nor do we need to dwell only with slum areas and housing unfit

for human dwelling. From Doctor Coleman Woodbury's report on housing to the National Conference on Family Life in May 1948 I take this significant statement:

> The nation's total housing supply falls farther short of meeting even minimum needs than it did in 1940. Doubling up has increased sharply. It is now estimated at about 2.75 million - i.e., it directly affects 5.5 million families..... The housing consumer may or may not be the forgotten man; he certainly is the leading candidate for the dubious title of the All-American goat. And in his present unorganized state he is all but helpless.

The situation is clear. Adequate housing, housing designed for better living, slum clearance and low rent dwelling places, zoning laws, intelligent building codes do not automatically appear. Someone must care, someone must be active in public interest. You must care. I must care. If we desire better communities in which to live, and we do desire that fervently, then we must get out and develop that kind of community. We must put the work behind the wish.

IV.

Yes, the citizen must put work behind the wishes in community development. And that is taking place. There are unmistakable signs that there is a resurgence of citizens interest in improving life and living in our American communities. I was recently visited at our Committee for Kentucky office in Louisville by Professor Paul Essert, head of the Department of Adult Education in Columbia University. He had been on an extensive trip through the East, through the Mid-West, and through the Deep South. "I have taken this trip," he explained, "to see whether evidences of increased citizen activity in community affairs in the East was merely a small regional manifestation, or occuring also in other regions."

"And what do you find?" I asked.

"This think is springing up here and there over the country," he continued. "There is clear evidence that the citizen is beginning to reassert his power in community life. It is a definite trend and it is going on even stronger in the South than in the East."

"What are you finding here in Kentucky communities," he asked, "and where is its drive coming from?"

I'd like to tell you what I told him, because it is at the bottom of our citizen faiths in Kentucky.

We Americans have received some severe shocks in the last quarter century -- two world wars and two depressions. The attacks

of the Nazis, the Facists, and the conflict in ideas with the Communists, have driven us out of our complacencies; the depressions have forced us really to ask ourselves what makes our economic system tick. We have had a house cleaning in our minds and have come up with a few answers.

One of the answers deals with our belief in democracy and where it should begin its manifestations. I started out in my community work with a citizens council in my home town in Henderson. We wrote down our citizen faiths in democracy and this is part of what we said in our Credo:

> The Committee for the City and County of Henderson is more than an organization. It is a faith. It is a faith in the ideology of democracy. It is the physical embodiment of the belief that men and women - citizens of the same community - can assemble from different interests and occupations, from different racial stocks and religions, from different political affiliations, from different social positions, and, by subordinating special interests to general interests, can thereby achieve a richer, fuller community life than is otherwise obtainable. It is a belief that the areas of agreement and unity in community life are more important than the areas of disagreement and disunity. It is the belief that our biggest problems are held in common; that we hold the problems of disease and health in common, that we hold the problem of ignorance and enlightenment in common; that the problems of poverty and prosperity, of bad government and good government, of bad citizenship and good citizenship, of the relations of industry, the conditions of housing, the availability of recreational facilities, the adequacy of public buildings, the development of needed civic enterprises, all of these are problems and projects in which all citizens hold a common responsibility and for which solutions can come only through community cooperation... We believe that the instrumentality of government is made effective and a widespread program of community development made possible only through an interested, informed citizenry, organized to work together.. This is the statement of our faith, resting in the ancient ideals which gave birth to the United States of America. It is the credo of our democracy.

So part of the citizen drive comes from our belief in the dynamic role which the citizen plays in making democracy effective.

But there is another answer implied in that credo. It is our belief that the community is the foundation of the American structure. The home towns are the foundations of the economic, social, political, cultural and religious life of America. The state, the nation is but a network of communities. We believe that the mad rush to Washington during the depression years has stressed a wrong procedure. We believe in Federal, state and national agency assistance but we also believe the first action and the final action should come from the citizens within the communities. In our community movement we are reversing this process and it is giving local citizens a reborn sense of their power, rekindling their initiative, and calling upon the ingenuity and resourcefulness that has spelled the greatness of America.

Yes, we recognize in the community a force for freemen's actions. We have expressed this in different ways but here is one of them:

> Community - what a word that is. The life that we have in common - the place where we live. It is the home - our families, our children, our parents. It is our friends, our neighbors, our fellow townsmen. It is the place of our work, where we spend our days, where we spend our lives. It is the only real world we know, the place in which we come face to face with other people, work out our human destinies, the place in which we count.... If we do not find the democratic way of life in our communities then we will not find it at all. If our communities do not find it, then America cannot find it. As our communities go, so goes America. Let's make no mistake about that. The spiritual flow of life begins at the bottom of the spring - the community. Choke it off there, and you have choked the nation. Pollute it there, and you pollute the nation. Maintain it there - clear, fresh, abundant - and the nation will ever be sustained.

When your community begins to mean something to you then you have found a real force in your life. And it means something to you when you work for it.

There is a third source of citizen power that merges with the others. Let me get at it this way. We are in Lincoln country down our way. He was born near Hodgenville, where there is a shrine. You will recall that he later moved with his parents over the river into Indiana, near Gentryville, and there his mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, died. It's about fifty miles up the river from my home town of Henderson. Her grave is on a little knoll in the woods and remains just as it was placed there years ago. A path leads down from the knoll to the site of the cabin in which the Lincoln

family lived. Nothing stands but the fireplace which has been carefully restored. Nearby is a bronze plaque bearing this inscription:

> For countless generations mankind has held the hearthstone as the altar of his home, a place of joy in the times of prosperity, a refuge in adversity, a spot made sacred by the lives of those spent around it. This is the hearthstone set here to mark the place where Lincoln, at his mother's knee, learned the integrity and strength, the kindness and love of beauty, which has made the memory of his life and work a priceless heritage to all the world.

Let the hearthstone stand as the symbol of the home, the physical and spiritual center from which we draw strength, and determination to make our communities better places for our families and other families to live in. The ho , the community, the way of life we love - those are powerful action factors in our citizenship.

There is a fourth answer behind citizen action. It is the product of our religious beliefs. I refer to religion in a very fundamental way. Perhaps some of us didn't get the full force of the difference in what we believe until we came face to face with the beliefs of the Nazis and the Shintoism of the Japanese. We are beginning to realize how deeply the tenets of our religion have entered into the government we created, the democratic way we seek to follow, the idea of community we embrace, and the concept of family life we seek to develop. These tenets influence our acts, even the acts of those who do not formally affiliate themselves with religious denominations.

What an unique government we set up! From the work of my former fellow-townsman, Clarence Manion, Dean of the Law School at Notre Dame University, I take this statement. It appears in his book, Lessons in Liberty:-

> This was the first time in the history of the world that a civil government was to be overthrown for the positive and officially declared reason that it had violated the God-given rights of man. It was proposed now that a new government should be constructed by direction and consent of the governed as a special agency for the protection of individual rights.

Yes, behind our common beliefs is the bulwark of our religious tenets, the belief in the sacredness of every person, that men shall not be treated as cattle or chattels; that they are citizens not subject; and that they stand as individuals before their Creator.

And when our community relationships are discussed, how better could we express ideal relationship, than through this paraphrase of Paul's message to the Corinthians:

For the community is not one member, but many. If the teacher shall say, because I am not a parent, I am not a part of the community; is he therefore not a part of the community?

And if the farmer shall say, I am not a part of the community; is he therefore not a part of the community?

If the whole community were merchants, where would our food come from? If the whole community were farmers, how would we build our houses?

But now are we all citizens, each with his own function, but one community; and the plumber cannot say to the druggist, I have no need of you; nor the parent of the politician, I have no need of you.

Indeed, even those members of the community who seem least capable are necessary; and those who are disadvantaged deserve the greater opportunities, lest their handicaps be perpetuated.

For God has established us as social beings and has recognized that there should be neighborliness throughout our community, members showing the same care for one another, sharing both suffering and prosperity.

Are all salesmen? Are all ministers? Are all politicians? Are all clerks? Are all mechanics, engineers, doctors?

Covet earnestly the best for both your neighbor and yourself; and a more excellent way lies before you.

Yes, there is a drive behind the citizen who is working for his community; he has something to work for and faiths to spur him on. The better community movement is on the march. The effective program of the Georgia Citizens Council, the Citizens Conference of New York and that of New Jersey, the wide spread community work going on in North Carolina, the work going on in Virginia through the inspiration of the Ogdens of the University of Virginia Extension Service are but a few examples of the resurgence of citizen action in community building.

-V-

This is an appeal and a challenge to citizens everywhere to join the cause of better communities. It is a call to become a community worker, to become a part of your community by becoming a participant in its affairs. It is an appeal and challenge to the leadership of organizations to become community minded in your activities. It is an appeal and challenge to organization members to carry on community work expected of them. Your community worth is measured by your community service. It is an appeal and challenge to community organizations to band yourselves together to tackle community wide problems that can be solved by cooperation. This is an appeal and challenge to agencies, state, Federal, national - to become aware of the community programs which each of you is conducting, to learn the same lesson of coordination and cooperation and to use and develop local leadership for strengthening community life at its foundations.

What cooperation will do! I like what Bernard Smith says about it in his Town Building: "Free men in a free town, with average brains and true cooperation, can remake any town that has an economic justification for existence...True cooperation springs from the deep-seated realization that the good of the individual is bound to come if all benefit, and that selfish gains at the expense of the community end in individual loss as well. True cooperation once started, has no bounds. No one at the time of its first beginning has vision enough to see the end."

Where do we begin? We begin where we are. You remember the story of the shipwrecked men, adrift in a small boat, famishing of thirst; how they sighted a ship and managed to attract attention. When it came within hailing distance they called: "Water, give us water." And the call came back from the ship: "Put down your bucket where you are." Failing to understand, the shipwrecked men called again: "Water, water, give us water." And the reply came back again: "Put down your bucket where you are." Finally complying with the instruction they put down their bucket into the sea, and drawing it up and putting it to their parched lips they tasted not salt water but fresh water. It was only then that they found that they were off the mouth of the great Amazon River that was sending fresh water out to sea.

That is good instruction for all of us. "Put down your bucket where you are." Everywhere in the community are tasks and projects that will yield to effort. How the physical community needs us - where we are. Clean up the alleys. Drive out the rats. Clear out the weed patches. How many store fronts need a face lifting. How we need parks and playgrounds all over town. How the economic town needs us - better business by better mthods, new business, new industry, bigger payrolls, better conditions for workmen, more training for higher skills. How the governmental town needs us - citizens to take an interest in good government, help for worthy civic projects, interest in law enforcement, trafic control, health maintenance, sanitation. How the cultural and spiritual town needs us,

the educational community, the club and organizational community. How all of this works back to promote better conditions for our families and a better life for all of us.

How many citizens do we need with whom to make a start? Only one. You start with yourself. We believe in the power of the individual. Work must start with an individual. What one person can do when he quits passing the buck, quits looking for other people to do things! The power of one person is tremendous - in action. And action, not asking for action, is contagious. Start with yourself.

And the next step is working with like-minded people-people who also want action and will act for community building. It doesn't take many and it may be people in groups of which you are already a member. As George B. deHuzar points out in his valuable little book, Applications of Democracy: "We are not really members of society, rather we are members of groups; our family, profession, club and church. Since the health of the whole is determined by the health of the parts, what you do in your immediate environment will help the total situation in your community." And he goes on to show what a small group can do and how it can go about it.

And when groups in a community are ready for cooperation, then by community-wide action larger projects can be developed. Under those conditions joint councils can be formed to direct and coordinate the work. That is the reason why in so many places today we are finding community councils helping, by citizen cooperation and organizational coordination, to work for community progress.

Finally this is a challenge and appeal for intelligence in community work. One of the reason for the success of many of the modern citizen programs is that they do not represent a sudden rash of excitement and hasty and ill-advised action; rather they are prefaced by careful fact-finding, thorough consideration and planning, intelligent timing and an effective community selling job. There is a need for the community worker to understand his community, to understand its ways, and go about his work with competence. There are agencies set up to assist the worker to gain a better knowledge of methods. Materials are available. Many of our organizations are working on a state-wide and regional basis to give help along these lines to communities. Citizens themselves have organized these conferences and workshops in order that citizens of one town may learn from citizens from other communities. To these conferences and workshops are brought leaders of outstanding achievements. Help is yours for the asking.

Here then is our answer to world confusion and conflict. Let us, as Americans, put real meaning in our citizenship, begin where we are in our communities, with the problems close at hand, and find integration of mind and spirit by acting on things that we understand and are our size, knowing full well that as we go forward together we will gain collective strength to climb the greater summits of our times.

TECHNIQUES FOR COMMUNITY ACTION

Man has lived in communities for a long, long time but has given little attention to recording what he learns about community life. Some of this experience of living together finds its way into proverbs such as "God help those who have bad neighbors," and is passed from father to son. Most people, however, who know anything about improving community life have had to learn it the hard way -- by individual experience. This relatively small number of people who make it their concern to know the community--political leaders, business men, sometimes school administrators--may pass on the information they have acquired to those whom they are training to take their places, but they usually do this orally and seldom write down their observations.

Within recent years social scientists have attempted to put in writing some of the principles which many successful community leaders follow as a matter of course. They have also made comparative studies of the methods employed in different communities to see which methods or techniques worked in one situation and not in another, and have sought to explain the reasons for the varying degrees of success. The purpose behind such study is to put in the hands of the community leader some of the basic information which, if followed, would help him avoid many of the pitfalls he would likely encounter were he to rely only upon his own experience without trying to profit from the experiences of others.

This section on Techniques for Community Action will contain quite a few points which many leaders will consider obvious and others about which they had not thought previously. It is interesting to observe that what one leader considers obvious seems new to

another leader for each has had different life experiences, a different preparation for the task which he has undertaken. Many leaders, too, in going over such a list of techniques will find that they would have avoided some of their previous difficulties had they taken into account some of the cautions contained in the list.

In using such a set of suggested techniques one must remember that rules for community organization are not definite like rules for a card game. General suggestions can be offered; they will help, but the cloth will have to be cut to fit a particular situation.

Most programs calling for community action pass through five rather well-defined stages:

A. Getting started.
B. Getting facts.
C. Planning action.
D. Taking action.
E. Checking results.

The following techniques will be presented in connection with one of the above stages, although some of the techniques apply equally well to two or more stages.

A. Getting Started

Many community programs start with an individual who has an idea which he cannot put into effect alone. If he is an officer in a group he tells his fellow members about it; if he is a member of an informal group of important leaders in the community he discusses it with them. He senses a need, shares his idea about the need, and receives enough encouragement from others to make him think that something can be done.

Other community programs start because groups are set to do something for their community and are searching for an idea. They actively enlist suggestions and choose projects from many which are proposed. In such a case, the project from the beginning is group-

sponsored and grows as the original group enlarges the circle of those engaging in the enterprise.

Oftentimes, it is hard to trace the beginning. Something dramatic in community life such as the arrest of a juvenile delinquent, the burning down of a tavern, the withdrawal of a factory from the town, or a strike may cause many individuals to decide almost simultaneously upon the need for a particular line of action.

But no matter where the idea comes from, whether individual reflection or group decision, community action only occurs when the community--as reflected in the participation of many people--begins to act.

1. Community action can be initiated by any citizen.

Those individuals in whom the most have the most confidence are probably the best ones to approach first. Try to think of influential persons who might be indifferent or opposed; see them in advance. Many of them will help actively if they understand.

e.g., Joe Jones, a fireman, gets an idea that there ought to be a Fire Prevention Day on which school children would be given rides in fire trucks and then sent home to look from attic to cellar for fire hazards. He talks it over with his captain or the Fire Chief. They in turn go to the editor of the local paper and ask his opinion. He tells them that the idea will "go over big" if they can get Mr. Hamilton Stuyvesant, local bank president, to sponsor it and appoint the necessary committees. They do; it does.

2. Use photos of attractive communities.

A basic asset in community action is community pride. Photographs of community bad spots as well as comparisons with other communities help tell the story when enlisting the support of influential people at the very beginning.

e.g., A highway beautification project, calling for improvement of approaches to a town, had little support among the business leaders and club women until they were shown what the approaches looked like (actual photographs) and an artist's sketch of what they could look like.

3. Put down in writing just what is desired.

This clarifies thinking, enables an individual to talk more clearly when presenting the matter to anyone who is at first unreceptive. The chances are that this early memorandum will be changed considerably, maybe altogether, but it does serve as a starting-point.

e.g., The president of a civic club is struck by the many fund-raising campaigns engaged in by the various organizations for charitable purposes, quite apart from the regular Community Chest agencies. These campaigns centered around events ranging from a Turtle Derby to a Plug Horse Derby, a rodeo to a horse show, carnival to children's theatricals, recital by Phil Spitalny's All-Girl orchestra to a wrestling match between Bobev, the Bulgarian Bruiser, and Tarzan, the Terrible Turk. Business organizations all over town are expected to buy a big block of tickets for each performance. The president writes down the types of programs in which clubs could co-ordinate their efforts, he figures out ways of selling tickets so as to avoid going to the same business firms for each occasion. Now he is ready to discuss the matter realistically with other club presidents.

4. Where possible begin with a need which the people already feel.

The community will go along more readily if the proposed program is obvious from the start.

e.g., A community greatly perturbed about the amount and cleanliness of its water supply is much more ready to support a program remedying this problem than one calling for the erection of a public swimming pool in the park.

5. Find out what other communities have done.

Call in experts in community organization from the very beginning and get their advice on ways in which the community can solve its own problems by local leadership. Ask these experts for names of citizens in other communities who have tackled similar problems and write or visit these citizens.

e.g., Five years ago Community A started out to improve the flow of traffic and parking facilities in the downtown area. Now Community B is tackling the same problem. It could avoid many mistakes and be perhaps years ahead if it closely studied and profited from the experiences of Community A.

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B. Getting Facts

Once sufficient interest has been created in a given program the indispensable stage which follows is one of getting together all related facts. The fact-finding stage is useful in several ways. It is a direct aid to the planning which precedes action; it is a period of orientation for all of those given some responsibilities in the collection of facts; they, as well as those whom they consult, become more conscious of community needs; the joint efforts of those participating promotes the spirit of team-work necessary to see the program through the succeeding stages.

1. Know the community.

This calls for a study of the social structure and leadership patterns as well as community resources. One must find out what groups work with each other; what groups are antagonistic toward each other; what kind of appeals best enlist community support. Statistical information should be obtained with relation to the particular problem being attacked; a gauge of public opinion is oftentimes a necessary part of knowing the community.

> e.g., Several community leaders wished to put through a zoning law. They first made a study of the properties which would be affected, the way zoning laws had been written up in other communities, and then they analyzed the type of leadership they would need in order to put the idea across. Their analysis was rounded out by a public opinion poll to see what segments of the population were already favorably disposed and which opposed. With these facts in mind they were ready for the planning stage.

2. Let surveys be group sponsored, not individually done.

Responsible local committees or organizations with high, established prestige should undertake the surveys for they are in position to solicit public support. They are also able to give such surveys adequate financial backing. However, no survey should be undertaken unless the sponsors clearly have in mind the purpose to be served and are convinced of the need.

e.g., A wealthy man thought it would be a splendid idea if the school children all had hot lunches at the school. He set out with a few helpers, whom he paid, to find out what parents thought of this plan. He asked rather intimate questions about diet and food budgets. In about three cases out of five his interviewers got inadequate information. The chances are that a group of PTA's or women's clubs could have gotten a much better response from the people who were supposed to benefit and probably would have worked out a more practical approach.

3.

4.

C. Planning Action

One of the most crucial steps is that which moves from fact-finding to planning. Ultimate success of a program depends not only upon the plan itself but upon the personnel selected to help with the planning. Planning involves the choice of a few objectives from a large number indicated by the facts assembled; it calls for the development of strategy in the approach toward those objectives. Careful consideration must be given to resources available, ways of "selling" the program to the public, as well as an evaluation of possibilities of success.

1. Those who are to be benefited by a program should usually have some part in outlining the program.

This not only makes it easier to "sell" the program but it means that it is more apt to be adapted to the needs of the group concerned. Thus, success is more likely.

> e.g., If a service club is considering the installation of lights to encourage community soft-ball games, representative groups of citizens should be in on the discussions of costs, supervision, etc. The finished job should not be handed to the community ready-made "on a silver platter."

2. Take as the initial step in the plan some small task that can be accomplished easily.

Generally this will set the stage for more extensive projects. The community leader has as his chief job that of persuading people of differing points of view to work together. They learn to work together best on simple, non-controversial issues.

> e.g., Persuade the churches to co-operate occasionally in a jointly-sponsored community service; this may lead to jointly-sponsored vacation church schools or a summer recreation program.

3. If certain groups to be involved in the program have not been included in the planning, be sure to get their informal support

before the program is publicly launched.

This means that the leaders of these groups must be well-informed about the plans. Any objections they raise must be carefully considered and some compromise sought if this is possible.

e.g., A group actively seeking city-county consolidation of schools or health departments should be sure that their facts are made known to school or health officials before a publicity campaign is launched in the press or over the radio. Farm leaders should be consulted in advance so that they can see the benefits to be gained by rural people. If such informal agreement is not obtained the consolidation could easily be defeated on the basis of rural-urban conflict. There might be little relation between the voting and the merits or demerits of the plan. No group wants to feel that another group is "putting something over" on it.

4. The explanation of the plan should give the people of the community "pocketbook pains."

That is, they should be shown that financially the program is necessary;

e.g., Study after study shows that slum areas of cities require more in public funds (police and fire protection, health and welfare services, etc.) than these same areas contribute in taxes. In other words, it would be cheaper in the long run in many communities to turn a block of substandard housing into a playground than to let it drain off more than its share of city revenues year in and year out.

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D. Taking Action

The fact-finding and the planning stages should both contribute greatly to the preparation for action. By the time the plan is ready, most of the influential people in the community will have already been informed unofficially of what is afoot, many others will also know that there is "something in the wind." The action stage should be approached in a spirit of willingness to change the plan whenever circumstances seem to indicate it desirable.

1. Consider communication to the public as a part of taking action.

Methods of reaching the public are:

a. press and radio.

b. illustrated lectures, chalk talks, effective cartoons.

c. use the gossip chains to create bandwagon effect.

e.g., Select several informal gossiping groups (barber shop, grain store, sheriff's office, beauty parlor) as centers of spreading local news. Be sure that some of the usual discussants are thoroughly acquainted with the plan so they can tell all of the details to a man being shaved, a farmer waiting for his grain, or an individual hoping he'll get put on the jury.

2. Make the local citizens feel responsible.

Play down the expert. Give frequent pats on the back. Let it be known in the community who is responsible for a particular part of the program.

e.g., One community wishing to raise money for a city auditorium brought in a money-raising expert, who was to receive a percentage of the amount raised. He had great difficulty in putting the campaign across because local people whom he asked to help seemed to feel, "You're getting paid to do this, why bother me?"

3. Use organizations already existing in the community to carry out the program, where possible.

If existing groups are used most of the energy which would have to go into organizational work can be channeled into more productive

avenues. Organizations, like individuals, like to enhance their prestige; success in community action is one way they can gain prestige, particularly if they are reminded that they are working with and not for the community.

If you do set up an organization for the special purpose of carrying out the program do not expect it to do a lot of things and thrive indefinitely. The number of persons in your community who will give time and energy to voluntary leadership in community work will always be relatively small, and nobody will do it constantly. It will be only normal if quiet spells or periods of inactivity develop. Let the degree of activity depend on the need and the occasion.

> e.g., If the community lacks sufficient recreational facilities for young people, a guiding committee might be set up for the purpose of tapping every possible local organization for help. Too active or formal an organization for this specific purpose might make other organizations less willing to make the contribution of time and resources which they are in position to render.

4. Make more adequate use of existing community resources.

Schools, churches, libraries, lodge rooms and other buildings are frequently under-utilized. Before money is spent in erecting an additional building for community purposes investigate the possibility of using a building now existing and spending the available funds in suitable equipment and adequate supervision.

> e.g., Many communities make use of the school gymnasium for non-school youth when such use would not interfere with scheduled school activities. This makes possible a sound program of athletics, dramatics, and social life.

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E. Checking Results

Few if any programs are actually accomplished in full. One, two, or three points of the program may be completed but a fourth or fifth point may not have succeeded as well as expected. In some cases, no one point of the program is carried out to the satisfaction of the leaders but, just the same, some progress may have been made in community action. At periodic intervals, therefore, the leaders of any project should assess the gains. Once this is done they can figure out the reasons why certain steps of the plan were easily effected and other steps seemingly rejected by the people.

1. Issue periodic progress reports.

These may be for use only in the sponsoring groups or they may be released to the newspapers for community-wide attention. Be sure proper credit is given to individuals and groups who have contributed to the success of the program.

> e.g., A community project on cancer control is really a continuing job. A periodic statement on number of new cases treated, consultations held, talks made to interested groups, and literature distributed will not only advertise the project, enlist future support but will make those who have already participated feel that their money or time has been well-spent.

2. Use a community check sheet.

If such sheets have been used in the beginning stages, they can be used after action has been underway to chart progress--the "before" and "after" technique. If check sheets were not available in the beginning, they can nevertheless be a means of showing what still lies ahead. That is, a running account of progress to date can be climaxed by a check sheet emphasizing the necessity of "keeping our shoulder to the wheel."

> e.g., A community-centered school may be interested in improving the diet, housing (screens, toilet facilities), street beautification, library facilities, etc. In the community a

score card quickly shows what the situation was at different dates, thus measuring the progress that has been made.

3. Watch for cases of increased co-operation, intensified community loyalty.

These usually come as by-products of community action but are important gains nevertheless. They should not be overlooked in a statement of progress.

e.g., As a result of some community program, such as the holding of a community fair, several organizations which had formerly kept to themselves begin to cooperate and work jointly on other matters. Letters to the newspaper editors, attitudes reflected in public and private gatherings may show a deepening pride in the community. These should be noted.

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A MANUAL FOR COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

"Community organization is acting together to get something done about a common problem or a common opportunity."

COMMITTEE FOR KENTUCKY

Department of Community Service - James W. Armstrong, Director
506 South Third Street, Louisville 2, Kentucky

A PLAN FOR CITIZEN ACTION

IN

KENTUCKY COMMUNITIES

Progress in the Commonwealth and Kentucky's communities must go hand in hand.

This manual is for the use of Kentuckians who are interested in organizing community councils to promote the welfare of their communities--the places in which they live.

It tells--

I. The importance of our communities.

II. The needs from which community organization arises.

III. The kind of citizen organization necessary to meet the needs and develop the possibilities of a community.

IV. Suggestions for the work of a community council.

V. How to form a community council.

VI. General suggestions.

I. THE IMPORTANCE OF OUR COMMUNITIES:

1. Our communities are the places where we live; what happens there affects us WHERE WE LIVE.

"Town building is not a simple matter to be dealt with lightly. It is our life itself; it deserves our earnest study and our best energies."--Bernard Smith, "Town Building."

Community--what a word that is! The life we have in common--the place where we live. It is the home--our families, our children, our parents. It is our friends, our neighbors, our fellow townsmen. It is the place of our work, where we spend our days, where we spend our lives. It is the only real world we know, the place in which we come face to face with other people, work out our human destinies, the place in which we count, if we are to count at all.

2. Our communities are the foundations of our democracy.

"When a community is operating effectively, it is the sun, rain, and soil of democracy--and there is no other place for democracy to grow."--Howard Beers, "Kentucky Designs for Her Future."

If we don't find the democratic way of life there, we will not find it at all. If our communities do not find it, then America can not find it. As our communities go, so goes America. Our spiritual flow of life begins at the bottom of the spring--in the community. Choke it off there, and you have choked the Nation. Pollute it there, and you pollute the Nation. Maintain it there--clear, fresh, abundant--and you sustain the Nation."

3. Our communities are the starting point for general progress in the Commonwealth.

Improvement in Kentucky must work hand in hand with community development. Improved communities will produce an improved Commonwealth.

"In hundreds of Kentucky communities, there must be constructive action to improve the use of local resources by local effort and local leadership. The people and their leaders within the community must organize to study and plan for applying their own energy to their own problems."--Howard Beers, "Kentucky Designs for Her Future."

"The most effective planning in the long run is not always the deliberating and scheming of committees and commissions, helpful as they may be. It is the forethinking of all of the people in their several walks of life, as each mind views the present

and previews the future. Specialists in certain fields of knowledge will not alone control the direction of social change in a democracy. All of the people, including the experts, will take part in making the chief decisions."--Howard Beers, "Kentucky Designs for Her Future."

But no effective program of development for Kentucky can be contemplated without a direct approach at the local level. It is within our cities, our villages and the rural areas surrounding them that the real measure of Kentucky life is taken. No advancement that does not enrich community life is real advancement. No real state-wide advancement is possible without the aggressive support of Kentucky communities."

4. Our communities are the natural centers for regional progress.

Our communities are the focal points for the development of the regions surrounding them. When communities work together to understand their common problems and the opportunities which they share in common, the economic and social conditions within their region can be improved.

5. Our communities are the cradle for world attitudes.

World outlooks, world viewpoints are products of the mind. The attitude for world unity and cooperation is an expansion of the attitude for community unity and cooperation. When people learn, in their communities, to work for common prosperity, common progress for the varied interests and people of their community, they are establishing the foundation for a prosperous, progressive peaceful world.

II. THE NEEDS FROM WHICH COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION ARISES:

1. Kentucky has great needs for which she must look to our communities for help.

(a) Kentucky was next to lowest in industrial payrolls in the Southern states in 1940.

(b) Only one state of the 48 had a higher percentage of illiteracy in 1940.

(c) In 1940 we ranked 47th in percentage of persons 25 or over who completed high school.

(d) In 1943, 4,000 teachers earned less than $12 a week on a 52-week basis.

(e) Only 2 states had a higher death rate from tuberculosis in 1942.

(f) 42% of our farms were not reached by improved roads of any sort in 1942.

(g) 34% of our farms were valued at $300 or less in 1940.

(h) 2/3 of our schools do not have safe water.

--Committee for Kentucky Reports

2. There are undeveloped resources and opportunities in Kentucky that await the action of alert and progressive citizens.

Opportunities for increased business, manufacturing, improved agriculture await the action of energetic organized citizens and communities. Kentucky has the resources. She needs citizen action.

"Throughout Kentucky there is abundant evidence that we do not understand--do not even know--the principles which should guide us in our use of natural resources. Eroded hillsides, depleted forests, wasted minerals, worn-out fields, decimated wildlife, polluted streams, and unhealthy and uneducated people--all are evidence of misuse of resources...Even though misuse has depleted many of Kentucky's natural resources, there is still a generous supply in the state. Every citizen should know what these resources are, what part they play in the economy and culture of the state, and how they may best be used to advance the welfare of the state and its citizens."--Kentucky's Resources, Bureau of School Service Publication, University of Kentucky.

3. Thousands of our citizens have lost contact, knowledge, interest in the sense of responsibility for what is happening in their communities. Others have no knowledge of how to make their community interest effective.

"Democracy, as we know it, cannot long endure with large blocs of our citizenship kept ignorant and nonparticipants in the affairs of everyday business. Democracy depends on united participation; and because of this, we shall encourage the creation of organized towns. Only through definite organization can the energies and the talents of all our people be assembled and coordinated for the benefit of all. Town organization is the forerunner of town action, and intelligent town action is the safeguard of our democracy."--Bernard Smith, "Town Building."

The individual citizen too often has found that he can not make himself felt as a force in the community. A complex of causes has given rise to this condition. The individual has become disconnected from the processes of government. He often has had little choice in the selection of candidates for political office, little voice in the determination of platforms. He frequently has felt that decisions are reached far above him, and handed down to him, that he has nothing to do with making them. He has lost sight of the overall picture in his community, doesn't know the conditions existing, has lost contact with the opinions and the life of many other people and groups in his locality.

4. It is difficult to work alone. Individuals and groups working alone find it difficult to accomplish anything constructive for their community. Communities need to organize for combined strength in civic action.

Individuals and organizations must realize that they need each other in order to accomplish their separate programs and the larger community projects.

A good cause may fail for want of general support. How often the vital work of one organization in a town goes unappreciated by the general community. How often one group, charged with great responsibility, is not understood, is not supported by others. It may be the agencies dealing with youth. It may be the schools, the YMCA, the Scouts. It may be some pastor laboring to bring spiritual life to his community. It may be the Farm Bureau attempting to raise the productivity of the region on which community purchasing power depends. It may be the Board of Trade attempting to bring new industries into the town in order to give employment to people who need jobs. It may be the laboring man who need better homes, places of recreation, something to make life more than a job. It may be--anyone. Regardless--one of the community's greatest needs is for groups to cooperate in order that together they can produce a rich and full community life.

5. A divided and disorganized community becomes the prey to pressure groups and partisan politics.

Every community must decide for itself this issue: Shall we work together or shall we permit dissension and division to paralyze and disrupt community life? Unless a community works together, special interest groups take over control for the benefit of their own crowd. Political corruption is the outgrowth of a lack of interest and participation on the part of the individual citizen and a lack of organization to promote the public interest. A community run for special interest or public interest--

which shall it be? The city which is progressive, well-governed, and prosperous is an organized community in which people work together.

6. A general civic spirit and community cooperation can be developed only by effort and organization.

It takes more than wishing to produce a cooperative community. It demands work, leadership, and organization. An unorganized town or a disorganized town cannot be a good town. Community achievement demands planning, study, persistent and coordinated effort. The community which has learned to work together--to organize itself for specific goals--produces results. It is the town in which people take pride in their community, enjoy living, and maintain high living standards.

One measure of community organization is the degree to which organizations and interests are willing to cooperate in activities or objectives for the betterment of the common welfare, for which they are not primarily responsible and in which others will take the lead.

Community organization is an improvement or perfecting of the relationships which make a community. The very idea of community carries with it the correlative concept of organization.

III. WHAT KIND OF AN ORGANIZATION IS NECESSARY IN ORDER TO MEET THE NEEDS AND DEVELOP THE POSSIBILITIES OF A COMMUNITY?

1. An organization that is both representative of the community and well chosen in personnel so that it will command community respect and support.

2. An organization dedicated to the overall interests and needs of the community.

3. A non-political, non-sectarian, non-partisan, non-profit organization in which the entire community can participate.

4. An organization which, through its membership, has ready access to the organized groups of the community as well as the channels of publicity.

5. An organization whose efforts will be strong, continuous, and persistent.

6. An organization that can work through existing organizations as much as possible and form an inter-organizational group, working for community cooperation and coordination rather than to produce a duplication of effort.

7. An organization that does not constitute a partisan reform movement but a movement to bring community groups together to discover areas of common agreement, to develop an understanding of each other's problems, and to produce the cooperative effort necessary to successfully conducted community projects and programs.

8. An organization that can produce the impartial facts for the public on endorsed community problems, projects and programs.

9. An organization that can muster the support for action.

10. An organization that can cooperate with regional and statewide agencies for the development of a greater Commonwealth.

IV. SUGGESTIONS FOR THE WORK OF A COMMUNITY COUNCIL:

1. Study the community, its history, accomplishments, needs, and possibilities. In the Henderson project, studies have been launched on Education, Health, Welfare, Agriculture, Housing.

2. Include efforts for town and county cooperation.

3. Study and cooperate with the local government, to the end that local tax resources shall be budgeted and efficient and useful government shall be developed. Officials need support in their efforts to provide good local government.

4. Consider the possibilities of planning streets, sidewalks, parks, building sub-divisions, transportation facilities, zoning real estate, eliminating smoke smells and other industrial handicaps, planting shade trees, preserving natural beauty spots, removing roadside dumps and unsightly billboards, correcting dangerous road and street crossings, planning attractive signs on the business streets. All such activities come under the head of town planning.

5. Become familiar with problems of public safety, crime prevention, elimination of carelessness and destructiveness so as to encourage and support public and private efforts to these ends.

6. Give attention to problems of public health--water supply, milk supply, sewage disposal, keeping of animals in the town, the prevention and control of communicable diseases.

7. Study the economic life and welfare of the community and work to make the community a well-balanced economic unit, with reasonable economic opportunities for everyone and wholesome economic relations with other or larger units.

8. Plan and develop community recreation as a vital part of community life.

9. Study the educational program of the community which needs help, encouragement, guidance, and cooperation not only in the public schools but in adult education. Schools in which the public is not deeply interested cannot maintain very high quality.

10. Take into account the interests of young people. Provisions should be developed for treating youthful delinquents in such a way as to develop character and self-respect. A program of vocational guidance in close cooperation with local business men should help young people to appropriate callings.

11. Study the general cultural interests of the community and see that they are encouraged, planned, and promoted. These include a library, music, handicrafts, dramatics, a possible village institute containing museum, library, and community center and various other undertakings.

12. Give consideration to common community undertakings such as the development of a community calendar of meetings, with effort to arrange meetings to result in the least possible conflict. The coordination of relief and charity work, the support of a Community Chest, and other common community activities require study.

13. Give attention to that part of the population which is left out of community activities. Even in an over-organized community it generally will be found that a considerable number of people have little part in community affairs. A good community would be concerned with making life interesting and wholesome for such people as well as others.

(From Arthur E. Morgan - The Small Community.)

V. HOW TO FORM A COMMUNITY COUNCIL:

1. THE FIRST STEP. The first step is for some civic minded individual or group to take the initiative in advocating a community council. (a) If an individual is initiating the action he should talk to one or two well respected citizens and elicit their support and assistance. Sell the idea to three people who will devote their time and efforts and the job is begun. (b) If an organization is initiating the action, it should appoint a small committee to get the project in motion.

2. THE SECOND STEP. The second step is to secure endorsement of the idea and to develop it into a specific proposal for a community council. (a) Invite to an informal meeting for the presentation of the idea and its potential possibilities to the community and Commonwealth, a group of civic leaders, representative of the whole community and capable of giving the movement endorsement. Choose an experienced and well-qualified chairman. If possible have a well-informed guest speaker present to explain the community council plan and how it works in other communities. Ask for a decision on whether or not the

group favors the establishment of a council. (b) The approval of this sponsoring group having been received, elect a temporary chairman and secretary, appoint a committee or committees for drafting a specific proposal for a community council. Report the plan back to the sponsoring group for consideration and approval. This plan may include a proposed constitution and by-laws, a board of directors, executive committee, and a slate of proposed officers and directors.

3. THE THIRD STEP. The third step is formally to set up the community council at a meeting of representatives of the community's organizations. Each organization is asked to send a representative to this meeting to take action on the proposal. The entire project is explained. A motion is called for to form a community council, and acted upon. The suggested constitution is taken up, discussed and adopted. Nominations are presented for officers and directors and voted upon.

4. THE FOURTH STEP. The fourth step is to launch the program. The newly elected president issues a call for a meeting of the board of directors. At this meeting the work of the council is organized, committees set up and a program of procedure adopted.

5. THE FIFTH STEP. (Optional) The fifth step may be the calling of a general citizens' meeting, or town hall meeting, for the purpose of explaining the work of the organization and enlisting community interest and cooperation.

VI. GENERAL SUGGESTIONS:

1. Make sure that you invite to the sponsors' meeting the leaders who can give community-wide sponsorship to the movement. The sponsors will be chosen both for their prestige in the community and for the widely different groups which they are capable of reaching. This will include such groups as the following: the merchants, manufacturers, business men, laborers, educators and teachers, ministers, the press and radio, the city and county government, the women's clubs, service clubs, the health department, youth agencies, etc. It may include certain citizens noted for their public spirit and prominence rather than for their organizational affiliations. But in the meeting of sponsors, the group must be kept small enough for informal discussion.

2. For the organizational meeting in which formal action is taken to set up the council, carefully go over your community organizations to make sure you are not leaving out important groups, or are including groups that should not be included.

3. Take plenty of time to secure good representation from each member organization. Organizational representatives should be heads of member organizations or persons with authority to speak for the member group.

This material is made available through

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of

THE COMMITTEE FOR KENTUCKY

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Southern Regional Council

WHAT ABOUT HENDERSON?

A Symposium

on

THE COMMITTEE FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF HENDERSON

Which is the first community organization
formed under the auspices of

THE COMMITTEE FOR KENTUCKY

Compiled by:

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Publicity Director and Historian
Committee for the City and County
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WHAT ABOUT HENDERSON?

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INTRODUCING---

HENDERSON, KENTUCKY

The county of Henderson, of which the city of Henderson is the county seat, is located at the north western boundary of Kentucky, on the Ohio River. During the war the urban population jumped from 13,000 to an estimated 22,000, or a total of more than 30,000 for city and county. Originally an agricultural center, with its chief product tobacco, and the chief manufactured products buggies and wagons, Henderson now claims a wide diversification both in agriculture and manufactured products.

Henderson leads the state in soy bean production, in corn production, and in pop corn, hogs, and fruit. For many years prior to 1948, it had the largest Farm Bureau in the state. It is one of the largest oil producing counties in the state. REA lines in the county were the first in the state to be energized.

Henderson's industries, now diversified, include plastics, furniture, cotton dresses, hosiery, soy bean oil and meal, radio tubes, boats, brushes, soap, fertilizer, tacks and allied products, concrete, frozen foods. Henderson leads the state in the production of furniture, soy bean oil and meal, and women's dresses.

Henderson's health center and hospital, built with federal assistance during the war, are unexcelled in the state. Both were purchased from the Federal Government in 1948. At Henderson, once the home of John James Audubon, is located the beautiful Audubon Memorial Museum. The city had the first municipal park in the state. Henderson ranks high nationally in per capita park acreage.

During the war, the county exceeded, in War Bond Sales, all quotas "by a greater percentage than any other county in the United States."

In Henderson was formed the first community organization under the parent organization, the Committee for Kentucky.

It is with this organization, the Committee for the City and County of Henderson, its origin, its aims, its structure, its progress and accomplishments that this pamphlet deals.

INTRODUCING---

THE COMMITTEE FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF HENDERSON

The Committee for the City and County of Henderson is an organization which combines more than 60 clubs and civic groups of the city and county into one organization to work for community and state betterment. It is affiliated with the Committee for Kentucky, of which the Henderson committee is the first local group to be formed.

The Committee for the City and County of Henderson brings together the active clubs and civic groups, church and religious groups, fraternal orders, educational political, professional, and rural organizations of the community into one, overall, united organization.

The Committee for the City and County of Henderson

WHAT ARE ITS AIMS?

The primary purpose of the Committee for the City and County of Henderson is to improve conditions in the community, and thereby, to raise the status of the State. Although the Committee is composed of member organizations, fundamental is the belief in the importance of the individual in the community, and of his cooperation with other individuals for the welfare of all.

As stated in the By-Laws, "the object and purpose of said Committee shall be solely and exclusively educational, and shall be accomplished and realized by activities directed to increasing the fund of information and knowledge of citizens of the City and County of Henderson with reference to economic and social conditions existing in the City and County." (The Directors voted to launch into an action program at the end of its third year.)

Individuals may join the committee through associate memberships. The voice of the individual is heard through the Town Hall meeting. However, it is through membership in already existing civic groups that the individual is enabled to express his opinion on civic matters through the vote. Each member organization has one vote in the Committee meetings.

THE CREDO OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF HENDERSON

(Note: The "CREDO" of the Committee was written by James W. Armstrong, and submitted to the Board of Directors, who unanimously voted its adoption prior to the first Town Hall meeting. It was distributed in printed form on that occasion.)

At this time it is fitting and proper to take stock on the nature and mission of the organization which has been created. We are forming a local organization, but over it hovers a star of hope that makes its nativity significant not only to our community, but to all communities in which citizens may desire to band themselves together for community advancement. Because this organization has had a specially appointed place of birth and forms the first local organization of the Committee for Kentucky, a heavy responsibility falls upon us. Its success or failure may well determine the success or failure of a vaster enterprise of our commonwealth and democracy.

The Committee for the City and County of Henderson is more than an organization. It is a faith. It is a faith in the idealogy of democracy. It is a physical embodiment of the belief that men and women--citizens of the same community--can assemble from different racial stocks and religions, from different political affiliations, from different social and economic positions, and, by subordinating special interests to general interests, can thereby achieve a richer, fuller community life than is otherwise obtainable. It is a belief that the areas of agreement and unity in community life are more important than the areas of disagreement and disunity. It is the belief that our biggest problems are held in common; that we hold the problem of disease and health in common, that we hold the problem of ignorance and enlightenment in common; that the problems of poverty and prosperity, of bad government and good government, of bad citizenship and good citizenship, of the relations of labor and industry, the conditions of housing, the availability of recreational facilities, the adequacy of public buildings, the development of needed civic enterprises, all of these are problems

and projects in which all citizens hold a common responsibility and for which solutions can come only through community-wide cooperation. We believe that in the hands of the citizens of the City and County of Henderson, rests the future development of our community. We believe that the instrumentality of government is made effective and a widespread program of a community development made possible only through an interested, informed citizenry, organized to work together. We now have the organization in the citizens' committee for the City and County of Henderson. We propose now to get the facts about our community, to put together the blueprints for a greater city and county, and to work together to bring our visions and plans into reality. God helping us, we shall not fail. This is the statement of our faith, resting in the ancient ideals which gave birth to the United States of America. It is the credo of our democracy.

HOW IS IT ORGANIZED?

The organization of the Committee for the City and County of Henderson is patterned after the parent organization, the Committee for Kentucky.

There is a board of directors, selected from member organizations to represent, as equitably as possible, every phase of community life. The board is selected by vote of member organizations, one vote per organization. The original board consists of 15 officers and directors. Half of the board members are elected for a one-year term, half for a two-year term. In the future all directors will be elected for two-year terms. The present board is made up as follows: city superintendent of schools, county superintendent, health department head, farm agent, home demonstration agent, labor representative, radio and press representatives, leader in women's clubs, leader in homemakers' clubs, ministerial representative, business representative, board of trade representative, leader in men's civic groups.

In January, 1949, it was voted to expand the directorate to include presidents of "active civic clubs." (See appendix, By-Laws, Article V, Section 2.)

Officers include a president, two vice-presidents, first and second, executive secretary, recording secretary, and treasurer. There is also a publicity director and an historian.

A list of member organizations, a copy of the constitution and by-laws of the Committee, and other pertinent data will be found in the appendix at the back of this pamphlet.

HOW DOES IT FUNCTION?

Like the parent organization, the Committee for Kentucky, the Henderson Committee was at first a fact-finding body. Basic is the belief that in order to effect any fundamental improvement in a community, it is necessary to know, first, what are its problems. In each community, certain needs are self-evident, but there are other needs, perhaps even more basic, which can be arrived at only through painstaking study of the total community picture.

After a careful analysis of the over-all picture of Kentucky's needs, the Committee for Kentucky divided the state's problems into ten categories, and

The Committee for the City and County of Henderson

instituted ten fact-finding studies headed by experts in each of these fields. All work of experts was and is on a volunteer basis. Fields covered by fact-finding studies include health, education, agriculture, housing, state constitution, taxation, industry, labor, welfare, and natural resources. Reports on all ten of these studies have now been published, presented to organizational meetings, and made available to the public. Four additional studies have been added--on transportation, community life, government, and the final report, tentatively to be called "Blueprint for a Great Kentucky."

Following in the pattern of the state committee, the Henderson Committee selected five subjects for fact-finding studies. The president appointed five study groups, which are called sub-committees, on health, housing, education, agriculture, and welfare. Heading each study committee is a chairman, or co-chairmen, qualified for leadership in that field. For instance, the county and city superintendents head the education study group, and on the committee are three school principals, two teachers, a PTA leader, and two citizens-at-large who have children in school. In its third year, study groups on youth problems and government were added.

When reports are ready for public presentation, they are submitted first to the board of directors, then to a meeting of member organizations, and finally to the public at Town Hall meetings. At the directors' meeting, the report is taken up sentence by sentence, criticized and corrected, its contents and connotations carefully weighed and considered, before any of the material is made public.

At the organizational meeting, the report is presented in full, and corrections and criticisms are also in order, though the size of the assembly precludes the careful consideration given the report at the smaller meeting of the board.

Town Hall meetings are widely publicized, and attended by citizens of city and county. The reports are read by the chairman of the study-group presenting the report. At the conclusion of the presentation, the president or presiding officer calls for comments and questions from the floor.

Meetings of smaller groups are held in the county health building. Town Hall meetings are held in the high school gymnasium.

HOW IS IT FINANCED?

Funds used by the Committee are raised through dues of member organizations, through individual membership contributions, and through solicitation of funds in the community.

Dues of member organizations are $10.00 per organization, or multiples thereof Individual memberships may be for any amount from $1.00 up. They do not constitute voting memberships. Individual memberships, however, feature the special attraction of carrying, also, a membership to the Committee for Kentucky, which entitles the member to any publications of the state committee which he desires.

Further funds for the Committee's work are secured by an individual drive for contributions.

The Committee for the City and County of Henderson

All funds are used for the publication of the reports of fact-finding study committees, and for such expenses as postage, stationery, etc. There are no salaries, and the books are available for examination. They are audited once a year.

WHAT OF INTER-RACE RELATIONSHIPS?

There is a member of the Negro race on each study committee. The five Negroes who are on these committees are as follows: a high school principal, the editor of the Negro newspaper, a public health nurse, a minister, and a farmer.

Negro interests are further represented by the city and county superintendents of schools, by the health director, the farm agent, and the home demonstration agent, all of whom represent both white and colored population in the community.

News of Town Hall meetings is carried in the Negro newspaper, which has a circulation of 1,000. Town Hall meetings are attended by groups of colored people.

WHAT OF ITS ORIGIN?

Other communities want to know just what Henderson did when it set about to form the Henderson Committee. Other communities are asking, why was Henderson selected for the first local committee of the Committee for Kentucky?

The selection of Henderson was arrived at neither because of Henderson's outstanding progress in some fields (see page 1) nor because of outstanding needs in others. It came about in this manner---

In the fall of 1945, Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor, state president of the League of Women Voters, and Mrs. Jean Trigg, local president, joined with the Rotary Club in inviting the president of the Committee for Kentucky, Harry W. Schacter, and Dr. Maurice F. Seay, educational expert, to Henderson to give talks on the work of the state committee. There was already some interest in the community in the Committee for Kentucky. For instance, Ewing Galloway, who has a photographic business in New York and farms in Henderson County, was at that time making plans to write a syndicated column for the Committee for Kentucky, to be titled "Wake Up, Kentucky." This column, now called "Kentucky on the March," is carried in approximately 120 papers of the state.

One of the persons who attended the meetings at which Mr. Schacter and Dr. Seay spoke was James W. Armstrong, recently separated from the U. S. Navy, whose interest was so aroused that he wrote an article on the Committee for Kentucky. His article, published in the Henderson papers, was subsequently copied in the Louisville Courier-Journal and brought to the attention of Mr. Schacter. The Committee's president sent for Mr. Armstrong to enlist his further participation in the work of the Committee.

In late January, Mr. Schacter and Mr. Armstrong and his wife, Francele H. Armstrong, a newspaper columnist, met for lunch in Louisville, and while searching

about for a way in which Mr. Armstrong could assist in the Committee's work, Mr. Schacter hit upon the idea of forming a local committee in Henderson for the purpose of attacking Kentucky's problems from the local level. It was Mr. Schacter's idea that Henderson would serve as an experimental station for community organizations later to be established and encouraged on a state-wide basis.

The general plan outlined by Mr. Schacter at that meeting in January of 1946 was followed in activating the Henderson committee. First there was a meeting at which a small group of civic leaders discussed the possibility of bringing all of the community's organizations together in a single organization functioning for civic betterment. Next, the plan was presented to a meeting of organizational representatives, one for each club or organized group. Third, the citizens were told of the plans and program at a public meeting.

The presence of Mr. Schacter and Maurice D. Bement, executive director of the Committee for Kentucky, at each of these meetings, was of immeasurable benefit in giving stimulation, inspiration and direction to the Henderson project.

Decision as to the leaders invited to the first meeting was arrived at by consultation between the Armstrongs, Henry Taylor, who had led the county to its national leadership in War Bond quota sales, the editor, Leigh Harris, and other civic leaders. They included at Mr. Schacter's suggestion, the local heads of organizations already members of the state committee. The membership of the first group included representatives of business, labor, industry; heads of farm bureau, home demonstration work, health department; governmental heads--county judge, mayor, state representative, state senator, minority party leader; leader in women's club work (state president of League of Women Voters); head of Board of Trade, and representatives of press and radio. For a complete list of names in this sponsoring group, see Appendix.

At this first meeting, the enthusiasm for the project of a Committee for Henderson ran so high that a temporary organization was set up, and committees appointed to work toward the meeting of organizational representatives, to be held two weeks later.

During the intervening two weeks, a list of community organizations was drawn up, heads of these organizations called by phone and invited to the meeting at which a permanent organization of a Henderson united council of organizations would be voted into being, if such was the desire of the members present. The list of organizations numbered around 100, and it is included in the appendix as a guide to other communities desiring to make similar lists.

The attendance at the meeting of organizational representatives exceeded all expectations. One hundred twenty-five people attended, and sixteen members of press and radio of Henderson, Evansville, and Louisville, were there to spread the word of this new movement in Henderson.

Talks were made by the temporary chairman, Henry Taylor; the temporary executive secretary, James W. Armstrong; and by Harry W. Schacter, president of the state Committee. A proposed set of by-laws, and a slate of officers, was presented by Hecht Lackey and H. R. Jackson, members of the nominating committee. At that meeting, the representatives of Henderson's clubs and civic groups, school groups,

The Committee for the City and County of Henderson

church groups, fraternal orders, business and professional clubs, voted into permanent existence the Committee for the City and County of Henderson, its officers its directors; and adopted its by-laws.

The third meeting, called a "Town Hall Meeting," was extensively promoted through press and radio, through speeches and by word of mouth. A large town-school chorus and town-school band furnished music for the occasion. Mr. Schacter brought with him fifteen state leaders from other parts of the state--directors and experts of the Committee for Kentucky--five of whom spoke at the Town Hall meeting.

President Taylor presided, and explained to the record crowd of 2,500 citizens in attendance (an estimated 500 more were turned away at the door), the aims and plans for the Committee for the City and County of Henderson. At that meeting he appointed the five study groups, on health, education, agriculture, housing and welfare, which were to settle down to a serious study of Henderson's needs and problems.

Thus the Committee for the City and County of Henderson came into being as an active coordinating agency of Henderson's community organizations. The first meeting was held on February 8, 1946, a dinner meeting at the Glass House. The organizational meeting was held in the evening at the Health Center on February 22 The Town Hall Meeting at the high school gymnasium was on March 26.

The first study report was presented to a meeting of member organizations on September 6--that on health. On September 9 the group met again to hear the report on education. The latter report was presented to a Town Hall meeting on October 17. The health report was printed locally in pamphlet form. The education report was printed with illustrations by art director Martha Conway, in cooperation with Dr. Maurice Seay's Bureau of School Service, at the University of Kentucky, as a regular bulletin of that department. Additional copies, used in Henderson and by the state committee, were paid for by the local and state committees. A printed report on the Henderson Conference is also available.

Copies of the Henderson reports are available at a cost of 25¢ each by writing the Committee for the City and County of Henderson, Health Center, Henderson, Kentucky. All reports, state and local, can also be secured from the state committee, at a cost of 25¢ each, or, in lots of ten or more, 10¢ each, by writing the Committee for Kentucky, 506 South Third Street, Louisville 2, Kentucky.

WHAT ABOUT ACTION?

In Henderson, before the formation of the Committee, it was evident that the community was in need of a number of outstanding action projects. It had no united fund drive, it had no community center or auditorium for public meetings, it had no zoning law, no civil service law. Henderson needed new schools, an increased appropriation for teachers' salaries. It needed a child welfare worker to aid in the solution of juvenile problems.

Following the path mapped out by the parent organization, the Committee for Kentucky, the Henderson group started upon a slow, careful course of procedure involving the studying and ascertaining of facts as a first step toward community

betterment. As facts were brought out, action resulted. However, a state of inactivity during its third year, due in part to the illness and death of its president, caused the Directors to question a course of procedure which did not permit of direct action. By written vote, a majority of Directors indicated, late in 1948, a desire to adopt a more direct approach to action.

To the direct credit of the Committee are chalked up (1) the establishment of a Community Chest, which took the place of fourteen or more separate fund drives; (2) the passage of a zoning-planning ordinance, in a city which had not operated under a city-plan since it was laid out under a splendid master-plan in the early 1800's; (3) the extension of the city sewer system to newly developed outlying areas where the presence of running water without a sewer system had been a threat to the sanitation of the city; (4) material assistance in securing two child welfare workers for the area--one white, one Negro--to meet some of the mounting problems with juveniles; (5) assistance, through the establishment of the Community Chest, in placing the newly established city-county-school-YMCA recreation program on a permanent basis by the guarantee of Chest funds for operation.

(6) Through the publication of two reports--on health and education--the public was enabled to ascertain the actual facts about health and educational conditions, and to compare their own status with conditions in state and nation.

(7) As an offshoot of the educational study, a "sociological study group" was set up to work on problems of adult education and leadership training in the community. That committee, working quietly during 1947-48, 1948-49, secured three credit courses in adult education for the community. Two of these were offered in the local YMCA for college credit by Evansville (Ind.) College. The third course, also offered through the YMCA, was an innovation in community education. Bearing credit in Murray State College, it alternated classroom lectures with community-wide forums on current problem-topics. Civic organizations sponsored the open meetings, which were free to the whole community. Charge for tuition was made only for those desiring college credit from the course. (Lectures and subjects will be found in the appendix.)

(8) As a development of a suggestion made in a study-meeting of the welfare sub-committee, the state senator from Henderson, a member of the study group, took up with county judges of the Congressional district the proposition of joining several counties in the financing of a home for aged poor. The senator interested the local representative to the state legislature in the plan, and he in turn presented to the legislature last spring a bill, which was enacted, enabling several counties to join together in financing "poor farms." Thus the way is paved for improvement of conditions in county poor farms, now in great need of attention. The senator took over the chairmanship of the welfare committee in 1949. The county farm project is one of the "action" projects for this group.

(9) Many progressive moves have taken place in educational conditions in the community having direct or "chain-reaction" relationship to the publication and distribution of the report on education (published in cooperation with the University of Kentucky Bureau of School Service). Among these are a raise in county school tax assessment from 75¢ to $1.25; a raise in county teachers salaries by an average annual increase (1946-47) of $220; a raise in city teachers pay (1946-47) of $144; the purchase by the Board of Education of a new school

building site; an essay contest in all high schools, awarding prizes for the best plan of action for school improvement; a question poll on school improvement (instigated by the League of Women Voters); a detailed study of assessments and taxes (which have direct bearing on school funds).

The reports have been widely studied through such local clubs as Homemakers groups, League of Women Voters, Business and Professional Women, Woman's Club, and in school classes in civics and sociology.

As an evidence of the progressive movement in education having gotten into the youth-stream of the community, a Parents Night was held at the high school for the purpose of acquainting the parents with the critical need for a new school building and improved equipment. At its conclusion, the student leaders asked the parents to "help us in our efforts to obtain a new school." Later in the year the students, under the direction of the choral director who was also a member of the Committee's sociological study group, wrote, staged and produced a musical revue called "It's Henderson," in which the recurrent theme was the need for improvement in schools. The production emphasized the history, outstanding assets and colorful heritage of the community. One of the scenes depicted the founding of the Committee for Henderson.

The present forward impetus in the school situation is being carried on through the "Friends of Henderson Schools, Inc.," an organization of parents and interested citizens whose aim is to secure new schools and repair old ones. The Henderson Committee's education study group is cooperating with all agencies working for betterment of Henderson schools.

(10) Observing the first anniversary of the formation of the Committee for the City and County of Henderson (in conjunction with the celebration of the community's 150th birthday anniversary), the first Community Conference in Kentucky was staged in the spring of 1947 by the local committee, in cooperation with the Committee for Kentucky. The conference drew people from seven states and eleven Kentucky communities to a two-day meeting which started with a community-wide church service for 1,500 people, embracing all races and creeds, and in which the prayer was offered by a Negro minister. The program included speeches and round-table discussions on problems of health, welfare, zoning and planning, youth and education.

(a) The meeting brought to focus the groundwork laid by city officials on zoning and planning for the city. Within a week the Committee called a public meeting of citizens to further explore the need for a city plan. Leaders who had been present at the Community Conference returned for the session, which ended in the passage of a unanimous resolution requesting the city officials to proceed with the drafting of a zoning-planning ordinance.

This resolution was followed by a visit of a group of citizens to the meeting of mayor and commissioners. These citizens further requested that taxes be raised to cover costs of drafting the ordinance, and also to finance a child welfare worker for the city. The city officials acted upon the suggestion, raising the property levy 3¢ per hundred valuation to cover the zoning-planning costs, and 2¢ per hundred for the child welfare worker.

The Committee for the City and County of Henderson

The latter appropriation climaxed years of work led by the League of Women Voters in attempting to secure appropriations from city and county governments for the welfare worker. It was directly preceded by the circulating of a petition by several women's clubs, bearing the names of 1,500 citizens requesting an appropriation for the child welfare worker.

Due to a shortage of social workers, the appropriation was not used during the year 1947-48. In the spring of 1948, when the time came around for the money to be reappropriated, the county magistrates in Fiscal Court refused to make the appropriation, claiming a fund shortage. On that very day there came to Henderson on a return appearance, one of the main speakers of the Henderson Community Conference of the preceding year, Lon Sullivan, director of the Georgia Citizens Council. Upon learning of the failure of the welfare worker appropriation, he used this as an example in his talk before 104 citizens at the YMCA anniversary dinner, and followed it with a further plea for citizen support in his talk before the Lions Club next day. The county judge had been invited to attend, and meanwhile his magistrates had been visited by interested citizens.

Three days later the Fiscal Court reconvened and granted the appropriation. Henderson got its child welfare worker, and the state "threw in" the services of a well qualified Negro social worker to serve alongside the white worker.

Another direct result of the Community Conference occurred when the YMCA director, acting under the stimulus of the meeting, held a Youth Clinic which was widely attended. "We'd been intending to hold the clinic for a long time. The Community Conference brought us to the point," said the director.

(The Henderson Recreation program, now operating under funds from the Community Chest, and directed by the YMCA director, is one of the outstanding programs of its kind in the country and has been used as a model by many communities.)

(11) As a result of the successful venture in Henderson, the Committee for Kentucky added a director of community work to its staff, to extend this sort of community service to other localities in the state. With the opening of the fall quarter of 1948, two Kentucky colleges, the University of Kentucky, and Murray State College, added community departments under grants (from the General Education Board, and from TVA, respectively), secured in cooperation with the Committee for Kentucky on the basis of its community service program.

(12) On January 12, 1949, at a meeting of the Committee for the City and County of Henderson, the organization of the first Citizens' Health Committee in the state of Kentucky was completed when the membership voted for four citizen members of this health council. The program for establishing a Citizens Health Committee in every one of Kentucky's 120 counties was launched by the new Commissioner of Health, Dr. Bruce Underwood, on December 27. Henderson was the first county in the state to fulfill the requirements for this health group. A doctor, selected by the medical association, a dentist, selected by the dental association, a magistrate, selected by the Fiscal Court, and four citizens elected by organizational representation, one of whom must be a woman, constitute the committee of seven. Plans for the meeting were worked out by representatives of the Committee for Henderson, in cooperation with the local health director and Dr. Underwood, whereby the newly formed health committee now functions as the health arm of the

The Committee for the City and County of Henderson

Committee for Henderson. Dr. Underwood was present at the meeting at which the Citizens' Health Committee was formed.

(13) After a period of inactivity, the study groups of the Committee for City and County of Henderson were re-activated in December, 1948. Two new groups, one on youth problems, and one on governmental problems, were added to the original five. Each study group launched on a program which was designed to achieve action, while at the same time carrying on study in the specific field.

The first move of the council on government was to invite to Henderson the well-known authority on governmental finance, Dr. James W. Martin, of the University of Kentucky, for two meetings--one with the Rotary Club, and the other with the governmental council, Directors, city and county officials, and interested citizens, for the purpose of talking over the perplexing problems of governmental finance. School superintendents, members of the school boards, and representatives of the organizations interested in schools, were also present, since no program for school building can be undertaken until the financial problem is solved.

Dr. Martin's summary of the situation at the conclusion of a meeting which lasted from 12:00 until 4:30 p. m., included the following: 1. that Henderson should request, through the county assessor, a tax equalization study through the State Department of Revenue; 2. that some form of immediate taxation be attempted, such as a modified occupational tax which would fall equally on the shoulders of all citizens; 3. that the city adopt some means for better informing the citizenry of the problems of city finance. These were only several of many suggestions which came out of the meeting, and which will be investigated and followed up in the future.

The primary object of the governmental study council is to act as a citizen link between government and the public.

* * * * * *

The youth study council is mapping the recreational assets of the city and county preparatory to setting forth on a program of action in this field. In the case of all study groups, as reactivated late in 1948, the program includes action projects as well as study. The agriculture group is continuing on studies started under the first agriculture study committee.

Membership of the reactivated study councils will be found in the appendix. Each group has at least one young citizen member.

Articles have appeared in national publications on the work of the Henderson group. The health and education reports have been mailed to points in every state in the Union, and have served as models for similar studies within and outside the state's borders. The printed report on the Henderson Community Conference, carrying the messages of outstanding experts on community problems, are being used as course-study material in high schools and colleges. The history of the formation of the Henderson Committee has been widely distributed on a national basis from such meetings as the National Conference on Family Life (White House, May, 1948), the Georgia Conferences on Human Welfare (1946, 1947); the Yellow Springs, Ohio, Community conferences (1946, 1947); and through newspaper articles and radio programs.

The Committee for the City and County of Henderson

Speakers and groups of citizens have gone out from Henderson to assist other cities and communities in the formation of similar citizen groups. Dr. Bruce underwood, Kentucky's Commissioner of Health, has encouraged the formation of local committees in other Kentucky towns, following his original connection with the work as Henderson's health director and head of the study committee on health. (It was under his leadership that a meeting of citizens, from newly developed areas of the city, was held, in order to explain to them the city's plan for extending sewers to these areas under a sewer rental plan, to be financed by a bond issue which would be retired by a charge for sewer use. This had never been done in the city, and the meeting served to gain citizen cooperation for the project. The Mayor's comment was: "The Committee for Henderson has made government easier in Henderson.")

The story of Henderson has been given further widespread influence through materials circulated from the headquarters of the Committee for Kentucky in Louisville. This organization, with nothing to "sell" except service and assistance in progress, has furnished aid to other communities, through personnel and through services and materials, through speeches and community workshops, and through illustrated lectures (many of the slides were taken in Henderson).

Basic to the philosophy is the belief that the community is continuous, and that all influences are a part of it. The Committee's object is to stimulate leadership, to educate for leadership. There is no direct measure of such influence, but once an atmosphere for progress is created, once a set of attitudes which make for progress is set up, things begin to move. They go ricocheting from one side to another, like billiard balls struck by a cue ball. Though the cue ball may stop, spin, even be thrown for a loss, the impetus engendered sets other balls in motion.

In 1948, Henderson went over the top in a fund drive to purchase its splendid hospital from the Federal Government. The city and county bought back the equally fine health center, built with Federal funds during the war. Although Mr. Individual Citizen may not be conscious of it, may even deny it, the "chain reactions" in citizen activity continue, and one of Kentucky's leading communities maintains its forward march toward a better Kentucky.

APPENDIX

BY-LAWS OF THE COMMITTEE FOR

THE CITY AND COUNTY OF HENDERSON, KENTUCKY

We, the civic organizations and citizens of Henderson City and County, Kentucky, do hereby associate to form an educational, non-profit organization.

ARTICLE I

The group hereby organized shall be named and known as the "Committee for the City and County of Henderson, Kentucky," and shall be an affiliate organization of the "Committee for Kentucky, Incorporated."

ARTICLE II

The principal office and place of business of said Committee shall be in the City of Henderson, Kentucky.

ARTICLE III

(a) The object and purpose of said Committee shall be solely and exclusively educational, and shall be accomplished and realized by activities directed to increasing the fund of information and knowledge of citizens of the City and County of Henderson with reference to economic and social conditions existing in the City and County, all with the view to advancing the general welfare of the citizens of the City and County. To realize and attain mentioned object and purpose, the Committee shall conduct studies and research in economic and social fields, make fair, impartial and informative findings of fact, prepare reports based upon said studies, research and findings, and by appropriate media disseminate the information thus obtained to the largest practicable number of the citizens of the City and County of Henderson to the end that said citizens may be the better advised and informed of existing economic and social conditions and of opportunities and means existing for the improvement thereof and the promotion of the general welfare.

(b) The Committee is not organized and its affairs shall not be conducted for pecuniary profit; the Committee shall not be used or employed for gain by any person or corporation and its income shall be devoted solely to the cause of education as aforementioned. No private pecuniary profit shall be derived from the Committee by any member; no part of the Committee's net earnings shall inure to the benefit of any member or individual; and no substantial part of the activities of the Committee shall consist in carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation.

ARTICLE IV

Sec. 1. There shall be elected annually by members of the Committee for the City and County of Henderson, a President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary*, Treasurer and Board of Directors.

*There are now two secretaries, an Executive Secretary and a Recording Secretary.

The Committee for the City and County of Henderson, Kentucky

Sec. II. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Committee; enforce a due observance of the provisions of the by-laws and parliamentary procedure. He shall appoint, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, all committees and delegates not otherwise provided by the by-laws or ordered by members of the Committee for the City and County of Henderson. He shall be an ex-officio member of all committees. He shall be a member of the Board of Directors; he shall present at the annual meetings of the Committee a report upon the operations of the Committee during his term of office and an address upon such subjects as he may select; he shall make such suggestions as he may deem suitable to promote the objects and welfare of the Committee. He shall perform such duties and discharge such additional functions as ordinarily are performed by Presidents of similar groups.

Sec. III. Vice-Presidents - In the absence of the President, the First Vice-President shall perform the duties of that officer and in the absence of both the President and First Vice-President, the Second Vice-President shall perform these duties. They shall be members of the Board of Directors.

Sec. IV. Secretary - The Secretary of the Committee shall be charged with the responsibility of keeping the Committee's books, records, papers and minutes. He shall have the additional duties elsewhere herein provided. He shall be a member of the Board of Directors.

Sec. V. - Treasurer - The Treasurer shall have charge of all the funds of the Committee and pay all accounts due by the Committee when the same are properly certified to him by the Executive Director or the President. All funds coming into the Treasurer's hands shall be promptly deposited in a bank in the name and to the credit of the Committee for the City and County of Henderson. The Treasurer shall give sufficient bond in a good and solvent bonding company in an amount to be fixed by the Board of Directors which bond shall be approved by the Board of Directors and paid for by the Committee for the City and County of Henderson. The Treasurer shall present a detailed statement of his accounts at each annual meeting and such other times as the Board of Directors requests. He shall be a member of the Board of Directors.

Sec. VI. The books of the Committee shall be audited at least once each year by a responsible public accountant.

ARTICLE V

Sec. I. The President of the Committee for the City and County of Henderson shall preside as Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Sec. II. The Board of Directors shall consist of 15 members which shall include the five elected officers and 10 directors at large. Five directors at large shall be elected annually for a two-year term, except the first year 10 directors shall be elected--five for a one-year term and five for a two-year term

(Sec. II. of the By-Laws is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. II. The Board of Directors shall include: five elected officers, ten directors at large; the state representative of Henderson County and the State

Senator from this senatorial district, if a resident of Henderson County; the Mayor and County Judge; and, during their incumbency, the presidents of such civic clubs as may be selected by the Executive Committee. One third of the directors shall be elected each year for a two-year term, except those appointed by the Executive Committee, who shall serve only during the term of their incumbency as president of their respective organizations. The same provision applies to the elected public officials.)

Sec. III. The Board of Directors shall have authority in its discretion to appoint and designate such committees as it may deem needful to accomplish the purposes of the Committee including an executive committee consisting of certain of its own members to act for the board in the interim between regular meetings of the Board.

Sec. IV. The Board of Directors shall have authority to appoint or employ such agents or representatives, in addition to those herein described as it may consider necessary and to fix and authorize the compensation of such employees or representatives.

Sec. V. The Board of Directors shall have sole and exclusive authority to authorize expenditures and disbursements of the Committee's funds; which shall include allocation of funds to the "Committee for Kentucky."

Sec. VI. On the call of any two members, the yeas and nays shall be ordered when every member, including the presiding officer, shall vote, unless excused by a majority of those present and the result of the vote shall be entered on the minutes.

ARTICLE VI

Sec. I. Meetings - Annual meetings of the Committee for the City and County of Henderson shall be held at such place as shall have been fixed by the Board of Directors. There shall be as many meetings each year of the members of the Committee for the City and County of Henderson as the Board of Directors may decide to call. Fifteen per cent of the members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Members of the Committee for the City and County of Henderson shall be given at least 15 days notice of the time and place for the annual meeting and at least 5 days notice for all special meetings.

A majority of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting and a majority of directors actually in attendance at any meeting shall have authority to transact any business coming before the Board, except to amend the by-laws.

Not less than 30 days before the annual meeting, the president shall appoint a Nominating Committee of five members, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, and shall designate the Chairman thereof and the time the committee is to report. After the report of the Nominating Committee has been made and nominations have been called for from the floor, the President shall order an election of the officers and directors for the ensuing year.

The President shall appoint 3 tellers to count and report the vote which report shall be made at the same session the election is held. After the tellers

shall have duly certified the result of the ballot to the President, the presiding officer shall then announce the results of the election.

The officers and directors shall serve for the terms to which they are respectively elected and until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

At the last session of the annual meeting the new officers shall be installed.

ARTICLE VII

Sec. I. Members of the Committee shall consist of two classes--(a) members having full voting privileges; (b) associate members without voting privileges.

Sec. II. Members - Individuals recommended for membership of the Committee by other groups, associations, corporations, or committees having purposes in harmony with the objectives and purposes of this Committee and such other groups, associations, corporations or committees, shall be eligible for election to membership and elected thereto in the discretion of this Committee's governing body.

Sec. III. Associate members - All persons interested in the objectives and purposes of this Committee shall be eligible to associate membership therein and shall be elected thereto, in the discretion of the Committee's governing body and an appropriate committee.

Sec. IV. Dues of members shall be $10.00 per year, or multiples thereof. Dues of associate members shall be $1.00 per year, or multiples thereof. Memberships may be paid in multiples of specified amounts, but only one vote shall be allotted to each organization's representative.

ARTICLE VIII

Sec. I. Special meetings of members or of the Board of Directors may be called by the President or by joint action of any five members of the Board of Directors pursuant to not less than 5 days written notice of the time, place and purpose of the meeting.

Sec. II. Meetings of members may be adjourned if no quorum is in attendance thereat, or from day to day, if a quorum is present.

ARTICLE IX

Sec. I. Filling Vacancies: Vacancies in any executive office or on the Board of Directors shall be filled until the next annual election by resolution duly adopted by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE X

Sec. I. These By-Laws may be amended at any time by vote of a majority of the entire Board of Directors, subject to ratification by a majority vote of the members present at any meeting.

THE COMMITTEE FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF HENDERSON

Sponsoring Group

1.	Henry Taylor	(business)
2.	James W. Armstrong	(press)
3.	Elizabeth (Mrs. Henry) Taylor	(League of Women Voters)
4.	Francele H. (Mrs. James W.) Armstrong	(press)
5.	Leigh Harris	(Board of Trade)
6.	Hecht Lackey	(radio)
7.	Robert Posey	(Mayor)
8.	Ted Sanford	(City Superintendent of Schools)
9.	Carl Vincent	(County Superintendent of Schools)
10.	Fred Vogel	(County Judge)
11.	Ed Trible	(labor)
12.	F. L. Delker	(industry)
13.	H. R. Jackson	(Farm Agent)
14.	Miss Leone Gillett	(Home Demonstration Agent)
15.	Dr. Bruce Underwood	(Director, Health Department)
16.	Tom Lambert	(capital)
17.	W. E. McClure	(State Representative)
18.	Tom Ferguson	(Republican party chairman)
19.	Stanley Hoffman	(State Senator)

Note: Fred Vogel, Tom Ferguson, W. E. McClure, and Stanley Hoffman were not in the city when the first meeting, on February 8, 1946, was held with Mr. Schacter and Mr. Bement at the Glass House in Henderson.

ORGANIZATIONS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF HENDERSON

I. Civic

1. Rotary
2. Lions
3. Junior Chamber of Commerce
4. Business and Professional Women
5. Red Cross
6. Salvation Army
7. YMCA
8. Boy Scouts and Cubs
9. Girl Scouts and Brownies
10. Public Welfare Association
11. WCTU
12. Cancer Association
13. Library Board

II. Lodges

1. Elks
2. Moose
   Auxiliary
3. Oddfellows
   Auxiliary
4. American Legion
   Auxiliary
5. Veterans Foreign Wars
   Auxiliary
6. 40 & 8
7. Masons
   Eastern Star
8. War Dads
9. Kentucky State Militia
10. Junior Order American Mechanics

III. Labor

1. Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners #601
2. International Hodcarriers
3. International Ladies Garment Workers
4. International Typographical Union
5. Barbers and Beauticians Union
6. CIO United Furniture Workers

IV. Political and Government

1. City of Henderson
2. County of Henderson
3. State Senator
4. State Representative
5. Republican County Organization
6. Republican County Women's Org.
7. Henderson County Democratic Women's Organization
8. League of Women Voters
9. Henderson County Health Department

V. Business and Professional

1. Henderson Bar Association
2. Henderson Clearing House Association
3. Henderson County Medical Society
4. Soy Bean Cooperative
5. REA
6. Board of Trade
7. TPA
8. Green River Production Credit Assn.
9. Ministerial Association
10. Hospital Board
11. Henderson County T. B. Association
12. Nurses Association
13. Letter Carriers

VI. Women's Clubs

1. Woman's Club
2. Outlook Club
3. Century Club
4. Fortnightly Club
5. Garden Club
6. DAR
7. Music Club
8. Historical Society
9. Transylvania Society
10. Junior DAR

ORGANIZATIONS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF HENDERSON

VII. Schools

1. City Superintendent
2. County Superintendent
3. City Board of Education
4. County Board of Education
5. Henderson Classroom Teachers
6. Friends of Henderson Schools
7. PTA's:
   a. Jefferson
   b. Central
   c. Audubon
   d. Seventh
   e. Hebbardsville
   f. Corydon
   g. Spottsville

7. PTA's (Continued):
   h. Weaverton
   i. Smith Mills
   j. Robards
   k. Niagara
   l. Cairo
   m. Zion
   n. Reed
   o. Dixie
   p. Geneva
   q. Baskett
   r. Anthoston
   s. Holy Name

VIII. Farm Bureau

1. County Agent
2. Home Demonstration Agent
3. Farm Bureau President
4. Homemakers Club President
5. Farm Bureau Locals
6. Homemakers Clubs:
   a. Airline
   b. Anthoston
   c. Cairo
   d. Dixie
   e. Hebbardsville

6. Homemakers Clubs (Continued):
   f. McDonald
   g. Niagara
   h. Oak Grove
   i. Parkland
   j. Posey Chapel
   k. Reed
   l. Robards
   m. Spottsville
   n. Zion

IX. Churches

1. St. Paul's Episcopal
2. First Presbyterian
3. Central Presbyterian
4. First Christian
5. First Methodist
6. First Baptist
7. Audubon Baptist
8. Immanuel Baptist
9. Trinity Lutheran
10. Bennett Memorial
11. Holy Name
12. Temple Adas Israel
13. First Assembly of God
14. East End Tabernacle
15. Church of Christ
16. Pilgrim Chapel
17. Evangelical and Reform
18. Church of the Nazarene
19. Poole Methodist
20. Zion Baptist
21. Robards Methodist

X. Public Relations

1. Francele H. Armstrong, Director
2. Hecht Lackey, Chairman, Radio
3. Sol Z. Bernstein, Chairman, Town Hall
4. Martha Graham, Chairman, Town Hall Attendance Committees
5. Melicent B. Quinn, Chairman, Press
6. Jack Hudgons)
7. Arthur Kasey) Press
8. Don Pepper)

THE COMMITTEE FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF HENDERSON

Officers 1946-1947

Henry A. Taylor, President
H. R. Jackson, First Vice-President
Richard S. Staples, Second Vice-President
James W. Armstrong, Executive Secretary
Miss Leone Gillett, Treasurer
Mrs. George Trigg, Jr., Recording Secretary

Directors 1946-1947

Dr. Bruce Underwood (replaced by Dr. E. W. Sigler)	(Health Department)
Carl Vincent	(County Schools)
Hecht S. Lackey	(Radio)
L. E. Trible	(Labor)
The Reverend Bedford Turner	(Churches)

Directors 1946-1948

Mrs. Hickman Crafton	(County Women's Clubs)
Frank Delker, Jr.	(Industry)
T. A. Sanford	(City Schools)
Leigh Harris	(Board of Trade and Press)
Mrs. George Trigg, Jr.	(City Women's Clubs)

Officers 1947-1948-1949

H. R. Jackson, President (died while in office)
Leigh Harris, Vice-President and Acting President
Richard S. Staples, Vice-President and Acting Secretary
Hecht Lackey, Treasurer

Directors 1947-1948-1949

Dr. E. W. Sigler
Carl Vincent
L. E. Trible
Frank Delker, Jr.
Sam Lambert
T. A. Sanford
Dr. Bedford Turner
Mrs. Carl Dempewolf
Henry A. Taylor
Mrs. Hickman Crafton
Mrs. Opal Avant

Honorary Directors

Mayor Robert Posey
County Judge Fred Vogel
James W. Armstrong

Directors Added December 1948

Howard Covington for Bedford Turner
Mrs. Opal Avant for Miss Leone Gillett
Col. Logen Weaver for Dr. E. W. Sigler
A. A. Williams for H. R. Jackson
H. L. Smith for Mrs. George Trigg, Jr.
Carl Dempewolf for Mrs. Carl Dempewolf

6-Committee for Kentucky

KENTUCKY PULLS ITSELF UP BY ITS OWN BOOTSTRAPS

by

HARRY W. SCHACTER
President - Committee for Kentucky

In the course of my business, I have occasion to travel frequently into other States, particularly to the North and to the East. When people ask me where I am from, and I say I am from Kentucky, a kind of dreamy look comes into their eyes, and I know exactly what they are thinking about. They are thinking about our lush fields of Bluegrass waving in the breeze; about our beautiful women, of whom we have many; about our fast horses that are a thrilling sight to see; about the frost coming out on the mint julep glasses - good to the sight and, to many, good to the taste. We have all this and more. We have people of courage and character - as good people as can be found anywhere in America.

But, underneath it all, for the last fifty years, there has been going on a dry rot and a decay that has brought Kentucky to a point where, by 1940, it was at, or near, the bottom of every worthwhile thing in life.

Fifty years ago Kentucky was first in industrial payrolls in the South. Its educational system ranked high in comparison with other states. Kentucky was a world trade center.

By 1940, Kentucky had come upon sorry days indeed. We were:

Next to lowest in industrial payrolls of the southern states.

Our per capita income was 59% of the United States average in 1943.

Our population decreased 10% between 1940 and 1943. We lost 250,000 people during these three years.

One person in every four born in Kentucky had left the state in search of opportunity elsewhere.

In Education, our condition was even more deplorable. Everyone will agree that if there is one thing which every American child is entitled to, it is

an elementary school education during the age of 7 to 15. In the nation, 95 out of every 100 children were getting an elementary school education in 1940; in Kentucky, only 63 out of every 100. More than one child out of every three never had even an elementary school education in Kentucky in 1940.

As a result, only one state of the 48 had a higher percent of illiteracy in 1940, and that was Arkansas. That is why we in Kentucky sometimes say, "Thank God for Arkansas!".

We in Louisville were quite set up with ourselves, and thought that we had a good school system. Actually we were second best in literacy in our State. 8% of the people in Louisville and Jefferson County were illiterate. In Kenton County, right across the Ohio from Cincinnati, only 4% of the people were illiterate.

The scale of literacy goes steadily down until it hits Martin County. In 1943, 44% of the people of Martin County were illiterate.

In the school term 1942-43, we were 47th in the United States in length of school term.

In 1943, 4,000 teachers out of a total of 17,000 earned less than $12 a week on a 52 week basis.

In 1932, 114,000 children started in elementary school in Kentucky. In 1944, at the end of 12 years, how many of the 114,000 do you suppose ended by finishing high school? Approximately 14,000! 7 out of every 8 children who started school in 1932, never made high school graduation!

In health, our conditions were equally bad. In 1942, only two states in America had a higher death rate from tuberculosis than Kentucky. One of these was Arizona, where many people go to die of that dread disease. In one area, 11,500 Kentuckians depended upon one doctor. Two-thirds of our schools had unsafe drinking water for our children. Up to three or four years ago, we had 14,000 active cases of tuberculosis and only 800 hospital beds to care for them.

Kentucky is predominantly a rural state. 70% of our economy is agri-

cultural. Conditions on our farms were just as bad as they were in education, in health and in economic opportunity. In 1942, 42% of our farms were not reached by improved roads of any sort. Any wonder that the children couldn't get to the schools and that illiteracy was rampant? Any wonder that the doctors couldn't get back to the farms and that disease was so prevalent?

In 1940, 34% of our farms were valued at $300 or less - and that included the house and the land. What kind of life can such a farm produce for an American family? That year, the average farm income per farm family was only $12 a week - and it was the rich Bluegrass section of Kentucky that brought the average up to that figure!

75% of our farms did not have central station electric service in 1943.

84% of them did not have telephone service in 1940.

In 1943, 13,000 farmers had to haul water an average of 4 miles. Think of it! Water, the basic, vital element without which life cannot go on had to be hauled such a distance!

40% of our farm homes needed major repairs in 1940.

97% of them had no toilet facilities within the house. 42,000 farms had neither toilets nor even a privy!

Not a very pretty picture, is it? But before you get too smug and complacent about conditions in your own state, I suggest that you try to find out what those are. You may be due for a shocking surprise.

How did we get that way? How could it come to pass that a state as healthy economically and socially as we were, could, in the short space of 50 years, reach such a low ebb? I think that the answer is to be found in the comparison with the life of a human being. If you don't feel as good today as you did yesterday, you don't do much about it. If tomorrow you won't feel quite as good as you do today, you still won't do anything about it. And so, gradually and imperceptibly you go down, until one day you find that you are really in bad shape. Then, if you are

wise, you see a doctor, get a diagnosis of your ills, and try to seek a cure. As it is with an individual, so it is with a State.

Sometimes when our health has been slowly and imperceptibly failing, we are brought up sharply by some accidental happening. The discovery and the recognition of the conditions that have led to the resurgence of our state, came about quite accidentally, and in a rather interesting way.

In 1943, we elected a Republican governor and a Democratic Legislature. At that time, one of the most important groups in the state was the Kentucky Merchants Association - a powerful organization that had some 3,800 members in practically every city and town. Right after the election, some of the merchants thought back to 1927. Then, too, we had elected a Republican governor and a Democratic Legislature. The four years from 1927 to 1931 marked a running feud between the two. The Legislature began passing a series of what were called "ripper" bills that gradually stripped the governor of his every power and prerogative. At the end of his term, the only sovereign gubernatorial power that he had left was the power to appoint notaries public! In the meantime, the affairs of our state remained stagnant. Kentucky suffered.

When a similar situation developed in 1943, we were in the midst of World War II, with the prospect that peace would come during Governor Willis' incumbency, and with peace, the many serious post-war problems. It was urgent that a stalemate between the executive and legislative branches of government be avoided. Accordingly, we merchants decided to put both sides on notice that we would not stand idly by and suffer a repitition of the disasterous 1927-31 period.

Then it occurred to us it would have far greater effect if we invited other important statewide organizations to do likewise. Accordingly, we called a meeting of the heads of about 25 of the most important groups in the State - farm groups, labor groups, education groups and many others. We outlined to them what we had done and asked them to do likewise. They enthusiastically agreed. The meeting

was just about to adjourn, when a representative of the Farm Bureau rose and said, "Gentlemen, we have in this room enough power to accomplish almost any worthwhile objective for our state. If it was a good thing for us to get together for this one worthwhile purpose, why wouldn't it be a good thing for us to stay together permanently for other equally worthwhile purposes?"

The most important labor leader in the state immediately arose and seconded the idea. It was unanimously approved. The name, Committee for Kentucky, was suggested and promptly adopted. And there we were with a name, a general idea that we wanted to do something for our state, without any clear notion of what it was -- or how to go about it.

Just about this time, in a conversation with Mark Ethridge, publisher of the famous Louisville Courier-Journal, and recently chairman of the United Nations Commission to the Balkans, I asked him what he thought we could accomplish. His answer was prophetic. He said, "If the Committee can develop the moral climate in which Kentucky can make progress, it will have made a great contribution to our times."

We pondered on that long and deeply. We knew that a moral climate could not be manufactured synthetically, but must come deep from the souls of the people. And so we came to the conclusion that to develop a moral climate, we had first to have an objective, second, a carefully thought out plan, and third, a driving force to carry out the plan and so reach the objective.

Accordingly we set for ourselves this threefold objective - first, to raise the level of education, of health, of welfare and of economic opportunity for the people of Kentucky so that all of our people could achieve a fuller and richer life; second, to give a stronger helping hand to those of our unfortunates who, in the words of Shakespeare, were suffering from "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune" and could not help themselves -- to recognize that we were, indeed, our brother's keeper; third, to do what we could to make democracy a vital

and living force.

We developed this five-fold plan:- First, we proposed to get the facts. Second, we planned to disseminate these facts exactly as we found them, without any sugar coating and with utter frankness. Third, we determined to help our local communities to organize themselves for effective community action. Fourth, we aimed to make our people realize that if they wanted progress, they had to pay for it. Last, though by no means least, we determined to make our people realize the consequences of failure.

As for the force behind the plan, we knew that we had to drive forward with unswerving determination. We had to recognize and to be willing not only to be misunderstood in what we were trying to do, but to be prepared to catch all the brickbats that were thrown at us. Last, and very importantly, we had to be ready to meet the active opposition that we knew would come. And so, with the above objectives clearly in mind, we went to our task.

The first part of the plan was to get the facts. We agreed that there were ten major problems facing Kentucky -- the problems of Agriculture, Education, Health, the Constitution, Welfare, Housing, Industry, Labor, Natural Resources and Taxation. We enlisted the sympathetic and enthusiastic support and counsel of some of our most distinguished scholars and administrators in Kentucky. We persuaded the foremost experts in their field to make these studies. For example, our report on Agriculture was made by Dean Thomas P. Cooper, Head of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Kentucky - the man foremost in Agriculture in our state. In Education, the report was made by Maurice F. Seay, Head of the Bureau of School Service of the University of Kentucky and now Dean of the University. Dr. Seay has a national reputation in his field. Just prior to making this study, he had at the request of the Legislature of that State, completed a study of the educational system of Alabama.

In health our study was made by Dr. Philip E. Blackerby, State Health Com-

missioner. And so it went.

We developed our own technique in launching these studies. We began by inviting to a meeting with the Expert in question, all members of the Directorate of the Committee. These represented a pretty complete cross-section of the many interests in Kentucky. We also invited all of the other Experts, and in addition, that group which had the greatest interest and stake in the study. The Directors were present to represent their various interests. The other Experts were there in recognition of the fact that no one problem in Kentucky - or anywhere else - can stand by itself. The problem of Labor impinges on the problem of Industry; the problem of Industry overlaps the problem of Education; the problem of Education is involved with the problem of Health. In short, the social and economic health of a state is indivisable!

We felt, therefore, that if we could get a meeting of minds of the experts in all of the problems, we could get a better balanced report. We took this idea, very frankly, from the T.V.A. approach to their problems. It is working splendidly.

To implement each study, we selected a qualified person to develop a program of action based on the study. This was published with the report, and, while broad in its implications, showed the path we would have to pursue to correct the conditions that the studies revealed.

When a study was finished, we again had a meeting of the same groups. The expert making the report presented it in full, and it was followed by a presentation of the program of action. Then began a most intensive discussion period. Everyone present was called upon for his opinion. No holds were barred. The criticism was usually keen and sharp, though constructive. In the end, every report to date has emerged the better for running this gauntlet.

The final step was the presentation of the report at a public meeting to the representatives of all the member organizations of the Committee for Kentucky, for final discussion and correction. Then the report was published and disseminated widely throughout the state.

In the preparation of these reports for publication, we kept in mind our audience - the average Kentucky farmer. We felt that the reports should be attractive, readable and simple in language. We reminded our Publicity Director of the following story: A graduate of a prominent school of Divinity was invited to preach a sermon for a simple farming community. Forgetting the character of his audience, he tried to impress them with every four, five, and six syllable word he knew, and was quite set up with himself when he had finished. As the congregation filed by to shake his hand, he made the mistake of asking a rather frank spoken farmer what he thought of his sermon. The farmer replied, "Preacher, I guess it was all right for them as understood it, but if I was you, I'd put the fodder on the ground where the cattle can come and git it."

Those who have seen our reports will attest to their readability and their simplicity. They have made a deep impression on the people of Kentucky.

A very fortunate accident contributed immeasurably to making of our reports readable and attractive. When our first report -- on AGRICULTURE -- was finished and ready for publication, we had no staff to do the job, and were desperate for someone to help. At that time we were still in the war, and the Personnel Distribution Command of the Army Air Forces was stationed in Louisville. One day the local head of the U.S. Employment Service called to say that a soldier in that outfit was looking for some work to do after hours. He had been an artist before the war and wanted to know if our store could use him. I told him that since he would have to work with other people, and since our store closed at 5:30 every day, we could not possibly use him. It occurred to me, however, that he might be able to do the job for the Committee for Kentucky. So it was that Sgt. Arthur Ulbrand came into the picture. He readily undertook to prepare the reports, to do the layout work, the art work, and everything else that was necessary. It entailed working with the printer at night, but, since the printer had a son of his own in the Army, he readily consented.

Sgt. Ulbrand's work was so outstanding, that our reports attracted widespread attention just for their appearance alone, and helped immeasurably to get the reports read. By the time that he was discharged from the Army and got ready to leave for his home in New Rochelle, Ulbrand had become so interested and so enthusiastic about the work of the Committee that he asked if he might continue preparing the reports, coming to Louisville when necessary. We gladly consented. This has worked out admirably and every one of our reports is his handiwork. And so a resident of New York has made a significant contribution to Kentucky!

The second plank in our plan was to disseminate the facts extensively. We went to this with a will! First, we recognized that we had to have a sympathetic audience to consider these facts. The best audience we could get would be member organizations who paid dues to the Committee and were willing actively to support it. We began with about 20 statewide organizations. Today, after some four years of activity, we have 88 organizations - most of them statewide. The membership of these organizations exceeds 450,000 people. When it is realized that in the last senatorial election in Kentucky, a total of 606,000 votes were cast for all candidates, it can be readily seen what a great power is behind the Committee for Kentucky.

I do not mean to imply that all the 450,000 people who belong to these organizations support the Committee, or that a majority of them even knows what the Committee is about. It is a fact, however, that the leadership of these 88 organizations not only thoroughly understands the purposes of the Committee, but is giving it active financial and moral support. These 88 organizations represent practically a complete cross-section of Kentucky life.

The farm groups are represented, as are all the labor groups including the A.F. of L., the C.I.O., the United Mine Workers and the Railroad Brotherhoods; education groups, service clubs, professional groups and many, many others. The only ones missing are the conservative business groups, notably the manufacturing and banking interests. They think we are left wing radicals because Labor and

Negroes are represented on the Committee. How they could expect a statewide movement to make progress without the support of the 200,000 members of organized labor in Kentucky or the 215,000 Negroes is beyond me.

Through these 88 organizations, and through many other channels, we have been able to disseminate our reports widely throughout Kentucky.

The newspaper support from the Louisville Courier-Journal, as well as from the state press has been magnificent. The Kentucky Press Association is one of the member organizations of the Committee for Kentucky. Through its influence, over 100 newspapers out of a total of 200 in the state, regularly carry our weekly column called "Kentucky on the March". This is written as a service to the Committee by an intensely interested Kentuckian, Ewing Galloway, who runs a farm in Henderson, Ky. half the year, and the other half, directs his important Photograph Service in New York.

Support from radio is equally, if not even more heartening. For the last year and a half, radio station WHAS, a 50,000 watt clear channel station owned by the Courier-Journal, has been giving us each week, without charge, a fifteen minute dramatized program called "Kentucky on the March". They have one person who does full time research for the program, and writes the script. They pay the actors for rehearsals, as well as for the program itself. In addition, they make transcriptions for all of the other Kentucky stations which carry the program.

There are a total of 19 radio stations in the state. 17 of the 19 regularly re-broadcast the weekly program which originates with station WHAS. Last year station WHAS won one of the Peabody awards for this program. It was a tribute thoroughly merited, not only by the excellence of the job, but by the unselfishness of its great public service.

We haven't been content to get our story over solely by means of the reports, of the newspapers, and of the radio. Last year we conducted an essay contest on the aims and purposes of the Committee in all the elementary, high schools

and colleges of the State. We had a tremendous response. It is interesting to note that the first prize in the college group was won by a Negro boy from the Kentucky State College for Negroes.

The Kentucky Education Association every year conducts a discussion contest among all high school students in the State. Two years ago the subject of the contest was the work of the Committee for Kentucky. Last year, it was the need for a new Constitution - a collateral subject.

Last year we conducted an editorial contest among the state's 200 newspapers for the best series of editorials on the work of the Committee. This year we renewed that contest.

Perhaps most important of all - in May, 1946, the Curriculum Board for the colleges and secondary schools of the State voted unanimously to include the "Wake Up, Kentucky" program in the curriculum of every high school and college in the State. That, perhaps, was the most significant thing that has happened to date, because that, to us, seems to insure the future of Kentucky.

In addition, members of our staff have made literally hundreds of speeches throughout the state. The demand for the Kentucky story is increasing all the time. We have indeed carried out the second plank in our plan -- to disseminate the facts.

For the third part of our plan -- community organization - we have already made important strides. Yet we have hardly scratched the surface of what I think we are going to do. It seemed to us that in the local community, we could achieve a two-fold objective. First, the community was the ideal place to lay the groundwork for a progressive Kentucky for, after all, a progressive state is nothing but a composite of the progressive communities in that state. Second, it was in the local community that we had the best chance of giving real meaning to democracy.

In a recent review of an important book in Time magazine, the reviewer said that it was the author's simple thesis if the people of any community could get together to discuss their local problems and try to do something about them,

democracy would be reborn. We set out to do that very thing in an experiment in Henderson, a typical Kentucky community of some 20,000 people, located in the western part of the state on the banks of the Ohio. We were eager to stimulate progress in Henderson as an example to the rest of the State. We were motivated by one other important consideration:

For many years before the war, America had been suffering from a split personality. We had entrusted the control of our affairs to the hands of men in political life, not as one places a sacred trust in the hands of another, but rather as a mother who abandons her child on some doorstep. The politicians, sensing this abandonment, took our affairs into their own hands for private gain and for the enhancement of their power. This, in turn, had a curious effect on the people. They became apathetic, cynical, defeatist. You often heard people say disgustedly, "This matter is in the hands of the politicians - we can't do anything about it."

When the war came on, we closed ranks with our political leaders and showed the world the stuff of which democracy is made. Today, we in America are on the threshold of a grave decision. Are we again going to abandon our affairs, or are we going to place them in the hands of our politicians as a sacred trust, and concern ourselves daily to see that that trust is fulfilled? If we do that, our democracy will be stronger than any totalitarian system yet devised. If we don't, the outlook for democracy is dark indeed. This was an important consideration with us as we embarked on the Henderson experiment.

In February of 1946, we met with about fifteen of Henderson's civic leaders and outlined our idea to them -- the total mobilization of every organization in Henderson for the purpose of studying their own local problems, and of developing programs of action to solve them. These leaders were so enthusiastic about the idea that they called a meeting of the heads of all the organizations actively functioning in Henderson. When they told me there were almost 100 such organiza-

tions, including every important business, labor, agricultural, professional and church group, it seemed hard to believe. But Americans are that way. They like to join!

We met in the Health Center in a room that could seat only 85 people. We thought that if we could get 85% attendance it would be fine. When the meeting night rolled around, 117 people came. They stood in the aisles and in the halls, throughout the meeting. They voted unanimously to form a Committee for the City and County of Henderson. They planned for one month later, a Town Hall Meeting to sell the idea to their fellow citizens.

The largest Town Meeting previously held in Henderson attracted about 800 people. This group voted to hold their meeting in the Barret High School gymnasium, seating about 2,500 people. 2,500 people in Henderson is comparable to a mass meeting of 900,000 people in New York! When the night of the meeting rolled around, every one of the 2,500 seats in the auditorium were filled and they estimated that they turned away about 500 more.

Before the meeting, James W. Armstrong, one of the leaders in the organization of the Committee for Henderson was moved to write a Credo which was so inspiring that we had it printed and distributed to everyone at the meeting. It is herewith reproduced:-

CREDO OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF HENDERSON

The Committee for the City and County of Henderson is more than an organization. It is a faith. It is a faith in the ideology of democracy. It is a physical embodiment of the belief that men and women -- citizens of the same community -- can assemble from different interests and occupations, from different racial stocks and religions, from different political affiliations, from different social and economic positions, and, by subordinating special interests to general interests, can thereby achieve a richer, fuller community life than is separately obtainable. It is a belief that the areas of agreement and unity in community life are more im-

portant than the areas of disagreement and disunity. It is the belief that our biggest problems are held in common -- that we hold the problem of disease and health in common, that we hold the problem of ignorance and enlightenment in common; that the problems of poverty and prosperity, of bad government and good government, of bad citizenship and good, all of these are problems and projects in which all citizens hold a common responsibility and for which solutions can come only through community wide cooperation. We believe that in the hands of its citizens rests the future development of our community ..... and that community development is possible only through an interested, informed citizenry, organized to work together..... This is the statement of our faith, resting in the ancient ideals which gave birth to the United States of America. It is the credo of our democracy."

The meeting was an inspiring success. Nothing like it had ever happened in the entire history of Henderson. The people shared a vision and decided to go forward. They agreed on five major studies of their local problems - Agriculture, Education, Health, Housing and Welfare. They set to work with a will,

One of the first problems which they considered was in the realm of public health. Henderson had been supplying water to some of the outlying districts which had no sewerage system. This water was coming back to Henderson in the form of sewage and creating a public health menace. For years, the public health officer tried to get something done about it. But he was alone - and got nowhere.

When the health report of the Committee for the City and County of Henderson was published and this health menace was brought forcibly to the attention of all of the citizens, the public health officer was no longer alone. He had the support of all of the organizations of Henderson! Within a week after the report was made, the city fathers, sensing the will of the people, and seeing where the votes lay, promptly voted a bond issue for the sewers. Today the sewers are a reality. A small problem, you say? Compared to the problems of the state or of the nation - certainly! But to Henderson, a very important problem, indeed -- a problem solved

through community citizen action.

Today the Committee for the City and County of Henderson is actively functioning. People who never spoke to one another before, are now sitting around the council table discussing their common problems. People who hated each other all their lives, are now seated near each other at meetings and are discovering that you can't hate the other fellow nearly as much when you are face to face with him and working on a common problem, as you could when you never saw him.

The Henderson idea has already spread to six other Kentucky communities -- Carrollton, Murray, Bardstown, Danville, Springfield and Fort Thomas and is now under serious consideration in the larger communities of Ashland, Lexington, Frankfort and Paducah. The Henderson idea is on the march in Kentucky. Since ideas, like radar, are no respecters of boundaries, it may well keep marching across the borders of Kentucky throughout the length and breadth of our land.

The fourth part of our plan was to get people to realize that if they wanted progress they had to pay for it. In January of 1946, an unprecedented thing took place in Kentucky. A joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Kentucky Legislature was called for the sole purpose of hearing the story of the Committee for Kentucky. We had no legislation to propose, no ax to grind. There was nothing we wanted to lobby for. Our Committee was completely non-partisan, nom-political. We simply wanted to place before the Legislators a great moral and spiritual idea -- the truth about Kentucky.

It was an inspiring meeting, and from it flowed a result that none of us ever dreamed of -- a result that we couldn't possibly have hoped to accomplish were we the strongest pressure or lobby group in the state. From that meeting there came a series of some thirty pieces of legislation that improved the social and economic conditions of our state and which made for more social progress than had been accomplished in a long, long, time.

The annual budget was raised from $32,000,000 to $45,000,000 at this session. That could never have happened if the Legislators had not felt that the

people were behind them. We had done much to create that public opinion.

One of the State Senators had this to say at the end of the session of that Legislature. "The increase in overall allotments to the state in general, the Senator attributed largely to the Committee for Kentucky.

"I think most of the men in the Legislature were under the influence of the Committee even though they may not have been conscious of the fact", he said.

"The Committee broke party lines, and showed the men how to work for the good of Kentucky rather than for their respective parties alone." This is a great step forward for Kentucky, a state where "Politics is the damndest!"

The people were ready to pay for progress, and the Legislators knew it. One example will help make my point:- For many years Kentucky has permitted a tax of only 75¢ per $100 to be levied for Education in rural school districts as against $1.50 per $100 in the city districts. As a result of this we placed a very definite handicap on our rural children. If I had it to do, it would have been done the other way, for city children have many more advantages than rural children. In addition, the rural children usually have bus transportation as an item to come out of the 75¢ levy and the city children, by and large, do not.

For fifteen years the Kentucky Education Association had been fighting to equalize this fund and put the rural children on a par with the city children. And yet this organization, considered by many to have the most powerful lobby in the state, was unable to accomplish this.

Within ten days after our appearance before the Legislature, the bill to equalize this tax was once more introduced. In the debate on the bill, more than 30 of the Legislators got up to read excerpts from the Committee for Kentucky's report on EDUCATION. When the bill was put to a vote, it was overwhelmingly passed. Today, for the first time, our rural children are on their way to having an equal chance with our city children insofar as getting an education is concerned.

The passage of this law made us feel that the spiritual idea of the truth has infinitely more power than any lobby or any pressure group could possibly have,

no matter how strong it was or how worthy its objectives.

Another incident will further emphasize this point. In the November 1946 election, there was presented to the voters of Louisville for approval an $8,000,000 bond issue to improve school facilities. In the past, practically every bond issue either in Louisville or in Kentucky had had hard sledding. A few desirable ones were voted only by collusion of both political parties. It was therefore a considerable surprise to everyone that this bond issue passed legitimately by a vote of about six to one.

About a week after the election, the Superintendent of Louisville's schools told me that a keen observer of the educational system had said that he gave a great part of the credit for success of this vote to the Committee for Kentucky. "The thing that was particularly remarkable", said he, "was the fact that the Committee took no sides in the matter, made no public statement on it and in no way associated itself with the campaign". "But," he added, "the Committee had created in the minds of the people of Louisville such an awareness of the condition of their schools that the passage of the bond issue was a foregone conclusion."

During the question period that followed our presentation to the Joint Session of the Legislature, one Legislator asked, "Where is the money coming from to do all the things that have to be done? The people back home want us to reduce taxes, not to raise them."

I answered, "We have a distorted idea about taxation in America. It reminds me of the association of ideas test. Somebody says 'black', and you say 'white'. When they say 'up', you say, 'down'. When they say 'tax', you say 'cut'. I know you gentlement of the Legislature would like to do something of lasting value for your constituents. If you are instrumental in having a new school, a hospital or bridge built, it is something that will permanently improve the life of the people in your community. You come here thinking that the great majority of the people are interested only in cutting taxes. I believe that the people are ahead

of you in their thinking.

"I predict that when the people of our state know the true conditions existing within our borders, they will not only demand that these conditions be corrected, but they will be willing to pay for it. I predict that the time is coming when any one of you who runs for the Legislature on a platform of cutting taxes just to be cutting taxes, will be overwhelmingly defeated."

This struck such a responsive chord in the minds of the Legislators that they literally brought the house down in their approval.

Recently this point was given even greater validity in Henderson. The Committee for the City and County of Henderson realized that if they were to have orderly growth in their city, they had to have a zoning law. They called upon the Mayor with the request that such a law be passed. The Mayor interrupted to say, "If this law is passed, it will add 3¢ per hundred to your tax bill."

They said, "We will be glad to pay it."

A week later another group from the Committee called on the Mayor to say that if juvenile delinquency were to be curbed, Henderson had to have a child welfare worker. Again, the Mayor interrupted to say, "If you want a child welfare worker, it will add 2¢ additional per hundred to your tax bill."

The Committee said, "We will be glad to pay it."

Within a week's time both ordinances were passed, implemented by an ordinance to increase the tax rate by 5¢ to cover these two programs. The people knew the need. They were willing to pay for progress.

The fifth part of our plan was to make the people realize the consequences of failure. There were two major considerations in our thinking in this matter: First, it was our feeling that America in the next ten years was going to be in the keenest competition with communist Russia and with all the countries of Europe and Asia that were going steadily to the left. The first thing that these countries were doing, or proposing to do, was to improve the conditions of their people, by giving them a better opportunity for education, for health, for welfare and for

economic security and opportunity.

It was our profound conviction that unless we in America did as good a job for our people as the totalitarian states did for their's in affording them a chance for a better life, our American way of life would be in serious danger. Sooner or later some Huey Long or some other political traducer would come along with a program that could easily destroy our Democracy.

It was our conviction that the most important problem of the 20th Century - more important even than the problem of the atomic bomb, was the reconciliation of political liberty with economic security. The totalitarians were convinced that they could achieve economic security only at the expense of political liberty. We deeply believed that we could retain our political liberty and achieve a great measure of economic security. Where we failed to achieve economic security completely, we felt it was a small price to pay for retaining our political liberty.

I am deeply convinced that we can win this battle, but we can win it only if our people understand that the American way of life must include the fullest opportunity for ourselves and for our children for better education, for better health, and for economic justice. The only way we can achieve it is by working together, determined to achieve it. What the people of Kentucky -- what the people of America -- want, they will get.

The other idea that moved us to make our people aware of the consequences of failure was this: During the past two thousand years of our so-called Christian civilization there has been going on the this world an intense struggle between two great ideas -- the idea of pulling together and the idea of pulling apart. This struggle is being carried on in every local community, in every state throughout the nation, and in every nation throughout the world. On the world level, the idea of pulling apart is symbolized by the atomic bomb. The idea of pulling together, by the United Nations.

To me, the profoundest tragedy of our Christian civilization is that throughout these 2,000 years, we have spent the greater part of our effort, our

thought, and our care to the idea of pulling apart. We have made of it an art and a science. We have become expert at it. We have become professional at it. Tragically, our approach to the idea of pulling together throughout this time has been weak, inept, bungling, and amatourish.

I think you will agree that self-preservation is the strongest instinct in man. It must be perfectly obvious that the idea of pulling apart is detrimental to self-preservation, whereas the idea of pulling together is conducive to it.

Isn't this, then, the most important question that we should ask of our Christian civilization: Why is it that in these 2,000 years, we have devoted most of our time, our thought and our care to the idea of pulling apart, when that idea is so inimical to self-preservation? Why we have done so little for the idea of pulling together, which alone can save our civilization?

I don't profess to have the answer, but I do have my answer. It is that in all these years, because of fear and of a sense of insecurity, we have enthroned mistrust, misunderstanding, and hate in our minds and in our hearts. Had we followed the ethical precepts of Jesus and enthroned mutual trust, human sympathy, and understanding, the history of our Christian civilization would have been profoundly different.

For the first 1945½ years we were able to survive the struggle between these two ideas. We could pull apart all over the world and then, when exhausted, try to pull together again. Somehow, we always had another chance. But on the morning of August 6, 1945, with the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima, a new world began. Never again will we have another chance to pull together after we have pulled apart. If once again we pull apart in this world, it will be the end of our civilization. That is the most important fact of these 1,947 years.

What can be done to insure our chances for survival in this atomic age? If my thesis is correct, we must reverse the historic process of the past 2,000 years. We must have the will to replace fear with courage in our dealings with our fellow men. If we do that, there will naturally develop mutual trust, understanding and

sympathy. We will have made supreme, once and for all time, the most powerful idea in the world -- the idea of pulling together.

The job cannot be started on the international or even on the national level. It must start in the local community. That's where the Brotherhood of Man must begin.

These were some of the thoughts on which the Committee for Henderson and the Committee for Kentucky were built. It was our feeling as we started this great experiment, that if the people of Henderson could learn to work together in mutual confidence and trust, the idea would spread to Carrollton, to Murray, to Springfield, to Paducah, Fort Thomas, Frankfort -- in fact, all over Kentucky. It might spread from Kentucky to other states. It might well spread from America to other nations. People everywhere must learn to pull together. The consequences of failure is annihilation.

Here then, was our objective and the five fold plan to achieve it. One thing more was necessary -- a determination to achieve the goal, that would permit of no obstacles. For a beautiful plan without the spiritual force to drive it, is like a beautiful motor of shiny copper and bright blue steel without the electric current to set it in motion. We realized that we had to go forward with the greatest determination. We had to face the fact that there would be plenty of brickbats coming our way and that we must be prepared for them. For myself, I was prepared. In the department store business we budget a certain percent for markdowns. I budgeted a certain percent for brickbats. I am glad to report I am still within that budget.

What we had particularly to prepare for was active opposition. For fifty years, Kentucky was a sleeping giant. So long as the giant continued to sleep, he didn't bother people very much. But when we began to wake the giant by going throughout the length and breadth of our state crying, "Wake up, Kentucky! Wake up, Kentucky! Wake up, Kentucky!" the giant began to stir and then to march. A marching giant will tread on people's toes. This giant was no exception.

Some of the opposition came from well meaning people who lived in a sheltered world -- who were escapists and couldn't bear to hear unpalatable truths. I remember a humorous incident to illustrate this. A few months after an article appeared in a national magazine, telling the Kentucky story in all its unpleasantness, I was invited to address the annual conference of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs. The president of the Federation was a Director of the Committee for Kentucky and an ardent supporter of it. Unfortunately she fell ill, and appointed a well-meaning escapist to preside over the meeting. The introduction she afforded me is one that I shall never forget. This was it, in toto:- "The next speaker will have much to do to restore himself in my estimation - Mr. Schacter!" But, in all fairness to her, be it said that after I had finished speaking, she admitted I had partly restored myself in her estimation.

Some people, especially those who had left the state for better opportunity elsewhere, opposed us because we had deprived them of the opportunity to brag about the glamorous Kentucky from which they had come -- the Kentucky of Bluegrass, of mint juleps, of fast horses and of beautiful women. That opposition we could take in our stride.

But the most powerful opposition came from the well-to-do, particularly from the Manufacturers, and the Bankers. There were three reasons for this opposition:- first, they were beneficiaries of the status quo, and didn't want any change. Second, they thought that progress in Kentucky would mean more taxes and that, since they had the money, they would be called upon to pay the greater part of the bill.

Third, they honestly thought we were giving Kentucky a bad name by publicizing the truth, and that that would prevent industry from coming into our state.

We thought that their objections were not valid on all three counts. First, we thought that they failed to realize that the best way of maintaining the status quo was to make constant compromise with and even be willing to make an investment

in progress. About 80 years ago the eminent French historian de Tocqueville, pointed out that the French aristocracy had sat around crying over their lost privileges and immunities and were ultimately eliminated from the scene. The British aristocracy constantly made compromise with progress and were permitted to continue to govern for almost a century and a half after the French aristocrats had lost their heads.

There is an important lesson in this for conservative American business men. They must be prepared to take a position of leadership for progress, or be relegated to a secondary position in our national life. Unfortunately, many of them fail to see it. I once defined a business statesman as a man who had the courage and the vision to take an immediate temporary loss for the sake of a future permanent gain. It is my deep conviction that if our conservative business men would be willing to take some temporary losses in the form of contributions, taxwise and otherwise, to our progress, they would secure permanent future gains from their own enlightened selfish standpoint. Unfortunately, there are not too many business statesmen in our communities.

The second evidence of the mistakenness of the conservative groups who opposed us, particularly those in and around Louisville, can be stated in purely economic terms. Louisville and Jefferson County pay about 33% of the state's taxes and receive from the state about 11% of the total tax money. In other words, we in Louisville subsidize the rest of the state to the tune of about 22% which, in terms of a $45,000,000 annual budget amounts to some $10,000,000 a year. While conditions in our state remain as they are, that $10,000,000 subsidy, the bulk of which our business community in Louisville has to pay, will continue to grow. Wouldn't it be far better if the people of our state could be made more self-reliant and self-supporting and so diminish the drain on the Louisville taxpayer?

On the third issue of the opposition -- that we were giving Kentucky a bad name -- it was our conviction that it was far better for us to tell the truth about Kentucky and let the outside world know that we were trying to correct our faults. We felt that it would be a great mistake to invite new industry into our

state and have the new industrial leaders find themselves handicapped by working people and by communities, a considerable portion of whom lacked education, had poor health, and were backward in many other respects. Our conservative friends violently disagreed with us -- and do now on this point.

Only recently we had a striking proof of the correctness of our position. A Louisville dealer who handles specialties in building supplies was constantly being taken to task because he did not produce enough sales by the various manufacturers whose lines he handles exclusively in Kentucky. He finally hit upon the idea of sending them the reports of the Committee for Kentucky to show the conditions in our state as the reason why he could not produce the volume of sales that they had expected. The reaction he received from these manufacturers was most interesting and from our point of view, very heartening. I should like to quote from a letter he received from the Vice-President in Charge of Sales of a metal window manufacturer in Waukesha, Wisconsin.

> "I have in the past received many well prepared brochures from Chambers of Commerce and state associations outlining in fabulous figures and glowing phrases the accomplishments of their cities or states, but this is the first time to my memory that I have ever received material such as this outlining in all of its terrible detail everything that is wrong with the state. After the first shock, I realized that this is a good, healthy way for the State of Kentucky to approach its problem, that is, to get the bad facts right out on the table and look at them. This should bring results and I certainly hope so."

That is the reaction we feel that most intelligent business men will have who want to come into Kentucky. That is the reaction that we think will ultimately improve the economic conditions of our State.

The Associated Industries of Kentucky - our statewide version of N.A.M. and our Bankers' Association do not support us. However, we are not going to rest

in our efforts to find an area of agreement with them. It seems to me there must be one thing on which the most conservative Kentuckian can agree with the most liberal - namely, that Kentucky can, ought, should and must be made a progressive state.

There is this comforting thought about it. Those who oppose us, while very powerful from the standpoint of financial interest and influence are small in numbers and therefore weak politically. The people behind the Committee for Kentucky have the numbers and the power. If they but knew it, our conservative opposition would realize that they have far more to gain by joining forces with us than by opposing us. Without us, they can accomplish little. We, without them, can accomplish much. All of us working together could accomplish even more. It is this thought that keeps us earnestly seeking an area of agreement with them. I hope and pray that in time we may find it.

Waking up the people of a state was not an easy task. At times the obstacles seemed back-breaking. Yet we persisted with everything we had until we really got under the skins of the people of Kentucky. While the going was tough on occasion, we did get some fun out of it.

About a year ago, a reporter from a Louisville newspaper telephoned me to say that an Associated Press dispatch had just come over the wires to the effect that the Commissioner of Agriculture of the state of Tennessee had announced that Tennessee had four times as much Bluegrass as Kentucky. The statement was published in a booklet called "The Horse and Its Heritage". Tennessee had become well-known for its famous "Walking Horse" -- a specially gaited animal that has come into great favor in this part of the country. It was in the course of the story of the Walking Horse that the Bluegrass comparison was mentioned.

The reporter wanted to know what we were going to do about it. I asked why he had contacted me in the matter. He said, "Aren't you President of the Committee for Kentucky?" I answered, "Yes, but our job is to find out what is wrong with Kentucky and try to correct it, not to uphold the fair name of Kentucky's Blue-

grass." He said, "Well, we've got to tell them something -- we can't let them get away with it."

I thought for a moment and said, "Tell them we cannot question their statistics - that Tennessee has four times as much Bluegrass as Kentucky - because I don't think they would have dared publish it if it weren't true. I don't think, however, that it is a matter of quantity. It is a matter of quality. There is something in the Bluegrass of Kentucky that makes horses want to run, whereas the Bluegrass in Tennessee makes horses only want to walk." That duly went back to Tennessee over the AP wires. For the next several weeks there developed over the AP wires a "feud" between Kentucky and Tennessee that afforded both states considerable merriment. After it was over, the Commissioner of Agriculture of Tennessee wrote me that he hoped I had enjoyed the "feud" as much as he had -- that they had printed 5,000 copies of the booklet, and that the demand from all over the country was so great that they would have to print 10,000 more. And so the Committee for Kentucky made a real contribution -- to Tennessee!

For the first three years of the life of the Committee our watchword was "Wake Up, Kentucky." That watchword became known in every community of our state for it was dinned into the minds of the people by the newspapers, through our reports, through the radio and by our speakers. By last summer we had made so much progress that we felt it necessary to change our approach to "Kentucky on the March". Kentucky is indeed on the march today. It is on the march because we have developed the moral climate for progress, through a great spiritual objective, a well considered plan to reach that objective, and an intense determination to see it through. The people have indeed begun to share a vision. When the people do that, they are bound to go forward.

We have accomplished much in these last four years, and we look forward with eagerness to the years ahead. We have made great progress because we are learning more and more to pull together.

As a result, the people of Kentucky today are beginning to know what is

wrong with our State. They are beginning to demand solutions. I am confident that in time, what the people of Kentucky want, they will get.

One of the finest dividends from our work in these past four years has been the better understanding among the leaders of the different groups. When we started, Labor looked with suspicion upon Agriculture. Agriculture mistrusted Labor. After a year and a half of working together, the most important Labor leader in the state turned to the Director of Information of the Farm Bureau Federation at a meeting and said, "Joe, for the first time in my career as a leader of Labor, I am beginning to understand the problems of the farmer." Joe Betts responded, "For the first time in my career as a leader of the Farm group, I am beginning to understand the problems of Labor."

Another interesting happening will further illustrate this point. The State Health Department was carrying on a health program in the schools. The Department of Education was also carrying its health program, with the result there was constant overlapping, friction and misunderstanding. After the Health and Education leaders had been working together in the Committee for some time, they developed a coordinated health program for the schools that was really effective -- another dividend of cooperation.

There have been a good many other things that have developed as a result of this ferment. After we got going, the Governor appointed an official Post War Advisory Commission under the chairmanship of H. Fred Willkie, head of Seagram's distillery of Louisville, and brother of Wendell Willkie. Mr. Willkie did a grand job with this commission. Since he was also first vice-president of the Committee for Kentucky, the two organizations worked side by side.

There were these other important developments:

1. In this past year, there has been formed for the first time, a Kentucky Chamber of Commerce, which we hope will bring industry into the state to enable it to get the economic wherewithal to pay for its progress. We choose to believe that the stir created by the

Committee for Kentucky was, in a considerable measure responsible for the formation of the Kentucky Chamber of Commerce.

2. In the fall of 1947, there was considerable discussion throughout the state as to whether we should call a Convention to rewrite our 57 year old Constitution. While the vote in the November election was adverse, there were some heartening signs. 40% of those who went to the polls voted on this issue as against only 12% in 1931, the last time this question was put to the people. Out of those who voted on the Convention, 42% voted "yes" in 1947, against 22% in 1931. I believe that we will, in time, get a new Constitution geared to the spirit of our times. I believe that the moral climate which we have engendered will help us to get it.

3. In May, 1945, there was held in Lexington, Ky., under the auspices of our Committee, the first Farm Housing Conference of its kind ever to be held in America. The findings were published by the National Committee on Housing and broadcast throughout the country. In the past, seemingly every worthwhile thing has started in some other fellow's state. We were very happy that for once something worthwhile started in our own.

4. In the course of its work, the Committee made a real contribution to a better understanding between the races. It began when we were about to launch our study on EDUCATION. Fortunately, Dr. Seay, our Expert, just finished his report on the educational system of the state of Alabama. He told us that before he started this study, he was approached by the leaders of Negro education in the state with the request that Negro education should not be treated as a separate problem. We agreed with that approach, and to solve the problem we elected to our Directorate two distinguished Negroes - Dr. R. B. Atwood, President of the Kentucky State College for Negroes and Mr. Frank Stanley, publisher of the Louisville Defender, the most important Negro newspaper in the South.

Since every report had to be approved twice by the Directorate, the Negro point of view would thus be well represented. Because each report had finally to be presented for approval to all member organizations of the Committee, we decided to admit to membership every organization regardless of race. Of the 88 member organizations of the Committee for Kentucky, 14 are Negro. They represent every important Negro group functioning in the State.

Most of the time, the Directors met at dinner. This provided an interesting and valuable experience for some of our Directors who had never before sat at table with a Negro.

An interesting situation regarding the Negro problem developed during out appearance before the joint session of the Legislature. Out of a total of 100 Representatives and 38 Senators in the State Legislature, there was one Negro. After the presentation had been made and the question period began, the first question was asked by this Negro. It was, "How does the Committee for Kentucky feel about the Negro problem?" It was a tense moment. Here was the entire Legislature in session -- many with their prejudices. There was a packed gallery -- many with their prejudices. I answered, "You gentlemen of the Legislature are here because you have sworn to uphold the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Had you not taken that oath, you would not have been permitted to sit in this Chamber.

"This Constitution that you have sworn to uphold recognizes only first class citizens. It makes no provision for second class citizenship. Therefore, we of the Committee for Kentucky, recognizing only first class citizenship, have invited Dr. Atwood and Mr. Stanley who are here before you, to be Directors of the Committee. We deal with them and with all other Negroes as we deal with every citizen of Kentucky."

The first year and a half of the life of the Committee posed no serious financial problem. The President of the organization ran it from his business office with his own secretary. During this entire period the total sum spent was $783 -

practically all of it for printing. But as the Committee grew in its activities, it became necessary to staff it adequately. As the reports began to come off the press -- each report cost approximately $2,000 -- it became clear that a substantial sum of money had to be raised for the furtherance of the work.

Being a merchant and, fortunately, having the confidence of my fellow merchants in Louisville, I invited a group of 14 of them to lunch. I outlined the prospective program, which was still in a nebulous state, and then submitted to them a bill for $6,000 for the luncheon. After 30 minutes of discussion the bill was paid in full. In the first campaign we raised some $17,000.

In December of 1945, I met with the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the 1946 Legislature to arrange for the joint session which was held the following month. When I told him the entire story of the Committee, he became so enthusiastic that he offerred to get us an appropriation of $50,000 from the Legislature. I knew that his prestige and power were so great that he could easily have done it. At that time we had less than $300 in the bank. I swallowed hard, thanked him and turned down the offer. I told him I felt that if the people of Kentucky wanted to do this job, they would have to pay for it. I further felt that if we were tied to any arm of Government through the means of an appropriation, we could never express ourselves as freely as we could were we on our own.

In the four years of our existence, we have raised by private subscription, close to $100,000. Of this sum, $16,000 was raised by member organizations and represents memberships from over 14,000 people -- a heartening vote of confidence from the people, and the beginning of the development of a broad mass base. For the next two years, we propose to raise $75,000 additional in furtherance of our work.

The old expression "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country" isn't always true. In the case of the Committee for Kentucky, the reaction of a great many significant people in our state has been most favorable. Immediately after our appearance before the joint session of the Legislature, two of the legislators

had the following to say:-

Henry Arrowwood, State Representative, Paintsville, Ky. - "This is my third session in the Assembly, and this is the most important session I sat through yet."

Kenneth Tuggle, Lieutenant-Governor, Barbourville, Ky. - "This report presents Kentucky's problems in such a manner that those who are trying to advance Kentucky will respond to the leadership the Committee gives."

Other distinguished Kentuckians had this to say:

Jesse Stuart - Kentucky's foremost novelist, author of "Taps for Private Tussie" - "The work of the Committee for Kentucky is one of the most promising, if not the most promising thing, that has happened in Kentucky.."

Leigh Harris - publisher of the Henderson Gleaner and Journal - "Rotarians Thursday were let in on the ground floor of the greatest movement in the history of Kentucky -- the work of the Committee for Kentucky."

P. E. Blackerby, State Health Commissioner - "The Committee for Kentucky is a splendid example of democracy in action as it encourages the people to diagnose and to treat intelligently the State's social and economic illnesses."

W. P. King, Exec. Sec'y - Kentucky Education Association - "The Committee for Kentucky has undertaken its task with prophetic vision. If the leaders and the led in Kentucky will follow the trail which has been blazed for them, the entire State may arise Phoenix-like from its apathy and assume a commanding place among the states."

John Sherman Cooper, Junior U. S. Senator from Kentucky - "All of us can have confidence in the men who are getting the facts. Public inertia is the greatest obstacle to progress. The Committee for Kentucky has made notable progress in overcoming that indifference."

Alben W. Barkley, Senior U.S. Senator from Kentucky - "As people learn to work together in communities and states they pave the way toward the eventual clim-

ination of war from the world. It is not enough to boast about Kentucky unless its citizens attack the problems of illiteracy, unhealthful conditions and other conditions that hold the state back from its rightful place in the Nation. The Committee for Kentucky is to be congratulated for the splendid work it is doing in Kentucky."

We have been greatly heartened by the recognition from these distinguished Kentuckians. Equally heartening has been the recognition we received outside of the State. David E. Lilienthal, when he was chairman of T.V.A., after reading one of our reports of progress, wrote:-

"The 'report of progress of the Committee for Kentucky' is well-named. It really is a story to lift one's heart and bolster confidence - in the midst of news from other places that does neither. You and your fellow workers are doing a historic job. You are building the foundation of a better community - that's really progress."

Marquis Childs, the famed columnist made a special trip to Kentucky to study the work of the Committee at first hand and wrote two articles on it.

Collier's magazine had an article called, "Weep No More, Kentucky", which caused a tremendous furor in the state and resulted in a lawsuit against Collier's and against the President of the Committee.

There have been feature articles about the Committee in AP and UP, in the Christian Science Monitor, in Kiplinger's magazine, in the New York Times, in the Nation, and in Magazine Digest.

The National Planning Association sent an evaluating Committee to Kentucky to study the work of the Committee at first hand. The following is the last paragraph in their report:

"Your Committee closes its report with a deep and sincere acknowledgement of the stimulation and inspiration it received from the evangelistic and dynamic fervor evidenced in all relationships. Officers, staff members, and committee

members believe beyond any doubt in the civic worth of what they are doing. Your committee in three days found themselves agreeing that Kentucky was on the march, and the Committee for Kentucky was in the lead."

Perhaps one of the most significant undertakings yet launched by the Committee for Kentucky has been a "People's Legislative Program". It was our observation that the legislative process in Kentucky, as probably everywhere else, has been placed on a highly competitive basis. Every important group prepares a program of its own, tries to get it presented to the Legislature, and then asserts all the pressure it can bring to bear to have it enacted into law. Since the various groups differ in strength, it often happens that the group with the greatest strength gets the most favorable legislation. This often leads to an unbalanced legislative program. Practically every important group in the state has a lobby -- except the most important group of all -- the people. Since a great deal of legislation has to do with appropriations, the legislative process has become an intensive competition for the taxpayer's dollar.

It occurred to us that there might be a better way -- that we might possibly substitute cooperation for competition. Therefore, in January, 1947, we called a meeting of the leadership of every important group in the State, excepting the usual manufacturing and banking groups. We suggested they go back to their membership to develop a complete legislative program for their group, and come back to a meeting two months later for a discussion of that program.

At the next meeting in March, each group presented all the planks in its own program. Every plank was thoroughly discussed and voted on. Only such planks as had the unanimous approval of <u>all</u> of the groups were included in the "People's Legislative Program". The reason for the rule of unanimous agreement was simple: Here was an unprecedented departure from the usual way of approaching Legislation. We felt that in the preparation of the first "People's Legislative Program", the new method of cooperation was more important than even the program itself. We also felt that as the group learned to work together, even on a skeleton program, mutual

confidence and trust would be developed as the basis of future broader programs, which could then be planned without the necessity of unanimous agreement. 38 planks were unanimously agreed upon. These planks were published as a regular report of the Committee, and were disseminated widely throughout the State to all candidates of every political party, for all offices. They include, among other things:-

1. A broadly expanded program for Agriculture
2. Improve schools in the rural areas
3. An expanded program for medical care for rural people
4. An expanded program for rural highways and farm-to-market roads
5. An expanded program for rural electrification
6. A number of important measures pertaining to Conservation
7. A number of important measures to improve health standards
8. A Mine Safety and Hygiene Law with teeth in it
9. A number of measures to improve the conditions of Labor
10. A Fair Employment Practices Act
11. A number of measures to improve the Public Welfare program, including an improved Child Labor Law
12. Several measures to promote business in the State
13. A number of important measures to improve Education, including greatly increased appropriations for teachers' salaries and the extension of the school term to a minimum of 9 months instead of 8 months as at present.

In the Primary Campaign for Governor in 1947, there were two candidates in the Democratic and two in the Republican Primary. In the opening campaign speeches of each of these four candidates, they endorsed about three-fourths of our program, and subsequently added endorsement to the majority of the remaining planks. Since the Primary, both Republican and Democratic nominees for Governor have not only expressed wholehearted approval of the program, but have agreed to use their good offices to help us get a joint session of the 1948 Legislature for the presentation

of this "Peoples' Legislative Program."

At that joint session, it is our plan to bring the Legislators up-to-date on the progress the Committee has made since we appeared before them in 1946, and to outline the purpose and philosophy behind the "Peoples' Legislative Program". We then propose to call the roll. The most important labor leaders in the State will present the planks on Labor. The most important farm leaders in the State will present the planks on Agriculture, and so on until the entire legislative program has been placed before the Legislature. We are going to ask for nothing. We are going to rely entirely on the moral effect of our presentation to produce the necessary legislative results. If the results of this forthcoming joint session are as good as the results of the previous session, we should make even greater progress in these next two years than we have done in the last two. Above all, we will have substituted the method of cooperation for the method of competition in developing a legislative program.

Early in 1947 a Planning Committee was appointed to chart our course for the years 1948-49. That Committee worked intensively throughout the summer and its report was unanimously approved by the Directors in September. The program included four new studies - COMMUNITY LIFE, GOVERNMENT, TRANSPORTATION and BLUEPRINT FOR A GREAT KENTUCKY.

Our study on GOVERNMENT is going to be made by Professor J. E. Reeves, Head of the Department of Political Science of the University of Kentucky and one of the foremost experts in his field. Professor Reeves will have the help of all of the faculty members of the University who are interested in this subject.

Since the call for the Convention was defeated at the November, 1947 election, it is our feeling that this report on GOVERNMENT will be especially needed. When it is made, the people will have a clear idea of the kind of government they might have had, had they voted for a Constitutional Convention. It is our hope that this will continue the educational process which made the interest in the new Constitution more than three times as great among the voters in 1947

than it was in 1931, the last time the question was voted on.

BLUEPRINT FOR A GREAT KENTUCKY is intended for the time being, at least, to end the reports, and, in effect, to be a summation of all of them. In that report it is determined to explore what it would take in the way of dollars for both capital expenditure and annual budget to bring Kentucky up to the level of the United States average in Education, Health, Welfare and other social services. We rather imagine that the sum will be staggering. We propose to place this report before the people of Kentucky with the following letter of transmittal:

"People of Kentucky, here is a Blueprint for a Great Kentucky. It is non-partisan. This program will insure a better life for every Kentucky citizen. It will enable Kentucky to take its rightful place among the progressive states of this Nation.

"You, the people of Kentucky, can have as much or as little of this program as you are willing to work for and as you are willing and able to pay for. You must make the decision. The future of Kentucky lies in your hands, for only the people of Kentucky can correct the ills of Kentucky, and only the people of Kentucky can restore Kentucky to its inherent greatness."

To meet the huge increase in the annual budget that the "Blueprint for a Great Kentucky" will probably reveal as necessary, we hope to recommend a long range tax program based on a study of the industrial growth of Kentucky which we hope the Kentucky Chamber of Commerce will help bring about.

We estimate the capital expenditures necessary may well reach $500,000,000. For this purpose, it is our present thinking to recommend a 50 or a 75 year bond issue in the sum of perhaps 250 million dollars. It is our feeling that while the next two generations in Kentucky will probably have to pay for it, they will be the greatest beneficiaries of this bond issue.

In addition to these four new studies, we are planning in the next two years to bring our past reports up-to-date, and to publicize the findings widely. Kentucky has made great progress in these past four years. We will be much prouder

to report this progress than we were to report the backwardness that existed previously.

Already signs of progress in these last four years are beginning to show up clearly. I would not for a moment have anyone think that the Committee for Kentucky is solely responsible for this progress. War-time conditions and the general spirit of the times were on the side of progress. However, no thinking Kentuckian today will deny that the Committee had an important part in it.

It is evident from the following figures that the progress that has been made is comparatively little. However, in practically every category there are definite signs that progress is sure. That is the important thing. Kentucky has at last turned the corner. Here are some of the things that have happened in these four years:

In Education:

1. Enrollment increased 5%
2. School attendance increased 2%
3. The school term was lengthened by 5 days
4. The average school attendance increased by 10 days
5. The average salary paid to teachers rose from $1,014 to $1,325
6. The number of independent school districts that discriminated in salary against Negroes dropped from 26 to 17.
7. The percentage of Kentuckians who had library service made available to them rose from 33% to 38%

In Agriculture:

1. Tenant farming decreased from 33% to 27%
2. 10,194 more farmers owned all the land they operated
3. The percentage of Kentucky farms on hard-surface roads increased from 19 to 20%
4. The farms not reached by improved roads of any sort dropped from 42% to 40%

5. The number of Kentucky farms served by telephone increased from 16% to 18%.

6. The number of farms which now have central electric service increased from 25% to 30% -- 25,800 more farmers are using electricity than in 1940.

7. 11,121 more farmers are now using tractors than in 1940.

8. Last, and most heartening, the average income per farm family has increased spectacularly from $640 per year in 1940 to $1,860 per year in 1946.

In Welfare:

1. In the percentage of aged persons receiving assistance, Kentucky dropped from 21st to 27th place in rank among the states.

2. Kentucky rose from last place to fourth from bottom in amount of Old Age Assistance -- from $11.59 to $17.37 per person per month.

3. Aid to dependent children rose from $7.98 a month to $13.65 a month - an increase much larger than the national average.

4. Aid to the needy blind rose from $13.09 per month to $18.32 per month.

5. The physical condition of a number of institutions have been improved and appropriations for Public Welfare have generally been increased.

In Health:

1. Within the past two years, plans have been drawn and approved for sewage plants for 30 communities.

2. A significant new plan for insect control has been established in the western part of the State.

3. Facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer have been substantially enlarged.

4. A traveling cancer diagnostic unit, the first of its kind in the United States, has been established.

5. Substantial progress has been made in providing industrial hygiene and medical services to Kentucky industries.

6. Under the sponsorship of the Kentucky Medical Association, a medical scholarship fund for training doctors to serve rural areas has been established.

7. A survey of hospital facilities in the State has been completed, and plans made for the building and equipment of hospitals in strategic areas of the State.

We are planning also in these next two years, to intensify our community activities and set up a special service to help those communities which need help. To this cause we have enlisted the aid of a great many people throughout the State, notably many of the important members of the faculty of the University of Kentucky, and of other Kentucky institutions of higher learning.

Finally, we propose in these next two years to embark on a program of leadership education. It is our hope to have every organized group in every community in Kentucky - whether it be a service club, a labor organization or a farm bureau, intensively study all of our reports. Those groups who meet regularly are always looking for good programs. We are going to suggest to them that they ask for volunteers from their own organizations to study each of our reports, and to devote one program to each. One member -- say, of the Rotary Club of Paducah, might be interested in Agriculture. He would present the Committee for Kentucky report on AGRICULTURE as a full program. Another one might be interested in Education. He would present the EDUCATION report as a program. It is perfectly obvious that if we can prevail upon most of the organized groups in every Kentucky community to study our reports in this way, we will have an informed and enlightened leadership in Kentucky that will be the backbone of the public opinion so necessary if we are to make progress.

We also felt that it was highly important to educate another type of leadership which, while not yet ready to take the helm, would in time to come be in

control of the destiny of Kentucky -- the young men and women in our colleges. These youngsters, because of their superior education, will be in a position to carry the torch, particularly when they have returned to their own communities after graduation.

To this end we have set up an experiment in the education for student leadership in three of our important higher institutions of learning: Kentucky State College for Negroes, Transylvania College, which is a privately endowed institution, and the University of Kentucky. We met with the student leaders in each of these three colleges to discuss the project. Characteristically enough, each institution approached the problem in a different way. At Kentucky State College for Negroes there are some fifteen to twenty organized student groups on the campus. The leaders of these groups decided to form an organization of all their organizations, for the purpose of having the entire student body study and discuss our reports. The plan is to devote a separate discussion meeting for each of the reports, with a particular student designated to make a thorough study of the report and to act as discussion leader. After all of the reports have thus been covered, there will be a series of meetings for the discussion of what the students can do, now and in the future, to put the findings of these reports into practical action in their own communities. From the caliber of thinking evidenced at those meetings, I am confident that the students will come up with some important answers.

At Transylvania the objective was the same, but the approach was different. It was determined there that each student organization should be assigned the responsibility of sponsoring the study and discussion of a specific report, the presentation to be made at a Chapel meeting of the entire student body. This, too, will be launched shortly.

At the University of Kentucky there is already existing, under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A., a weekly discussion group in which some twenty or more student campus organizations participate. This group has undertaken to launch a six to eight week program, each week to be devoted to a discussion of a specific

report of the Committee for Kentucky. At the end of these discussions, they, too, will then devote one or two meetings to a determination of how these reports can be implemented.

It was tremendously heartening to us to see the interest and enthusiasm shown by the college students. Their earnestness of purpose, their deep concern about conditions in Kentucky, and their eagerness to do something about them was a heartening affirmation to us of the conviction that if the people know the facts, they would want to do something about them.

Perhaps as encouraging as anything that has happened in this experiment in leadership education was the story of Robert N. Hubbard, disabled veteran with three years experience in the Pacific, a student in the oldest college west of the Alleghanies, Transylvania. He became very dissatisfied with conditions in our State after he read some of the reports of the Committee for Kentucky, and voiced his dissatisfaction in his political science class.

In fact, he griped so much, according to his own account, that his professor asked him why he didn't do something instead of talking so much. Hubbard took up the challenge and entered the race for Democratic state representative in his district. He not only got the nomination, but was elected by a good majority.

Dr. Dodd agreed to give Hubbard a leave of absence for campaigning and full credit toward his course as "practical application of political science". When Hubbard gets to the Legislature in January, 1948, he will again get a leave of absence from his class and full credit, for where can one get a better "practical application of political science"?

Hubbard made it clear to the voters in his district that he was not in the race for educational credit, but had gotten into it because he wanted to "get something started."

The fascinating thing about ideas is the unpredictable and unexpected places in which they land. None of us dreamed that the discontent created by our reports would cause a young veteran to run for and get elected to the Legislature.

It is such things as this that will keep Kentucky on the march.

This is the story of how Kentucky is pulling itself up by its own bootstraps. It is a story, as David Lilienthal said, "to lift one's heart and to bolster confidence" - in the strength of democracy. It is a story of democracy in meaningful, vital action. It is a story of people sharing a vision and working together for a common objective. It is a story of people making progress by giving each other a helping hand.

The following story is perhaps symbolic of the spirit of the Committee for Kentucky.

An American investigator died and went to Heaven. In the first days of his sojourn there, the spirit of investigation was still strong in him, and he asked St. Peter if he might look around. Given permission, he went down to hell and walked into the dining room there. A strange sight met his eyes. In the center of the dining room was a huge table laden with the finest of food and drink. Around that table sat a group of people who were lean, cadaverous, hungry. A quick glance showed him the reason. Each person had strapped to the full length of his arm, a metal spoon that was tied so tight that he couldn't bend his arm and feed himself, and so was doomed to eternal starvation.

The investigator went back to Heaven and walked into a dining room there. He saw a similar table laden with the finest of food and drink. There was a similar group sitting around the table. Each one had a metal spoon strapped tight to his arm so that he couldn't bend it and feed himself. Yet, each of these people was well fed, contented and happy.

The difference between the people in the dining room in Heaven and the dining room in hell, was that in the Heavenly dining room each person was feeding the person opposite him.

16 - Housing

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THE FARM-HOUSING SURVEY

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Extension Service and Office of the Secretary

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STATEMENT ON CONDITION OF RAMMED EARTH HOUSES

- May 1940 -

Seven houses of rammed earth were built in 1936 on the Mt. Olive Homestead project of the Farm Security Administration located near Birmingham, Alabama. Six of these houses were occupied in 1937 and the seventh in 1938, The following is a brief report of their physical condition in May 1940.

In general, the rammed earth houses have provided very satisfactory living quarters. They have proved to be several degrees cooler in summer than brick or frame houses located in the same community. The rammed earth houses are also warmer in winter and require less fuel to heat. The families now living in the rammed earth homes state that they are well pleased with the houses and would not exchange them for either brick or frame construction. There has been, however, some minor maintenance expense.

1. Exterior Walls: The walls of one of the rammed earth houses were stuccoed and show no signs of weathering. The walls of the other six units have received no treatment other than paint but show very slight effects from the weather. In three places where the earth walls had been erected without a concrete footing, moisture penetrated for about one foot up the wall, causing the interior paint to peel off. This condition was remedied by replacing about one foot of bottom of wall with concrete.

2. Roofs: Several minor cracks appeared in the roofs which were easily repaired with tar.

3. Floors: Most floors are in good condition. Some tile floors are slightly damaged due to tile breaking or cracking.

4. French Doors: The French doors have proved unsatisfactory, especially where they are not protected by a porch. These doors tend to swell or expand during wet weather. They also warp. In some cases the putty has given way, permitting rain to work in around the glass. Rain also drives in at the top and bottom of some of the doors. The doors have been adjusted, and old putty has been removed and replaced with a mixture of putty, white lead, and whiting. Ventilators have also been added to the doors in order to obtain and control ventilation.

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U. S. Department of Agriculture
Farm Security Administration
PBB June 6, 1940

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington, D. C.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF RURAL HOUSING

An address by Raymond C. Smith, Chief Program Analyst at the Thirty Fourth Annual Meeting of the American Home Economics Association, Chicago, Illinois, June 24, 1941.

New bombing planes, battle ships, tanks and guns are now rolling from the production lines of American industry. At the same time, in our military camps the youth of America is learning to man these machines and guard the ramparts of freedom.

That is military defense. We cannot and will not neglect to bring our defenses on the military front to the highest state of preparedness. However, there is another front we must consider in developing a total national defense. This is the home front. The defense emergency demands that we bend every effort toward making the nation internally strong, peopled with strong and vigorous men, women, and children, as well as strong in the military sense. We cannot safely neglect preparedness on the home front. The health, the security, and the vigor of our people must be fortified by all practical means. This is as vital to national security as are products of defense industries which are being turned out in rapidly increasing volume.

Measures to insure adequate and healthful housing for inadequately housed people, I would say, are definitely a part of home front defense. In improving rural housing, and urban housing as well, as a contribution to total defense, we should go just as far as we can go without jeopardizing the program of strengthening our land, sea, and air defenses and our aid to those nations who are resisting aggression. This is to say that while at this time the military aspects of a total defense program should receive first priority, the improvement of housing should be placed high on a priority list for the home front phase of defense. And to go still further, within the housing phase of home front defense itself, the improvement of housing for the ill-housed should be at the top of the priority list. In fact, in order to meet the requirements for total defense in terms of skilled building labor, certain building materials and transportation, it may even become necessary to defer regular housing activities until the post-defense period. This deferment of regular housing activities may be necessary in order to assure the improvement of the housing of the disadvantaged citizens in our democracy now as a means of strengthening the nation internally to place it in better position to meet external threats.

Let us examine the need for improved rural housing. In all areas within the nation some farm families are inadequately housed. In many areas the need for better housing is acute among large percentages of the farm population. While the existence of rural slums is

recognized, many do not realize that more than one fourth of the farm people are housed under what might well be called slum conditions; conditions which are breeding serious weaknesses which we must guard against - ill health, epidemics, delinquincy, discontent, and hopelessness. These are conditions which can be corrected in part by improvements in rural housing. A realistic approach to the solution of the rural housing problem requires action to provide for at least the minimum requirements essential for healthful and respectable living, and for attaining standards consistent with American ideals.

Most workers in agriculture, and especially the home economists, are deeply concerned over the need for these improvements. Home economists have a peculiar interest in rural housing, for their daily work is with home problems. Home economists have a responsibility also for furnishing guidance and leadership to farm people in meeting the housing problem, for farm people everywhere have come to depend upon them for leadership in the field of home improvements.

The facts and figures on rural housing tell a story of human misery and underprivilege on our farms. The Farm Housing Survey taken in 1934 disclosed many distressing conditions and needs. This survey covered more than 600,000 farm homes, in all States except New York and Pennsylvania. Only fifteen percent of the houses covered were less than 10 years old, while 20% were more than 50 years old. By today more than one million farm houses are beyond repair while a majority of farm houses are in need of major repairs. The survey made in 1934 found that 83.6% of the houses had no running water, 27% had no screens, in 42% screens were broken or otherwise unserviceable, 40% were unpainted, and in 43% more, paint was in poor condition. Five million three hundred thousand homes were without kitchen sinks. Only 9% of the farms had indoor toilets; while more than 13% did not even have outdoor toilets. These conditions have improved somewhat since that time through the work of public agencies, notably by the installation of 3,000,000 sanitary privies, and by the provision of screens on many farm homes.

overcrowd

In many rural areas, the survey found, homes were severely crowded. In the South nearly one half of the farm people were found to be living under crowded conditions. Overcrowding was also found to be serious in many parts of the Great Plains and in the mountain areas. Poor housing and pronounced overcrowding were found to go hand in hand.

In ill-housed communities, open wells, unprotected springs, filth, waste, rodents, and other dangers to life and health are commonly found. A survey made recently by one of the agencies in the Department of Agriculture, throws some light upon housing conditions among 344 low-income farm families in 9 counties in Georgia, Kentucky, Virginia, Missouri, New Mexico, Washington, and Minnesota. The most usual farm source of water was a spring or an open well. Only 6% of the families had a well or spring properly covered. Only 2% had kitchen sinks, and less than 1% had pumps in the kitchen. Four of the counties reported that from 25 to 68% of the farms had no toilets at all, either indoors or outdoors. In all counties, a large percent of the families

reported that the roofs, floors, walls and foundations of their houses needed repair. Many houses had no glass in the windows and in 6 counties, 46 to 90% of the houses had no screens.

Home economists and other people who work with farmers know what these conditions mean to farm families. Yet these figures leave out of account a very large group of farm people whose housing conditions are much worse than those already discussed. These figures do not cover the situation of migratory agricultural workers, a group of about 500,000 families who are drifting from place to place in search of agricultural work. These migratory workers move back and forth continually between the truck and fruit areas of the Pacific, Gulf, and Atlantic Coasts. They are refugees from the Dust Bowl and people "tractored off" the land in many farming areas. They must often eat and sleep in any shelter that chance offers. They occupy abandoned huts and shelters. They put up tarpaper shacks for temporary shelter, and exist under bleak and unsanitary conditions. When their temporary jobs are finished in one area, they move on. They leave their unsightly quarters to be used by others, and carry away with them the germs of disease and the seeds of poverty and dejection. The problem of the migratory workers has not been solved. It will require many types of action, and the provision of adequate housing for them is one of the steps necessary. New approaches and new methods must be developed not only to provide them with steadier employment, but also to provide decent housing to them and their families.

The figures that have been cited show there is already a serious shortage of proper housing and housing facilities in rural areas. But what of the future? Are we making needed repairs and building enough new houses to supply good housing for our farm people? Unfortunately, our situation is far different from that. Not enough new homes have been built either through public action or private initiative, and in rural areas as a whole, housing appears to be going backward, not forward.

Preliminary data from the 1940 Census show that the value of all farm buildings, including dwellings, decreased nearly 20% between 1930 and 1940. This decline is no doubt a result of the depression of the early thirties, reflected in a failure to erect new buildings, and a failure to maintain old buildings properly.

The majority of rural houses are in a poor state of repair. Depreciation is proceeding rapidly, and repairs are falling steadily behind. The Farm Housing Survey of 1934 found that there were 15,200,000 major repair jobs needed on the 7,360,212 occupied farm houses of the Nation, including repairs to foundations, walls, roofs, chimneys, doors and windows, screens, and other parts of the dwellings.

In the last six years there has been a decided lag in the building and repairing of rural homes. In this period, construction of new farm homes has probably fallen short of replacement needs by more than 50,000 houses per year. The housing deficiency of about 300,000 houses, then,

has accumulated in rural areas during the immediate past. If this number is added to the 697,000 farm houses which the 1934 survey found were beyond repair, the farming areas now are in need of at least 1,000,000 new farm houses. This is by no means an adequate picture of the full new housing need, however. By any reasonable minimum standard for farm housing, the Nation probably requires construction of at least 2 or 3 million new houses in rural areas.

Housing in rural areas for use of workers in defense industries is presenting a new feature in the farm housing problem. Where defense plants are situated in comparatively rural areas, these industries have caused a concentration of several thousand workers, for many of whom new housing is required. Housing surveys made in connection with defense requirements not only show a need for new housing for defense workers, but emphasize anew the drastic lack of good houses for farm people.

The defense project area near Radford, Virginia, is a case in point. A defense housing survey in this area revealed clearly the inadequacy of rural housing on the surrounding farms. This survey, typical of those conducted in several other areas, was made in four counties by farm men and women members of county land use planning committees, assisted by workers of Department of Agriculture agencies and the State Colleges of Agriculture. Of the 6,928 farm families covered in the survey, 2,636 families were believed by their neighbors to be inadequately housed.

A housing survey made in a similar manner by 1,800 farm men and women in the Coosa Valley defense area of northeastern Alabama showed the inadequacy of farm houses in that area. Of the 24,723 farm families covered in this survey, 16,429 were found to be inadequately housed.

In so far as new homes for workers in defense industrial plants in rural areas can be located on farms with sub-standard houses, within reasonable commuting distances from the plants, better homes can be made available to poorly housed farm people when the houses are no longer needed for defense workers.

All surveys of rural housing show there is a close relation between poor housing and low farm income. It is true that many farm owner-operators are poorly housed, but the poorest houses in their communities are usually occupied by tenants, sharecroppers, and farm laborers, the people who usually have the lowest incomes. Farm laborers, particularly, are often the worst housed of all farm people.

A large number of our farms are operated by tenants and croppers, a fact which complicates the housing problem. The existing tenancy system on most farms is not favorable to the construction or maintenance of good farm housing. In some areas, a third of the tenants move every year. In part, this reflects the discomfort of the dwellings provided by landlords. On the other hand, frequent moving of the tenants is itself partly responsible for the poor condition of tenant housing. The farm leases customarily fail to provide compensation to the tenant for

repairs and improvements made to farm buildings. Other features of the system also contribute to the poor condition of the houses of tenants and croppers. Because of their instability on the land and their small incomes many tenants, croppers, and farm laborers are neither able nor anxious to keep their dwellings in good repair. The importance of the place of tenants and croppers in the housing picture is stressed by the 1940 Census, which shows that more than two and one-third million farms--nearly 40% of all our farms--are operated by tenants or croppers. In the South particularly, the housing problem is acute, largely because of the high rates of tenancy and the low farm income of the cotton tenants and croppers. The same Census shows an increase in the number of landless farm people, that is farm people who neither own nor lease the land which they till. The provision of better housing for the landless laborers in agriculture is one of the most difficult aspects of the rural housing problem.

To show the meaning of these conditions in terms of individual and public welfare, let us consider for a moment the functions which adequate housing on farms must perform. A house, first of all, provides a place to eat and sleep and gives shelter from wind, rain, and cold. A good farm house does all of these things and much more. A good farm house is partly a work shop for canning and preserving garden and livestock products. It is a center for family life. It safeguards the health of the family by screening out flies and mosquitoes, by providing a moderate number of conveniences. It has enough space to permit a normal and healthy family life, and it stimulates hope and ambition, and contributes to the development of character and good citizenship among the members of the family.

The housing found in many of our rural areas, however, is very different from this. Rural slum housing frequently does not provide even the basic element of shelter. The slum house is cold in winter, hot in summer, and wet in rainy weather. It is usually too small to permit any activities in the home other than those of eating and sleeping. Crowded living contributes to disease, and fosters delinquency. Good citizenship cannot grow in such an environment. Children reared in slum houses are, in fact, subject to all sorts of disadvantaged living, which leads them to hopelessness and despair.

The public as a whole has a vital stake in our housing conditions, because these conditions have profound effects upon national welfare. In a democratic society there is a level of housing beneath which it is not sound public policy for a government to permit families to be housed. This conclusion is inescapable when we look at the full facts on housing. I do not know exactly where this minimum level is, but I am sure there is such a level and that we can define it if we will.

Home economists are concerned with the housing problem and are in position to make valuable contributions toward solving it. One great contribution the home economists can make, for example, is to help the Nation to determine the minimum level of housing, beneath which we should

not permit human beings to be housed. Help is also needed in finding out the causes that force rural people to live in houses that are below desirable levels, so that those causes can be removed or modified. The home economist also can assist in solving the housing problem by helping to crystallize public opinion into a conviction that housing must be lifted above its present level. This means that the home economist must help actively in endeavoring to raise the present standards of rural housing, and create a higher minimum standard of housing, beneath which farm people will not be forced to live.

Should minimum adequate standards for farm housing be lower than for urban housing? Some people seem to believe that for urban housing the minimum adequate standard should call for "four or five rooms and a bath," but that for farm housing we should be satisfied with "four or five rooms and a path." I happen to believe that it would not be inconsistent with our democratic ideals if all farmers as well as all city people had the opportunity to enjoy bathrooms, electric lights, and other elements usually considered to be a part of the American standard of living."

The home economist can help to find out more about the effects which different levels in housing have upon the lives of farm people. We need to know a great deal more about the effects of sub-standard housing upon health and morale. We need to know more about the minimum standards that are desirable for acceptable farm housing.

The Department of Agriculture in a few days will have available for distribution a publication entitled "Recommended Minimum Requirements for a Farm House." This leaflet makes numerous suggestions as to sites for housing, types of construction, availability of water supply, space requirements, light and ventilation, heating and sanitation.

Most farm houses, according to this report, should have at least three bedrooms. This permits segregating the children by sex and a separate sleeping room for the parents. While the size and composition of farm families vary considerably, farm houses usually should be built to provide for families with children of both sexes. This is particularly necessary where the families on a farm change frequently as is often the case with tenants, croppers, and farm laborers.

The minimum requirements also call for the provision of a bathroom, or at least for space for a future bathroom.

While it is pointed out that space for living, dining, and kitchen may be provided in one room where economy is of the utmost importance, it is suggested that it is much more desirable to provide for a separate living room and kitchen with dining space provided in one or the other.

The Department of Agriculture in its recommendations of minimum requirements for a farm house, feels that it has included the essentials for good social and healthful living, and expresses the hope that eventually such a house will be within the reach of all farm families. I

How nearly do the farm h use approximate these

should like to urge Home Economists and others to test these minimum requirements in different situations. After modifications which experience in their use may indicate and after further refining, I hope that minimum standards can be developed which will be generally accepted.

The housing problem is a social problem of the first rank, and its solution will unquestionably require a high type of social engineering. The clarification of the housing problem as a social problem should be helpful in finding the means to solve it.

But the housing problem is also an economic problem. It is economic in the sense that it affects the family's ability to make a living and also in the sense that the economic situation of the family has placed definite limitations upon the type of housing it has had.

The close association between low farm income and poor housing has already been pointed out. In this country we have long assumed that the kind of housing a family should have ought to be fixed automatically by the amount of the family's income. This assumption was probably unavoidable in the pioneer days, but we are not now living in a pioneer society. Ours is a highly complex society in which the well-being of all of the people is becoming increasingly dependent upon the well-being of each individual and group in the society.

We cannot safely permit the level of family income to force slum housing upon any great number of our people, in this modern day. If we do, we will virtually assure that people in the lowest income groups will raise their children under conditions that promote disease, ill health, physical defects, mental inferiority, and despair. This applies to low-income people in cities and on famrs alike, but is particularly important in relation to low-income farm people whose birth rates are comparatively high. Proportionately, low-income farm people contribute a larger share to the total national population than does any other group. Thus, if we condemn the children from low-income farm families to grow up in blighted housing areas, we will at the same time be condemning the Nation to a blighted future citizenship.

Under present conditions, family income exerts almost an iron control upon the kind of housing our people can enjoy, both in rural areas and in cities.

The level of housing that low-income farm people can pay for is, of course, lower than the level for urban workers, because low-income farmers obtain smaller incomes than do the low-income people in cities. It is estimated that some 80% of the farm families of America obtain less than $1,000 a year net income, that 55% of them get less than $500 per year, and that 29% earn less than $250. It is easy to see what these figures mean in terms of farm housing. Obviously we cannot afford to permit large numbers of farmers to continue living in sub-standard housing, that is fixed by such low incomes.

If family incomes will not support housing that is decent, permitting the rearing of citizens that will be mentally and physically healthy, we must frankly admit that public subsidies are needed in the low-cost housing field. To face the need frankly is the first step. After that, of course, we would have to study this problem to the bottom, to find out what particular kinds of subsidies would be best, both from the viewpoint of the Nation and of the welfare of the families assisted.

Of course, if the Nation finds it possible in some way to assure to every able-bodied citizen an opportunity to earn income sufficient to provide satisfactory housing for himself, no subsidy would be necessary.

Probably one of the most important tasks which faces our democracy today is to find the means whereby every able-bodied citizen does have an opportunity to earn an income which will provide at least a minimum adequate level of living. However, pending the time when this can be accomplished some subsidy may be necessary in housing as well as in some other elements which enter into decent living if national welfare is to be served.

If we use subsidies to assure adequate minimum housing, it is essential that we establish satisfactory minimum standards for the housing in question. A subsidy payment or payments could be used to fill the gap between the kind of housing low-income families can afford, and the kind of housing required to meet the minimum standard.

Pulbic subsidies of low-cost housing, both local and national, are by no means new and untried. Many countires have found it necessary to employ subsidies of various kinds to insure adequate housing for low-income families. In England, in fact, it is generally recognized that private enterprise cannot on commercial lines provide houses within the means of the majority of workers.

Housing subsidies in various forms have been the most common type of aid provided in England to meet the housing shortage since World War I. Legislation was passed there in 1919 providing for loans and lump sum grants to builders of houses. The government also undertook to cover 30%, later as much as 50%, of the interest and principal payments on approved houses built by limited profits corporations. In return, the rents to be collected on these houses were subject to the approval of the Government.

Virtually every European government has found it necessary to engage in public housing on a large scale. Between World War I and 1935 more than 4,500,000 dwellings were built in Europe with public aid. During this same period 31,000 houses were built in the United States with public aid of one kind or another. In Holland 10 times as many, in Great Britain 40 times as many, and in Germany 80 times as many houses were built with public aid during this period than were built in the United States. Since 1935 public housing has been accelerated considerably in our own country but still is far from meeting the need. Also improvement

of rural housing has lagged behind the improvement of urban housing.

The approach to rural housing has to be different from that to urban housing. This is true because of the relatively greater importance of land in connection with rural housing. In farming the house is directly a part of the farm business and is used in connection with the land. The house and the job are not separate. Unlike urban housing, therefore, rural housing must be considered in relation to land use, soil, topography, size of farm, types of farming, farm and home management practices, and numerous other factors.

For many years now farming in this country has not yielded enough income to most farmers to permit them to pay the carrying charges on both land and good housing out of the income received from the land. During most of the 19th centure land was free or cheap and a large portion of the income from land could go to support good housing. A farmer working good cheap land was in a better position to pay for good housing than a farmer now who works expensive land. We are living in a period of relatively high land prices. As a result, the part of the farmer's income required to pay for his land is so large that he usually has great difficulty in providing either himself or his tenants and laborers with good housing. There is, in fact, some ground for believing that many of the good houses seen on our farms today were not built out of farm income, but out of increases in the value of land during former times.

An important factor in the rural housing situation, I believe, is the necessity for stabilizing land values at proper levels. Land prices should be stabilized at levels that will not require the purchaser to make drastic sacrifices in living standards, including housing standards. Measures for control of land speculation would assist materially in making better rural housing possible in the future. Land prices are often too high in relation to the productive capacity of the land. Of great importance, too, is the fact that these prices do not adequately reflect differences in the housing facilities available. Today a farm with good land but with a poor house often sells or rents for almost as much as a farm with good land and a good house.

Even when farm incomes go up considerably, the increased income often becomes capitalized into higher land values, thus increasing the carrying cost of the land, and the remaining income is still not sufficient to provide good housing. All of this suggests that land is an important factor to be considered in approaching the rural housing problem.

As has already been mentioned, tenants, sharecroppers, and wage laborers are the agricultural groups with the poorest housing. Intelligent public action is needed to assist in raising the income and in improving the living conditions of these people in many ways other than housing. At the same time, improvement of housing conditions for this group, where improvement is most drastically needed, seems to be a first order of business.

I used to be a county agricultural extension agent a good many years ago and at that time 4-H clubs had a motto, "To make the best better." No doubt this was a good motto for 4-H clubs, but I wish to make the plea that it never be adopted as a slogan in any rural housing program. Instead, a better aim would be, "To make the worst better first". In a democracy our first concern should be to improve the worst houses and get them up to a decent level. Once that is done, we should then work to improve general housing conditions for all our people by efforts to raise the minimum standard

To some extent, obtaining adequate housing in rural areas is just a matter of using the ample resources of local labor and materials that are available. In many areas, particularly in the heavily forested parts of the South, much of the building lumber needed is available locally either in farm woodlots or in nearby forests. A realistic approach to solving the housing problem will be based on the extensive use of the resources close at hand.

Also, the areas where improved housing is needed the most are the very ones that have the largest amount of rural unemployment and under-employment. A vast supply of unused or partly used labor is available, with which to carry forward a large-scale housing program. This great human resource should be utilized, both for the sake of the individuals and for the welfare of the Nation. Through proper use, this potential labor force could be transformed into a tremendous tool for human betterment.

However, local labor and local materials alone cannot do the whole job. Money is a third ingredient of great importance. Methods of financing an adequate housing program will have to be found. New types of credit for rural home building seem called for. In addition, outright subsidies to cover part of the costs of new houses will probably be necessary. The amount of credit available for housing on farms at present is woefully insufficient to meet the need. Except for the limited amount of housing that can be accomplished under the Farm Security Administration program, most farm people under present conditions cannot borrow any considerable amount of money to finance the construction of homes. City families usually are able to borrow 80% or 90% of the value of a house when they get ready to build, if they comply with FHA regulations. Farmers, on the other hand, usually cannot borrow much more than 20% of this cost, unless they already have substantial equities in their farms or possess other valuable property which can serve as security for the loan.

Thought needs to be given to the best combination of resources that can be developed for accomplishing improved rural housing. The use of available labor, the training of labor, the use of available materials, the development of new materials, the use of present types of credit and development of new types, are all resources that can be drawn upon in obtaining better homes for farm people. The proper use of subsidies is another. The best use of present construction techniques,

and the development of new mass production construction methods, are others. Already new construction methods are being developed in connection with the Farm Security Administration program which involve precutting and pre-fabrication of houses, and to some extent, the use of new materials.

The place of the improvement of rural housing in our program of total defense has already been pointed out. It should be recognized, also, that the present "all-out" defense program, now furnishing industrial and military employment to many thousands of people, will sometime reach an end. At that time, great adjustments will have to be made.

We, as a people, have demonstrated to ourselves that for purposes of defending the nation we already have been able to put nearly all of our resources of man power and facilities to work. The major problem that will confront the nation at the conclusion of World War II is that of keeping all of our resources employed for purposes of peace. In addition to finding as many peace-time uses for defense plants as possible we should plan now for all sorts of activities that will furnish useful employment and help to prevent a disastrous depression at that time. A large scale program for the improvement of housing in both urban and rural areas would be one of the most meritorious undertakings that could be launched. Such a program not only would take up a large part of the slack in industrial employment that may be caused by the curtailment or stoppage of defense production but also would meet a real need in strengthening one of the important items in our standard of living. It would be an important step in building the kind of agriculture and rural life that we want after World War II.

Both private initiative and public action should have a place in this program. Experience both in this country and abroad indicates that decent housing for the lower income groups is not likely to be provided through private initiative alone. Vigorous public action will be required if all farm people are to be adequately housed.

In summary, the Home Economist can have an important part in promoting public knowledge of the present deplorable conditions of rural housing and can point out the adverse effects of sub-standard housing upon national welfare. She can also help the Nation to make up its mind as to the kind of housing it will accept on a minimum basis. In other words, she can help to decide upon the level of housing beneath which our democracy cannot afford for people to be housed. And finally after these two steps are accomplished she can make a real contribution in the actual program of getting the needed housing.

If the public becomes fully aware of the consequences of inadequate housing, and makes up its mind as to just what minimum standards for housing are safe for the nation, the third step, that of actually getting the improved housing, will not be difficult to accomplish.

16-Housing

United States Department of Agriculture
Miscellaneous Publication No. 475
Issued October 1941

Minimum Requirements for Farmhouses

Recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture

Introduction

These minimum requirements for farm dwellings represent the judgment of Department of Agriculture agencies which have had first-hand experience with rural housing problems and have gained considerable knowledge of the kind of homes farm people want. They are based on conclusions reached after extensive study by technicians representing these agencies.

Although at the present time all regular construction, urban and rural, must take second place to the needs of national defense, the Department has two purposes in issuing this publication. The minimum requirements herein set forth may be of assistance to those already building or planning to build farm homes. Also, it is hoped a statement of minimum standards for rural housing may assist those in the Government and in private groups who are studying and planning for a post-war world in which the Nation will be able to make full use of its manpower and resources for the benefit of the American people. The Department of Agriculture offers these minimum standards as part of its contribution towards formulating plans for post-war programs of rural welfare.

It should be noted that these minimum requirements are not intended as a complete guide for planning or building a house, and neither will they meet the needs of many who desire a far more comfortable home than is suggested here. Other Department publications, already available, suggest plans and offer technical information on the building of farm homes to suit a wide variety of tastes and circumstances.

In recommending minimum requirements for farmhouses, the United States Department of Agriculture has considered the essentials for good social and healthful living.

With the constantly improving building practices and the development of new building materials, it is hoped that eventually all rural families will find within their means a house meeting these minimum requirements, and it is recommended that every possible effort be made in present farmhouse construction to meet them.

Some of the requirements mentioned in this publication, such as a watertight roof and a site well drained, will seem obvious to many readers. Those who have a first-hand knowledge of rural housing in America, however, can testify to the large number of farm homes in which the most obvious requirements have not been met.

Choosing a Site

The site should be well drained. Where it is part of the farm to be operated by the occupant of the house, the site should be suitably located in relation to farm buildings. Where the housing is provided for families of farm laborers with year-round tenure, sufficient land should be available to raise food for the family. The site should permit the safe disposal of all refuse. The space required will vary with the region and soil conditions.

A supply of good water must be available, preferably from wells or springs providing water at all times. Wells, springs, or cisterns should be covered and so located as to preclude any possibility of pollution. For privacy and to avoid dust and noise, the house should not be closer than 50 feet to the road, and where roads are not surfaced, should be located

beyond the dust line (usually 100 to 150 feet). Where practicable, consideration should be given to locating the house with reference to shade trees.

Construction Features Contributing to Comfort and Livability

In general, the house should be substantial enough to be usable for 30 years or more without excessive maintenance. For livability and ease of care, the following details of construction should be specified:

Floors should be tight and so finished as to permit easy cleaning.

Walls should be tight and constructed for comfortable temperature, winter and summer. The required construction will vary with the climate. The inner wall surfaces should be durable and easily cleaned or renewed. Inner walls and ceiling, of whatever materials or finish, should be of colors that will reflect a reasonably high percentage of light.

The ceiling should be insulated with a minimum of $^1/_2$-inch insulation board or the equivalent. In warm climates there should be adequate provision for ventilation of any air space between ceiling and roof. Ceiling height should be not less than approximately 7 feet 4 inches. This is based on the use of 7-foot studding.

Except in the mildest climate a continuous foundation or curtain walls between piers should be provided where the first floor is raised above the ground. There should be screened openings which may be closed in winter in such foundation or walls, so located as to permit cross draft for summer ventilation.

The roof should be tight to water at all seasons. Windows should be glazed and all openings to the exterior, except to screened porches, should be screened.

Space Requirements

Space requirements cannot and need not be stated for all circumstances. The following seem to be the minimum requirements for families with both boys and girls. The

provision for a family with children of both sexes should be generally adhered to in farm housing, because the make-up of the farm family changes, and there may be changes in tenancy.

The arrangement for living, dining, and kitchen space usually should accord with the custom of the region. Where economy is of the utmost importance, all may be provided in one room, although a separate living room and kitchen with dining space provided in one or the other is much more desirable. A separate dining room is not recommended for the minimum house because of the additional cost involved.

Where dining space is provided in the living room the total space in this room should be not less than 210 square feet. Where the living room is not used for dining purposes its size may be reduced if necessary to 150 square feet.

Where dining space is provided in the kitchen, the total space in this room should be not less than 144 square feet. Where the kitchen is not used for dining, its size may be reduced to not less than 84 square feet. The kitchen work space should be rectangular, and approximately 9 feet in width. Equipment opposite a coal- or wood-burning range should not be closer than 4 feet.

Where living, dining, and kitchen space are all provided in one room, the space should be not less than 300 square feet. If two rooms are provided, and the dining space therefore becomes a part of either the living room or the kitchen, the usefulness of the dining space will be increased if there is a wide opening between the two rooms.

There should be three bedrooms for reasons stated above. Two should accommodate two double beds each, if necessary. This means a minimum of 125 square feet and proper proportion and placement of openings. One bedroom may be smaller but should be large enough to accommodate a double bed. A bathroom or at least space for a future bathroom should be provided.

A work porch or workroom, according to the climate, should be provided, with a minimum area of 48 square feet. In warm climates there should be a living porch of not less than 80 square feet area, either separate from or combined

with the work porch. Where a living porch is provided, the living room can be used as a sleeping room.

Storage Space

Every bedroom should have a minimum clothes-closet area of 3 feet by 22 inches.

One closet, at least 3 feet by 24 inches, for outside wraps and general storage, should be near the most-used entrance to the house.

A linen and bedding closet, at least 2 feet by 22 inches, should be provided.

A closet 3 feet by 18 inches should be provided in the workroom or work porch for cleaning equipment and supplies, and some provision should be made for the storage of laundry equipment.

Kitchen Storage

There should be provided in the kitchen an enameled-iron sink 16 inches by 30 inches with work surface to the right of this sink at least 2 feet by 3 feet and to the left at least 2 feet by 30 inches. The drain should be built into a cabinet.

Below each work surface there should be a 6-inch drawer and a shelf dividing the remainder of the space, this shelf being 12 inches deep. Doors should be provided to this space below, and toe space is desirable. To provide the minimum storage space for utensils and supplies, three shelves should be built above the two work surfaces and sink except as these would interfere with windows. The bottom shelf should be at least 10 inches above the work surface. For reachability the third shelf should not be more than 70 inches above the floor. These shelves should be 12 inches deep except the lowest shelf above the sink, which should be only 4 inches deep.

Food Storage

Not less than 24 square feet of food-storage floor space should be provided in or near the house. This space should be ventilated and protected from freezing or excessive heat.

The floor should be braced sufficiently to support the load, and the ventilator screened. The size required will vary with the food-storage requirements of the area and the availability of satisfactory storage space in outbuildings. When fruit and root vegetables must be stored in this space, a minimum of 35 square feet of floor area is desirable. The storage area should have shelves spaced to hold the usual containers.

Arrangement for Privacy and Convenience

For privacy, doors should be provided to all bedrooms, bath, or toilet rooms. Doors to closets are desirable. Sole access to any room or bath should not be through a bedroom.

Outside doors and porches should give convenient entrance from the farm driveway and the path to the barn, and wherever possible should be on the sheltered side of the house. There should be a shelter over the most-used door.

The only way from the back door to the main part of the house preferably should not lead through the kitchen work area. If the kitchen must be used as a passageway, the doors should be so arranged that persons passing through will cross the work area as little as possible.

Light and Ventilation

The glazed-window area of each room should be not less than 10 percent of the floor area. Window area that can be opened must be a minimum of 5 percent of the floor area. More openings are desirable in warm climates. Full-length openings and additional screened openings below the windows are useful in some climates. Living room, kitchen, and bedrooms should have cross ventilation either through outside windows or doors or through another room. Cross ventilation of a bedroom should not be through another bedroom.

Electric Wiring

Where electric service is available or will probably be extended within a reasonable time, houses should be wired

when built. If the house is wired, the following outlets and switches are specified as the minimum desirable:

Ceiling lights in kitchen, work porch, and over dining area and in living room if separate, with wall switches at front and rear doors to control the nearest ceiling light.

Two double convenience outlets in living room, a double convenience outlet in the kitchen, and on the work porch.

A bracket light in the bathroom and a bracket light with a convenience outlet in each of the bedrooms.

Heating

In addition to the kitchen stove, provision should be made for a heater of adequate capacity, so that even when the outside temperature is 10° above the minimum for the preceding 10 years, the heater will maintain a minimum temperature of 65° F. at a level 3 feet 6 inches above the floor of the living room (and bathroom, if there is one). The heater should be so situated as to provide overflow heat to bedrooms and dressing areas. No range, ordinary stove, or furnace should be permitted within 3 feet of unprotected woodwork or wood-lath-and-plaster partitions. If such woodwork or partitions are covered with a sheet of metal or other fireproof material, a distance of not less than 18 inches is sufficient. Metal shields should be so attached as to preserve an air space behind them.

Flue area (inside the chimneys) should be not less than that of a standard $8^1/_2$ by $8^1/_2$ inch flue lining for flues serving a wood or coal range or a single heater. If range and heater are both to be connected to the same flue the minimum area should be not less than that of a standard 8½ by 13 inch flue lining. Fireplace flue area should be not less than that of a standard $8^1/_2$ by 13 inch flue lining.

Fuel Storage

Space should be provided convenient to the house for storing not less than 1 month's supply of fuel.

Water Supply and Sanitation

A potable water supply should be either piped to a kitchen sink or available from a pump adjacent to the work porch.

A bathroom equipped with an indoor flush toilet, wash basin, and shower or tub should be provided if at all possible, or, at least, space should be provided for a future installation (except in areas where an inadequate water supply makes such facilities impractical). When the bathroom is equipped, a septic tank for sanitary waste disposal is necessary. When only a kitchen sink is provided, the drain should be connected with a dry-well disposal system or with underground tile at a safe distance from the water supply. A sanitary outdoor toilet should always meet the specifications set up by the Public Health Service and State or local health authorities.

Health and Safety

Wells, plumbing, septic tanks, outdoor toilets, electric wiring and fixtures, chimneys, heating installations, and construction in general should comply with recognized standards of health and safety. Plans for installation should be checked against State and local regulations if any are in effect for the area. Information obtained from the Rural Electrification Administration may be helpful in connection with electrical installations.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Research Administration
Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics

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MINIMUM ADEQUATE STANDARDS FOR FARM DWELLING AND HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT

The following are suggested as "minimum" standards for farm housing. That is, they represent a level below which no farm dwelling that is part of an economic farm unit should be allowed to fall. They also represent what is believed by home economists to be "adequate" in the sense that they cause no undue inconvenience or privation. They are on the very edge of being "comfortable," some farm homemakers would find them uncomfortable and they are by no means "luxurious."

In itemizing these particular aspects of farm housing the home economists who were consulted have considered the various functions that must be performed in most farm homes. They have endeavored to provide for such functions in ways that will allow the greatest saving in labor, time, and cost to the farm family and that will bring the largest reward in happy, healthy, family living.

In considering the questions of construction, arrangement, and equipment of the house it was assumed that certain conditions would be fulfilled prior to a decision to locate a house on a particular farm. These assumptions are as follows:

1. The house should be located on a farm providing an effective employment opportunity or upon a part-time tract which combined with off farm work constitutes an effective employment opportunity. In both cases an effective employment opportunity is one which in terms of normal wages and prices is capable of supporting at least a satisfactory standard of living including adequate housing.

2. The site will be well drained and suitably located in relation to the farm buildings. Where roads are not surfaced, the site will be beyond the dustline (100-150 feet).

3. There will be available a supply of good water at all times. Wells, springs, cisterns, plumbing, septic tanks, chimneys, heating installations and construction in general will comply with modern sanitary and safety standards.

It was also assumed that regional differences in needs and customs would be considered in the application of any basic standard, that modifications would be made for climate and for varying preferences in arrange-

ment, but that the net result of such modifications should not result in less comfort for the family.

A reconsideration of "Minimum Requirements for Farmhouses" (U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication 475) in the light of recent experience and technical developments results in the following suggestions:

THE STRUCTURE

Construction of the house with materials now ordinarily used should be substantial enough so that the house may be lived in for 40 years or more without excessive maintenance. Standards for construction should include the following features:

1. Roof tight to water at all seasons.
2. Floors tight and so finished as to permit easy cleaning.
3. Walls tight and constructed for comfortable year-round temperature, insulated if necessary.
4. Inner walls and ceilings of materials and colors that are durable and easily cleaned or renewed, that will reflect a reasonably high percentage of light, and that will deaden some noise to insure privacy and quiet.

5. Ceiling height not less than 7 ft. 4 in.
6. Windows glazed and all windows and doors screened except in areas where screens are not needed.
7. Continuous foundation or curtain walls between piers where first floor is raised above ground--screened openings in such foundation or walls to permit cross ventilation in summer that may be closed in winter.

SPACE, ARRANGEMENT, STORAGE

The total space should be adequate for a growing family with children of both sexes. A farmhouse that is to last a generation cannot be constructed to meet merely the demands of the young couple beginning to work the land. Nor can the farm family be expected to move from one house to another as the family grows as might be possible for the urban dweller. The farmhouse is part of the efficient farm unit; it must meet maximum demands of a lifetime.

The following rooms are considered necessary to provide the space essential for preparation, serving and preservation of food; family companionship, recreation, and sleeping; maintenance of equipment and clothing, such as laundry and cleaning, sewing, canning, and the family share of other productive tasks on the farm such as preparation of meals for harvesters, etc.

Living room.--The living room should not be less than 160 square feet. If there is no separate dining room, the living room should have an additional 70 square feet. A large living room with space for dining is usually preferable to a small separate dining room which affords neither the space necessary for large family gatherings nor a restful admosphere for ordinary meals.

Kitchen.--The kitchen should not be less than 150 square feet if planned for a wood or coal burning range and a kerosene stove. It should be not less than 100 square feet if planned for a gas or electric range. If dining space is to be provided in the kitchen, an additional 95 square feet is necessary to permit free passage behind all chairs. The kitchen should contain the following as minimum equipment:

(a) A sink of porcelain enamel on formed steel or cast iron at least 24 by 18 by 6 inches.

(b) Work surface at left of sink at least 30 by 24 inches; work surface at right of sink at least 48 by 24 inches.

(c) Base cupboards enclosed by doors, with at least one section of the cupboards with a shelf adjustable for height. Minimum of four drawers at least 6 inches deep, below table tops.

(d) Toe space beneath base cupboards at least 3 inches high by 3 inches deep.

(e) Above sink and work surfaces a minimum of 3 shelves except as those would interfere with windows. Bottom shelf at least 15 inches above work surface; shelves not less than 11 inches deep except lowest above sink, that one not more than 6 inches deep unless 24 inches above rim level of sink.

(f) Provision made for sitting at sink; if sink is built into cabinet, sliding doors are desirable.

Work room.--A work room in addition to the kitchen is essential for farm families so that certain farm tasks often requiring the labor of several members of the family and causing confusion and disorder need not be performed in the kitchen where the family food is being prepared. This room will be used for laundry, canning, cleaning poultry, and preparation of large quantities of food, etc. For this purpose, depending upon the climate, either a porch or an additional room will be required. If a porch, it should be equipped with protection against stormy weather. The room should be equipped with a sink, a small stove, adequate provision for washing clothes and facilities for water disposal. A closet in or near the work room

should be provided for cleaning equipment and supplies with inside measurement at least 29 inches wide and 21 inches deep. The bottom shelf should be not lower than 67 inches from the base.

Bedrooms and closets.--There should be three bedrooms. Two should be large enough and have window and door openings so placed to accommodate two double beds each, if necessary. The floor area of each should be a minimum of 145 square feet. The third should be large enough to accommodate twin beds and should be at least 140 square feet. Each bedroom should have a minimum clothes closet area of 8 feet by 24 inches, preferably divided into two closets.

Bathroom.--The bathroom should be equipped with indoor flush toilet, wash basin, shower or tub. The floor area should be at least 40 square feet.

Porch.--A living porch not less than 80 square feet in addition to the work porch is desirable in most climates.

Additional storage space.--Because of the planning of minimum room space shown above, the farm family needs additional storage space of not less than the following:

(a) One closet at least 3 feet by 24 inches near the most used entrance to the house for coats and wraps.

(b) A linen and bedding closet at least 3 feet by 22 inches near bedrooms and bath.

(c) Not less than 48 square feet of food storage floor space in or near the house, ventilated and protected from freezing or excessive heat. Floor should be braced to support the load and ventilator screened. Shelves should be spaced to hold the usual containers. When fruit and root vegetables are stored here, the minimum floor area is 83 square feet.

(d) A closet for general storage is desirable.

PRIVACY AND CONVENIENCE

For the sake of privacy and convenience for the farm family, the following items are essential:

1. Doors to all bedrooms, bath, or toilet rooms.
2. Doors to all closets.
3. Sole access to any room or bath must not be through a bedroom.
4. Outside doors and porches convenient to farm driveway and path to barn and where possible on sheltered side of house.
5. A shelter over all outside doors.
6. Doors in kitchen should be so arranged that passage will not be directly through the work area.

LIGHT AND VENTILATION

For adequate light and ventilation, the glazed window area of each room should be the following:

(a) North (from Atlantic to Rocky Mountain States) at least 15 percent of floor space.

(b) South (from Atlantic to Rocky Mountain States) and Northern West Coast and Rocky Mountain States at least 12½ percent of floor area.

(c) Southwest - at least 10 percent of floor area.

Window area that can be opened must be a minimum of 5 percent of the floor area. More openings are desirable in warm climates. Full length openings are useful in some.

Living room, kitchen, and bedrooms should have cross ventilation; cross ventilation of a bedroom should not be through another bedroom.

ELECTRIC WIRING

Houses should be wired when built according to the electrical code of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. The house should have the following lighting outlets as a minimum: Ceiling lights in kitchen, work rooms, porches, halls, stairways, over dining area, living room, basement, and laundry; one lighting outlet in bathroom and each bedroom.

HEATING

The heating system should be designed to provide healthful and comfortable living.

No coal or wood burning range, stove, furnace, or stove pipe should be within 3 feet of unprotected woodwork or wood-lath and plaster partitions. When closer than 3 feet adequate fire-proofing must be provided. Fireproof construction of partitions and woodwork near range, stove, furnace, or stove pipe is desirable to free space for more effective use.

FUEL STORAGE

Adequate space in or attached to the house for storage of fuel must be provided.

WATER SUPPLY

Hot and cold water must be supplied at kitchen sink, in the work room and bath.

OTHER MINIMUM EQUIPMENT

Kitchen range
Refrigerator (8 cubic feet)
Washing machine, motor driven

Preliminary
6/30/44

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Interbureau Committee on Post-War Programs

COMMENTS ON RURAL HOUSING PROBLEMS

Prepared at the Request of Senator Robert A. Taft,
Chairman, Sub-Committee on Housing and Urban Redevelopment
of the Senate Special Committee on Post-War Economic Policy and Planning

In spite of similarities between rural and urban housing problems there are certain differences that make the problems associated with rural housing distinct. Among these are:

(1) The functional relationship between the farm house and the farm. This relationship tends to have several results. It is impossible to dissociate the value of the house from the value of the farm. (For example, a house costing $5,000 on a farm too poor to yield a family a living is of little or no value unless it serves as a residence for a family working full or part time off of the farm). The farmer whether owner or landlord often tends to expend available capital on urgently needed improvement of his farm rather than on improvement of housing conditions. And finally, because of the relationship of the house to the farm, the actual standards for the farm house, which is the center of many of the farm activities as well as a dwelling, should in some respects be even higher than those for the non-farm house.

(2) Availability of credit for construction. Credit for construction of farm houses as a rule is based on a notably smaller percentage of the value than for construction of other houses. The security is less liquid and the appraisal is more costly and more uncertain because it involves an appraisal of farm income.

(3) A higher proportion of farm families are employed at low income levels. The income levels of a large proportion of farm families do not enable them to provide minimum adequate housing for themselves by repairing or replacing their present homes. The question thus becomes one of public policy as to whether such families should be permitted to continue to live under substandard conditions dangerous to their own health and the health of others in the community, or whether they should receive public assistance to better their housing conditions. There are two principal types of public assistance for this purpose which might be granted to low-income farm families who have inadequate resources for effective employment on their farms and who have little access to off-farm employment.

(a) A subsidized housing program to provide minimum adequate housing. This is the approach that has been used in urban areas.

(b) Bringing about fundamental readjustments which would enable some families to receive higher incomes in their present locations and which would enable others, with public assistance, to find employment elsewhere which would supply them with incomes necessary to support minimum adequate housing for themselves. Since the carrying out of such a program would require a considerable amount of time, housing subsidies might be required on a temporary basis until the adjustments could be made, should it be decided that as

a matter of public policy there is a minimum level beneath which no families in our democracy should be housed.

It is in this general setting that the rural farm housing situation should be examined in determining the appropriate program. The Farm Housing Survey of 1934 and the 1940 Census give every indication that poorer housing conditions prevail upon the nation's farms than in its cities. Because the houses are more scattered, rural slum conditions are not as apparent; an isolated run-down house in a rural setting is less of an eyesore than a street of dilapidated buildings. The comparative figures for farm houses and non-farm houses are shown below:

Table 1. Comparative Data on Farm and Non-Farm Houses in 1940

	Median Value of Owner-occupied Units	Average Number of Persons in Dwelling Unit	Percent	
			With Running Water	Needing Major Repairs
U. S.	$2,377	3.78	69.9	18.3
Rural Farms	1,028	4.25	17.8	33.1
All other	2,938	3.66	83.3	14.2

The evils associated with poor housing, however, are much the same on farms as in cities. Furthermore, the basic cause is much the same, namely, that a considerable proportion of our population has not had available sufficient employment opportunities to yield enough income to support what is generally considered an adequate dwelling unit. (Inadequate employment opportunities of the farm family are here taken to mean: (1) that farm resources are so inadequate that the labor of the farm operator on his farm will not yield an income sufficient to cover operating expenses, family living expenses and necessary capital expenditures or debt payments; and (2) that off-farm work is not locally available in an amount sufficient to supplement farm income to the extent necessary to cover the expenses mentioned above.)

The 1940 Census provides a great wealth of information on agriculture, population and housing. Very useful cross tabulations have been published on the characteristics of families, farm and non-farm, with various items from the Census of Housing. Unfortunately, no such cross tabulations are generally available for agriculture, population and housing. In the absence of such data much of the information contained in the tables to follow are estimates based upon information that is available.

Figures on over-all housing needs, unrelated to the adequacy of the farm in providing effective and profitable employment, do not indicate in themselves the actual needs for replacement or repair which must be considered in a rural housing program. A large proportion of farm families are not receiving from their farms an income adequate to maintain a house in good repair, let alone meeting any amortization schedule.

A large proportion of the farm operators shown in Table 2 as reporting a gross farm income of less than $1500 in 1939 may be considered as lacking adequate employment opportunities.

Table 2. Farms Classified by Total Value of Products Sold, Traded, or Used - 1940 Census

Total Value of Product	U. S.	North	South	West
Total*	6,096,799	2,579,959	3,007,170	509,670
Under $400	2,055,123	636,933	1,257,387	160,803
$400 to $999	1,924,204	655,207	1,154,596	114,401
$1,000 to $1,499	708,917	378,594	274,865	55,458
$1,500 and Over	1,369,013	885,163	308,261	175,589

*Includes 39,542 unclassified farms.

Since it is obvious that a large proportion of families living on farms do not have the employment opportunities which will enable them to maintain adequate housing conditions, it is necessary to consider the adequacy of housing on farms classified according to the effective use of the families labor on those farms.

It is possible to make some estimates on the housing needs of farm families classified according to four major groups:

1. Farm units with adequate resources capable of providing the operator with effective full-time employment on the farm (full-time farms).

2. Farm units not in themselves adequate but so situated that farm employment combined with off-farm employment is adequate (part-time farms).

3. Inadequate farm units occupied by retired farm families.

4. Other inadequate units.

The problem of adequately housing the first two groups of farm families can be handled by developing a broad credit program. The third group (retired farmers) requires some type of subsidy, unless, of course, their income is already adequate. The fourth group (families on other inadequate farms), constituting the largest proportion of farm families, primarily requires readjustments which will develop employment opportunities through expansion or consolidation of presently uneconomic units and by employment in off-farm work. Until such adjustments do take place, or to the extent that they fail to take place, any housing program for this group must be on a subsidized basis.

Until further tabulations of census data are available, it is only possible to estimate the housing needs for each of these groups of farm families. Preliminary estimates are presented below:

Table 3. Preliminary Estimates of Housing Requirements of Farm Families, According to Adequacy of Employment Opportunities in 1940.

Class of Farms By Employment Opportunities	Number of Farms	Houses on Farms Classified by Condition of Houses: Houses Not Requiring Repairs: With minimum facilities	Houses Not Requiring Repairs: Without minimum facilities	Houses needing repair and/or additions	Houses beyond repair
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Total All Classes	6,000	900	1,100	1,900	2,100
1. Full-time adequate farms	1,800	400	500	600	300
2. Part-time farms with adequate employment	700	300	150	150	100
3. Retired family farms	400	75	75	150	100
4. Other inadequate farms	3,100	125	375	1,000	1,600 1/

1/ The number of these houses on inadequate farms to be replaced should be determined by the extent to which the adjustments referred to above will take place.

The fourth group (other inadequate farms) is the largest, comprising 50 percent of all units in our national farm plant. On these units resources are so limited that family labor cannot be effectively utilized with the result that families cannot produce enough income to support a satisfactory living including adequate housing. The desirable remedy for inadequate housing on such units lies in adjustments needed to convert these units into adequate farms which will give effective and productive employment for their operators. Providing adequate housing on under-sized and under-equipped tracts would tend to perpetuate such tracts. However, pending such adjustments on the one hand, and on the other hand looking to the health of so large a portion of our farm population,

provision for partially subsidized housing and repairs (on these inadequate farms) consistent with well recognized requirements of health and sanitation would appear desirable and justifiable. In cities partially subsidized housing is recognized as essential for families who have inadequate employment opportunities. For the same reasons this principle should apply to agriculture.

Some attention has been given to the development of minimum farm housing standards by the Department of Agriculture, particularly by the Agricultural Research Administration and by the Farm Security Administration which has had valuable experience in the construction of homes for low income farm families. Recommended minimums have been set up for several regions both inclusive and exclusive of bath and sewage disposal. This allows for some variation according to climatic conditions and requirements of sanitation.

It becomes possible, on the basis of these estimates plus certain other estimates on the cost of repairs, additions, and installation of facilities, to arrive at some general figures on the amount of direct employment in terms of number of workers employed for a year's time which would arise from a program designed to bring farm houses up to a minimum standards. These are presented below:

Table 4. Preliminary Estimates Based on Census of 1940 of Number of Man-Years Required in Direct Employment to Bring About Minimum Standards of Farm Houses. (Buildings other than dwellings are not included)

Type of Farm	Facilities Needed	Repairs and Additions	New	Total
	Man-years employment	Man-years employment	Man-years employment	Man-years employment
Adequate full-time	50,000	150,000	150,000	350,000
Adequate part-time	15,000	40,000	50,000	105,000
Retired	7,500	40,000	50,000	97,500
Other inadequate	37,500	250,000	400,000 1/	687,500
Total	110,000	480,000	650,000	1240,000

1/ Assuming half of the houses beyond repair on inadequate units are to be replaced.

While a number of changes in agriculture have taken place since 1940 which would affect these estimates the general situation has not been radically altered and certain conclusions regarding a program for rural housing emerge.

I. Farms divide themselves, for program purposes, into three major groups, each requiring a different approach:

A. Farms with adequate employment opportunities. (Groups 1 and 2 of tables 3 and 4). A much enlarged credit program is required to adequately house these farm families. It is suggested that:

1. Private institutions be encouraged to offer credit upon favorable terms, the loans possibly to be guaranteed by the government in a manner somewhat similar to FHA insurance of urban housing loans.

2. More credit be made available for housing repair and construction and addition of needed facilities through direct government loans with valuation determined by careful income appraisals.

3. That refinancing along with new construction and repair be encouraged on similar terms.

B. Retired farm families. Credit upon similar terms should be made available to these families wherever they have sufficient regular income. Where such income is not available, a portion of the cost of repair, additions, or new facilities should be borne by the public with some safeguarding provisions. This program would become one phase of a security program for farmers.

C. Families on inadequate units. As already stated, every effort should be made to provide employment opportunities to such families. In many cases such a transformation of inadequate units in terms of employment may be accomplished by a supervised credit program such as administered by Farm Security Administration. Where there is a definite basis for believing that an inadequate unit can be so transformed, farm improvement loans should accompany the operating goods loans and the supervision. Where no expectation exists of transforming an inadequate unit into an adequate unit, the families should be assisted to obtain other employment. When substandard houses are occupied pending such adjustments, repairs to these should be undertaken by the government on a subsidy basis.

II. Appropriate programs will have to be developed for tenant housing as distinct from operator owned housing. Here the problem is largely one of loans to landlords. Similarly, housing for hired workers will require a special approach.

III. The relationship between farm houses and the farm business, and also the relationship between housing standards and employment and income opportunities on particular farms, will have to be taken into account in the administration of a farm housing program.

IV. If all farm families are to be adequately housed they will either have to have incomes large enough to enable them to provide adequate housing for themselves, or, through subsidies, the public will have to assist a part of them to obtain it. This poses the important issue of standards. First, it will have to be determined as a matter of public policy whether or not all farm families should be adequately housed. Should the public decide this issue in favor of assuring minimum adequate housing for all farm families (and urban families too), then an important next step will be to determine just what minimum levels the public will undertake to support. Just how these issues are settled will have a great influence on the magnitude of future rural housing programs, which in turn will largely determine the amount of employment, both direct and indirect, which will be provided after the war through such programs.

Draft for discussion
7/25/44

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Research Administration
Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics

Proposed Minimum Adequate Standards for the Farm Dwelling to be Located on an Adequate Farm 1/

It has been suggested that in order for a farm to be considered "adequate" farm resources must be such that the labor of the farm operator on his farm will yield an income sufficient to cover operating expenses, an adequate family living and necessary capital expenditures or debt payments. To make this definition clear, it is necessary to establish some level of adequacy for family living, including satisfactory housing. It is also to be assumed that covering operating expenses, capital expenditures and debt payments includes covering the cost of providing adequate housing if the original cost is spread over a reasonable period of time and if reasonable maintenance is to be given during the lifetime of the house.

The question of an adequate level of living has been dealt with elsewhere. The question to be considered now is: What constitutes adequacy in the dwelling unit on this adequate farm? The most objective approach to the question of adequacy appears to lie in considering the functions that a farmhouse is required to fulfill for the farm family and in describing the physical characteristics of a house that will meet these requirements. 2/ The cost of building such a house and maintaining it in adequate condition during its useful existence will be a factor in determining the cost of minimum adequate living that the farm must yield. Cost should not determine the minimum adequate standard to be established, however, except insofar as it can be shown that the same requirements can be met by a relatively lower expenditure by substituting cheaper materials or methods that do not detract from the capacity of the house to meet the fundamental requirements of farm family living.

The basic demand that any family makes of a house is that it provide for physical needs. This means that the house must give shelter from the weather at all seasons and provide suitably for the processes its occupants carry on in satisfying their hunger, dispelling fatigue, and keeping clean. These functions demand sound construction, adequate space, and a certain minimum of equipment. In addition, a farmhouse must meet several specific requirements that originate in the nature of farm family living and the close economic relationship among the family, the house, and the farm.

The house on the farm is an integral part of the farm plant, and the homemaker is an important worker. Besides the usual household tasks, her's may include the processing, preserving, and storing of large amounts of

1/ This proposal has been prepared by home economists in the USDA at the suggestions of the Working Group on Housing of the Interbureau Committee on Post War Programs.

2/ Two previous publications of the USDA (Misc. Pub. 322, Housing Requirements of Farm Families in the U.S., February 1939 and Misc. Pub 475, Minimum Requirements for Farmhouses, October 1941) have considered the question of requirements; neither of these has considered the question of an adequate house on an adequate farm unit.

home-produced foods, perhaps the preparation of some of these for market; the preparation and serving of meals for crews of men at certain seasons of the year; the making of a large proportion of the family's clothing. The effectiveness of the homemaker's work in terms of income is measured by the amount of cash it saves the family, and by the satisfactions the group enjoys as the result of her efforts. As in the case of the man of the family, the size of her contribution is restricted by the limits of her time and energy, and the use of these is made more efficient by the presence in the home of structural features and equipment planned for her convenience.

The large amount of food produced on the farm for home use makes another demand on the farmhouse. To make these foods available for use by the farm family the year around, it is necessary to provide storage space that is ample in size, constructed so as to keep the foods in good condition, and convenient to use. Marketing in the business community may occur at infrequent intervals, too, so there must be enough space for storing a larger quantity of purchased foods than is usual in urban dwellings. Adequate storage facilities of these and other types make a considerable contribution to the attractiveness, order, livability and efficiency of the dwelling.

Because of its isolation the farmhouse is often the center of the family's social world, and as such must meet the needs of each member for play and recreation, for the pursuit of hobbies, for entertaining friends, and for contact with the family as a group. It should also offer opportunity for privacy and for aesthetic satisfaction. In other words, the house on an adequate farm should provide for normal, happy family life and for individual development.

In planning a farmhouse, it is not enough to consider the particular family's needs at any one time. Such a house is part of an economic unit that can be expected to furnish any family operating the farm with an adequate abode throughout its entire existence. It is located on the land so the farmer can be near his business, which requires almost constant supervision. It is impractical for him to live away from his land, so it is seldom possible for him to move to a different house as the needs of his family change. If the farmer reaches the age of retirement or sells the farm to move elsewhere, the same house must accomodate another farm family. It is necessary, therefore, to anticipate the probable lifetime needs of an average farm family as well as the immediate needs of a particular family at a particular stage in its life cycle. The farmhouse is built for the future as well as the present.

With these facts as a background it is proposed that the following suggestions be considered as minimum adequate standards for the type of house that an adequate farm should provide. These are the suggestions of a group of home economists as a result of their study and experience in planning for the most efficient use of the homemaker's time and energy and for satisfactory family relationships. It is believed that the proposals represent a level below which no farm dwelling that is part of an adequate farm unit should be allowed to fall. They represent what is believed to be "adequate" housing in the sense that they cause no undue inconvenience or

privation for the family. The standards are on the very edge of being "comfortable," but some farm homemakers would find them uncomfortable and they are by no means "luxurious."

These suggestions have been developed as the basis for discussion by regional and State groups interested in the problems of farm housing. It is expected that they will be modified superficially to meet varying preferences in arrangement and to meet local needs as affected by climate. Such modifications should not be aimed, however, at a reduction in cost that will result in a house less adequate to meet farm family needs for efficient housing.

In itemizing these particular aspects of farm housing consideration has been given to the various functions that must be performed in most farm homes. These suggested standards attempt to provide for such functions in ways that will allow the greatest saving in labor, time, and cost to the farm family and that will bring the largest reward in happy, healthy, family living that can be attained by the farm family whose farm is one of those which is merely adequate in the sense of the previous definition.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

In considering questions of construction, arrangement, and equipment of the house it is assumed that certain conditions will be fulfilled prior to a decision to locate a house on a particular farm. These assumptions are as follows:

1. The house will be located on a farm providing an effective employment opportunity or upon a part-time tract that combined with off-farm work constitutes an effective employment opportunity. In both cases an effective employment opportunity is one that in terms of wages and prices is capable of supporting at least a satisfactory level of living including adequate housing.

2. The site will be well drained and suitably located in relation to the farm buildings. Where roads are not surfaced, the site will be beyond the dustline (100-150 feet).

3. There will be available a supply of good water at all times. Wells, springs, cisterns, plumbing, septic tanks, chimneys, heating installations and construction in general will comply with modern sanitary and safety standards.

It is also assumed that regional differences in needs and customs will be considered in the application of any basic standard, that modifications will be made for climate and for varying preferences in arrangement, but that such modifications will not be made for the purpose of providing a less adequate dwelling for the farm family.

THE STRUCTURE

Construction of the house with materials now ordinarily used should be substantial enough so that the house may be lived in for 40 years or more without excessive maintenance. Standards for construction should include the following features:

1. Roof tight to water at all seasons.
2. Floors tight and so finished as to permit easy cleaning.
3. Walls tight and constructed for comfortable year-round temperature, insulated if necessary.
4. Inner walls and ceilings of materials and colors that are durable and easily cleaned or renewed, that will reflect a reasonably high percentage of light, and that will deaden some noise to insure privacy and quiet.
5. Ceiling height not less than 7 ft. 4 in.
6. Windows glazed and all windows and doors screened except in areas where screens are not needed.
7. Continuous foundation or curtain walls between piers where first floor is raised above ground--screened openings in such foundation or walls to permit cross ventilation in summer that may be closed in winter.

SPACE, ARRANGEMENT, STORAGE

The total space should be adequate for a growing family with children of both sexes. A farmhouse that is to last a generation cannot be constructed to meet merely the demands of the young couple beginning to work the land. Nor can the farm family be expected to move from one house to another as the family grows as might be possible for the urban dweller. The farmhouse is part of the efficient farm unit; it must meet maximum demands of a lifetime for any family that operates the farm.

The following rooms are considered necessary to provide the space essential for preparation, serving and preservation of food; family companionship, recreation, and sleeping; maintenance of equipment and clothing, such as laundry and cleaning, sewing, canning, and the family share of other productive tasks on the farm such as preparation of meals for harvesters, etc.

Living room.--The living room should not be less than 160 square feet. If there is no separate dining room, the living room should have an additional 70 square feet. A large living room with space for dining is usually preferable to a small separate dining room which affords neither the space necessary for large family gatherings nor a restful atmosphere for ordinary meals.

Kitchen.--The kitchen should be not less than 150 square feet if planned for a wood or coal burning range and a kerosene stove. It should be not less than 100 square feet if planned for a gas or electric range.

If dining space is to be provided in the kitchen, an additional 95 square feet is necessary to permit free passage behind all chairs. The kitchen should contain the following as minimum equipment:

(a) A sink of porcelain enamel on formed steel or cast iron at least 24 by 18 by 6 inches.

(b) Work surface at left of sink at least 30 by 24 inches; work surface at right of sink at least 48 by 24 inches.

(c) Base cupboards enclosed by doors, with at least one section of the cupboards with a shelf adjustable for height. Minimum of four drawers at least 6 inches deep, below table tops.

(d) Toe space beneath base cupboards at least 3 inches high by 3 inches deep.

(e) Above sink and work surfaces a minimum of 3 shelves except as those would interfere with windows. Bottom shelf at least 15 inches above work surface; shelves not less than 11 inches deep except lowest above sink, that one not more than 6 inches deep unless 24 inches above rim level of sink.

(f) Provision made for sitting at sink; if sink is built into cabinet, sliding doors are desirable.

(g) A kitchen range in good working order.

(h) A refrigerator with a capacity of at least 8 cubic feet.

Workroom and workroom closet.--A workroom in addition to the kitchen is essential for farm families so that certain farm tasks often requiring the labor of several members of the family and causing confusion and disorder need not be performed in the kitchen where the family food is being prepared. This room will be used for laundry, canning, cleaning poultry, and preparation of large quantities of food, etc. For this purpose, depending upon the climate, either a porch or an additional room will be required. If a porch, it should be equipped with protection against stormy weather. The room should be equipped with a sink, a small stove, adequate provision for washing clothes including a motor driven washing machine, and facilities for water disposal. A closet in or near the workroom should be provided for cleaning equipment and supplies with inside measurement at least 29 inches wide and 21 inches deep. The bottom shelf should be not lower than 67 inches from the base.

Bedrooms and bedroom closets.--There should be at least three bedrooms, one for the parents and one for children of each sex. Two of these rooms should be large enough and have window and door openings so placed to accommodate two double beds each, if necessary. The floor area of each should be a minimum of 145 square feet. The third room should be large enough to accommodate twin beds and should be at least 140 square feet. Each bedroom should have a minimum clothes closet area of 8 feet by 24 inches, preferably divided into two closets.

Bathroom.--The bathroom should be equipped with indoor flush toilet, wash basin, shower or tub. The floor area should be at least 40 square feet.

Porch.--A living porch not less than 80 square feet in addition to the work porch is desirable in most climates.

Additional storage space.--Because of the planning of minimum room space shown above, the farm family needs storage space in addition to bedroom and workroom closets of not less than the following:

(a) One closet at least 3 feet long by 24 inches deep near the most used entrance to the house for coats and wraps.

(b) A linen and bedding closet at least 3 feet long by 22 inches deep near bedrooms and bath.

(c) Not less than 48 square feet of food storage floor space in or near the house, ventilated and protected from freezing or excessive heat. Floor should be braced to support the load and ventilator screened. Shelves should be spaced to hold the usual containers. When fruit and root vegetables are stored here, the minimum floor area is 83 square feet.

(d) An additional closet for general storage if possible.

PRIVACY AND CONVENIENCE

For the sake of privacy and convenience for the farm family, the following items are essential:

1. Doors to all bedrooms, bath, or toilet rooms.
2. Doors to all closets.
3. Sole access to any room or bath must not be through a bedroom.
4. Outside doors and porches should be convenient to the farm driveway and the path to barn and where possible should be on the sheltered side of the house.
5. Shelter over all outside doors.
6. Doors in the kitchen should be so arranged that the only passage will not be directly through the work area.

LIGHT AND VENTILATION

For adequate natural light each room should have at least the following glazed window area:

(a) North (from Atlantic to Rocky Mountain States) at least 15 percent of floor area.

(b) South (from Atlantic to Rocky Mountain States) and Northern West Coast and Rocky Mountain States at least 12½ percent of floor area.

(c) Southwest - at least 10 percent of floor area.

For satisfactory ventilation the window area that can be opened should be a minimum of 5 percent of the floor area. More openings are desirable in warm climates and full length openings are useful in some areas.

Living room, kitchen, and bedrooms should have cross ventilation; cross ventilation of a bedroom should not be through another bedroom.

ELECTRIC WIRING

Houses should be wired when built according to the electrical code of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. The house should have the following lighting outlets as a minimum: Ceiling lights in kitchen, workrooms, porches, halls, stairways, over dining area, living room, basement, and laundry; one lighting outlet in bathroom and each bedroom.

HEATING

The heating system should be designed to provide healthful and comfortable living.

No coal or wood burning range, stove, furnace, or stovepipe should be within 3 feet of unprotected woodwork or wood-lath and plaster partitions. When closer than 3 feet adequate fire-proofing must be provided. Fireproof construction of partitions and woodwork near range, stove, furnace, or stovepipe is desirable to free space for more effective use.

FUEL STORAGE

Adequate space in or attached to the house for storage of fuel must be provided.

WATER SUPPLY

Hot and cold water must be supplied at kitchen sink, in the workroom and bath.

ESTIMATED COST

It has been estimated by Farm Security Administration engineers that a house very similar to the proposed minimum adequate house will cost from $2,325 to $4,350 at 1940 prices, including bath and sewage disposal, depending upon the area in which it is constructed.

More detailed estimates have been made region by region, by comparing the proposed minimum standards with the characteristics of houses actually constructed for which estimates have been available. In Region V, for example, a house slightly larger, with larger bedrooms, but a slightly smaller kitchen lacking some of the closet and food storage space but, on the other hand, provided with two fireplaces, cost $2,325 at 1940 prices, including bath and sewage disposal. This figure may be compared with the cost of a Farm Security Administration minimum standard house in that region which was approximately 300 square feet smaller, lacked still more in closet and food storage space, and cost $1,800 including bath and sewage disposal.

Estimated cost at 1940 prices of proposed minimum adequate farmhouse for adequate farm and of Farm Security Administration minimum house, including bath and sewage disposal

Region	Cost of farmhouse approximating the proposed minimum adequate standard	Cost of Farm Security Administration minimum house	Principal difference between the proposed minimum adequate standard and the Farm Security Administration minimum standard
II & III	1/ $4,350	$3,230	Floor area, closet space, porch
V	2/ 2,325	1,800	Floor area, closet space, food storage space; FSA provides a small dining room
VI	(3)	2,457	Room sizes, closet space, food storage space; FSA provides a small dining room
VII & X	3,772	3,200	Floor area, closet space
VIII	(3)	2,420	Floor area, closet space, food storage space
IX	4/ 3,580	2,158	Floor area, closet space, food storage space
XI	5/ 3,100	2,700	Floor area, closet space, food storage space, porch

1/ In some respects this is a slightly better house than the proposed minimum adequate: larger floor area, longer work surface in kitchen, provisions for hot air heating; in other respects it meets the proposed minimum standard; estimated cost excluding bath and sewage disposal is $3,750.

2/ In some respects this also is a slightly better house than the proposed minimum adequate: large floor area, longer work surface in kitchen, larger porch, two fireplaces; in other respects it is not so good, e.g. smaller closets; estimated cost excluding bath and sewage disposal is $1,923.

3/ No estimate made.

4/ Larger living room but smaller kitchen and dining space.

5/ Details not given; closet space uncertain.

Tabular Summary of Minimum Adequate Standards for Farm Dwelling to be Loacted on an Adequate Farm

Area	Size	Plan details
Living room	160 sq. ft. (min.)	1 coat closet 3 ft. long, 2 ft. deep (6 sq. ft.) near front door if not at back door. Wired for ceiling light (at least).
Kitchen	100 sq. ft. (min.) 150 sq. ft. (min.)	If to contain gas or electric range. If to contain wood or coal burning range and kerosene stove. Doors so arranged that passage will not be through work area Wired for ceiling light (at least).
Dining space	70 sq. ft. 95 sq. ft.	If in living room (additional to living room space shown above). If in kitchen (additional to kitchen space shown above). Wired for ceiling light.
Workroom		If a porch, to be equipped with protection against stormy weather. Supply closet, 29 in. wide, 21 in. deep, (4½ sq. ft.) bottom shelf not lower than 67 inches from base. Doors so arranged that passage will not be through work area. Wired for ceiling light (at least).
Bedroom (2)	145 sq. ft.	Windows and doors placed so as to accommodate 2 double beds each. Door; one electric outlet (at least). Closet 8 x 2 ft. (16 sq. ft.) divided into two sections; doors access to rooms not through another bedroom.
Bedroom (1)	140 sq. ft.	Windows and doors placed so as to accommodate twin beds. Door. Closet 8 x 2ft. (16 sq. ft.) divided into two sections; doors access to room not through another bedroom.
Bath	40 sq. ft.	Linen and bedding closet 3 ft. wide x 22 inches deep (6 sq.ft.) in or near bath and bedrooms. Door; access not through a bedroom. One electric outlet (at least).
Living porch	80 sq. ft.	Wired for ceiling light
Coat closet	3 x 2 ft.	Near most used entrance
Food storage closet	48 sq. ft. (min.) 83 sq. ft.	In or near house, ventilated and protected from freezing or excessive heat; floor braced to support load; ventilator screened If to contain root vegetables and fruit.

Additional desirable:

General storage closet (for trunks, etc.)

Outside doors and porches convenient to farm driveway and path to barn; if possible on sheltered side of house.

Shelter over all outside doors.

Space in or near house for storage of fuel.

Tabular Summary of Equipment to be Installed in Farm Dwelling for Adequate Farm

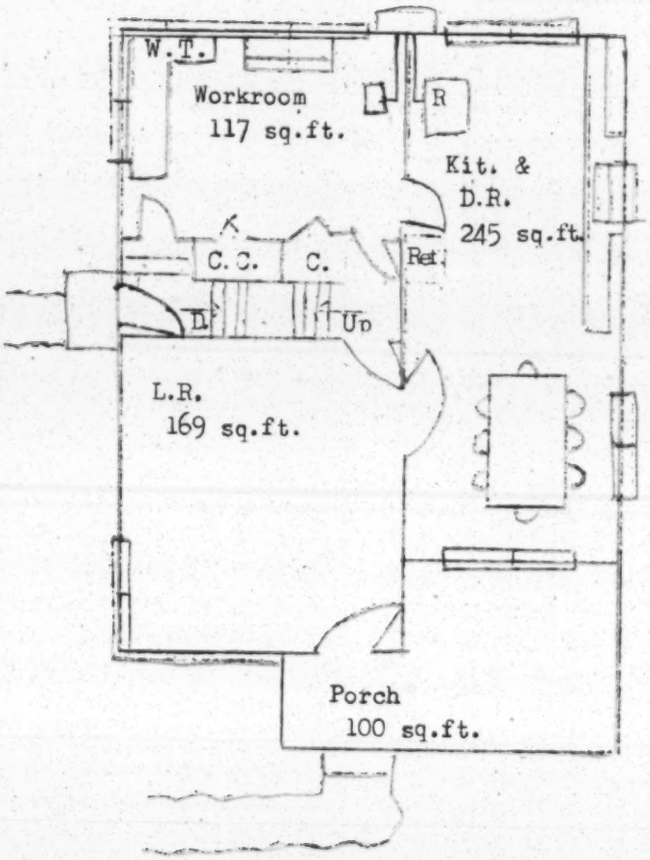
Area	Equipment
Kitchen	Sink of porcelain enamel on formed steel or cast iron, 24 x 18 x 6 in.; hot and cold water Work surface left of sink, 30 x 24 in. Work surface right of sink, 48 x 24 in. Base cupboards under work surfaces enclosed by doors; at least one section with shelf adjustable for height; minimum of 4 drawers, 6 in. deep; toe space beneath base cupboards at least 3 x 3 in. Above sink and work surfaces, minimum of 3 shelves (except where windows); bottom shelf at least 15 inches above work surface; shelves not less than 11 inches deep, except lowest above sink, not more than 6 inches deep when 24 inches above rim level of sink. Provision for sitting at sink; if sink is built into cabinet, sliding doors are desirable. Refrigerator, minimum of 8 cubic feet contents. Kitchen range; if coal or wood burning not closer than 3 ft. to unprotected woodwork, wood-lath and plaster, unless adequate fire-proofing provided.
Workroom	Sink; hot and cold water. Small stove. Adequate provision for working clothes (including motor driven washing machine) and facilities for water disposal
Bath	Flush toilet; wash basin; shower or tub.
Food storage closet	Shelves for usual containers

Construction notes for Adequate Dwelling on Adequate Farm

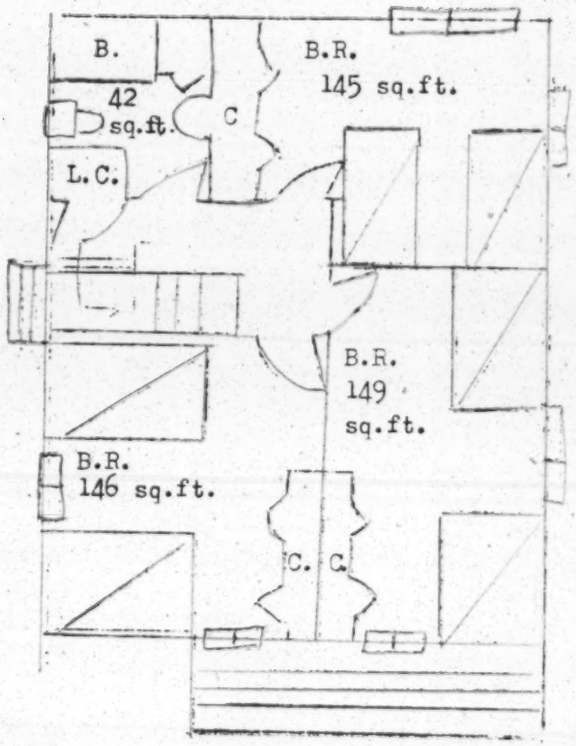
Floor area 1350 square feet (approximately)
Foundation - brick ~~pieces~~ PIERS and curtain wall, screened vents. Double floor. Construction to meet modern safety requirements. Plumbing and heating to comply with modern sanitary and health standards. All phases of structure constructed to require minimum maintenance
Natural light - glazed window area 15 percent of floor area in North, 12½ percent of floor area in South, 10 percent in Southwest
Ventilation - window area to be opened, 5 percent of floor area

Suggested Arrangements

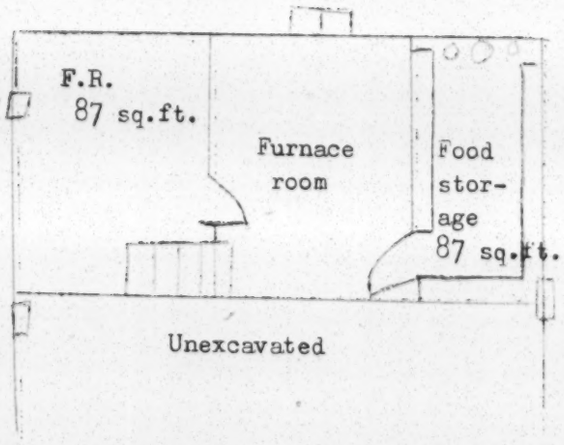
Floor Plan I - Two stories and partial basement



1st Floor



2nd Floor



Basement

Suggested by Farm Security
Administration, District III,
Indianapolis

EXHIBIT B

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Interbureau Committee on Post-War Programs
Washington 25, D. C.

THE FARM HOUSING PROBLEM

(This analysis of the farm housing problem was prepared by a working group of the Interbureau Committee on Post-War Programs of the Department of Agriculture for submission to the Senate Special Committee on Post-War Economic Policy and Planning, January 17, 1945)

For decades there has been a growing realization of the importance of adequate housing to the health and the social and material well-being of people and a recognition that the public interest requires special ways and means of enabling large population groups to gain access to better living quarters. For the most part, however, inadequate housing has been associated in the public mind with cities. Little thought has been given to the rural situation. Yet the fact is that rural-farm dwellings in general are inferior to those of urban families, and the homes of hired farm workers are even less adequate than those of farm operators.

Table 1. Percent of Rural-Farm and Urban Dwellings Having Selected Characteristics, 1940 1/

Item	Rural-Farm	Urban
Overcrowding (more than 1.5 persons per room)	16	6
Electric lighting	32	96
Running water	18	94
Mechanical refrigerator	15	56
Private flush toilet	11	83
Private bath	12	78

1/ U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Census, 16th Census of United States, (1940) Housing, Vol. II, Part I, General Characteristics, Table 8, p. 23; table 7, p. 20; table 9B, p. 36; table 7A, p. 21; table 7B, p. 22. Vol. I, Data for Small Areas, Part I, table 5, p. 9.

Classification of Rural-Farm Dwellings

For the country as a whole, the houses of operator and non-operator families living on farms may be grouped according to their size and value as reported by the Census in 1940. In like manner, farms on which operator families resided in 1940 may be classified in terms of their capacity to finance and support acceptable housing. When this is done the condition of houses for each class of farms may be described. Also, account can be taken of off-farm work as it affects the ability of farm families to finance and support acceptable dwellings. This view of housing in relation to the capacity of farm families to support acceptable dwellings from the proceeds of farm employment or a combination of farm and off-farm employment brings

into clearer focus some of the practical problems which different income groups of farmers must overcome in order to secure and maintain acceptable housing.

While such a general overall view is now possible, available information is not yet sufficient to yield a full description of the farm housing problem. The approach is helpful but much remains lacking in detail. For example, proper account of regional variations is not yet possible nor is an analysis of the effect of tenure status on the opportunity to enjoy acceptable housing. Also it is unfortunate that the information does not permit a better description of the housing of farm laborers, particularly of migratory workers. However, the information does provide a basis for partial analysis of the housing problems of non-operator families living on farms, including among others a portion of the farm laborer families, and a somewhat more complete analysis with respect to the farm-operator group.

Using 1940 Census data, farm dwellings have been classified into three groups on the basis of their size and value. 1/ The first group consists of units which had at least 5 rooms and were worth at least $1,000. It is assumed that these dwellings are acceptable although many of them lack modern conveniences and comforts. The second group consists of units which had 3 or 4 rooms and were worth $500 or more, and all larger units if worth from $500 to $1,000. In most cases, these units need extensive repairs or remodeling. In general, 3 or 4 room structures are too small, particularly on farms where on the average families are larger than in cities. The third group consists of all dwellings which had only 1 or 2 rooms, and larger units worth less than $500. Usually it would be more economical to replace such structures than to enlarge or remodel them. For convenience, the first group has been designated as "Acceptable," the second as "Repairable," and the third as "Non-Repairable." 2/

There is a marked relationship between these classes of houses and the facilities which we usually expect to go with a dwelling. That is, the proportion of "Acceptable" dwellings having given facilities is generally much greater than for "Repairable" or "Non-Repairable" dwellings and the proportion of "Repairable" dwellings having these facilities is much greater as a rule than for "Non-Repairable" dwellings, as indicated in Table 2.

1/ Values for tenant-occupied dwellings were calculated by assuming the rent per month to be one percent of the value.

2/ While for any particular group the term may not be appropriate for every house included, it probably is suitable for the vast majority in the group. Since there may be as many houses outside a particular group which might appropriately bear the label of the group, as houses within the group which in this way are mislabeled, the number in each group probably represents the number among the total houses included in all groups which would be properly characterized by the term.

Table 2. Classes of Rural-Farm Dwellings Related to Specified Facilities 1/

Class	Percent Having						
		Water Supply			Refrigeration Equipment		
	Electric Lights	Running Water	Inside Hand Pump	Flush Toilet	Mechanical	Ice	Radio
All	32	18	11	12	15	18	59
Acceptable	67	43	18	31	34	21	88
Repairable	26	11	12	4	8	22	63
Non-Repairable	7	2	6	1	2	11	30
Unclassified 2/	35	21	12	15	20	17	60

1/ Adapted from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 16th Census of the United States (1940), Housing, Volume III, Part I, Tables A-6 and A-7. In this adaptation it was assumed (1) that for 1 and 2 room dwellings valued at $500 or more (rental $5 or more) the same proportion of the above facilities would be reported as for all dwellings valued at under $500; and (2) that for 3 and 4 room dwellings valued at $1000 or more the same proportion of the above facilities would be reported as for dwellings of 3 or more rooms valued at $500 to $999 ($5 to $9 rental.)

2/ Dwellings with value or number of rooms not reported. In view of the fact that the percentages of facilities reported for unclassified dwellings are so close to the percentages for all dwellings, these unclassified dwellings may be distributed proportionately among the three classes indicated. This has been done in succeeding tables.

It may be observed that rural-farm tenant dwellings were in worse condition than those of owners. For example, half of tenant-occupied dwellings as against about one-fourth of owner-occupied dwellings were classified as "Non-Repairable," while only about one-sixth of tenant dwellings were classified as "Acceptable" as compared with nearly half of owner houses. The same relationship holds for facilities, as indicated in Table 3.

Table 3. Comparison of Rural Farm Owner-Occupied and Tenant-Occupied Dwellings, 1940 1/

	Percent	
	Owner-Occupied 2/	Tenant-Occupied 2/
Class of Dwellings:		
Acceptable	45	17
Repairable	28	32
Non-repairable	27	51
Facilities:		
Running water	25	11
Inside hand pump	13	10
Flush toilet	17	6
Mechanical refrigerator	21	7
Ice refrigerator	19	16
Electric lights	43	20
Radio	70	46

1/ Same source as Table 2. Unclassified dwellings were distributed proportionately among the three classes of dwellings.

2/ "... A dwelling unit is classified as owner occupied if it was owned either wholly or in part by the head of the household or by some related member of his family living in the dwelling unit. All other occupied units are classified as tenant-occupied whether or not cash rent was actually paid for the living quarters. Rent-free quarters and living accommodations which were received in payment for services performed are thus included with the tenant-occupied units." 1940 Census of Housing, Volume III, Part I, page 4. It should also be noted that in most cases tenant farm operators and hired farm workers do not actually pay cash for living quarters, as these are usually included in the arrangements for renting the farm or in the terms of employment.

Why Poor Farm-Operator Dwellings

An important reason for inadequate farm housing has been the lack of sufficiently remunerative employment to pay for better structures. For the country as a whole, it appears reasonable to assume that unless a family was able to produce at least $1,500 gross farm income per year under 1939 conditions, it was not able to finance an acceptable dwelling from farm income. With less than this amount, there would not be much left for housing after farm operating and family living expenses were met and necessary farm capital purchases were made. This does not mean that every farm with a smaller gross income capacity under 1939 conditions could not finance and maintain an acceptable dwelling, nor that every higher income farm could do so. The situation would vary for different parts of the country, but for the country

as a whole this appears to be a reasonable figure to use. 1/ After the value of home used products and farm operating expenses are deducted from this $1,500 gross, there remains on the average about $750 net cash farm income. In many cases farm mortgage principal payments would have to be deducted from this $750 as well as any cash advances for expanding farm operations. The remainder would be available for family living expenditures, including housing, savings, or retirement of non-real estate debts. It is thus difficult to see how the average farm family could provide itself with an American standard of living, including an acceptable house, with much less than $750 net cash or $1,500 gross farm income.

Sufficiently remunerative employment to support adequate housing may be provided by the farm alone or by the combination of farm with off-farm employment of the operator and members of his family. Estimates have been prepared for the 5,760,000 farm-operator households living on farms in 1940. Information available is not sufficient to estimate the housing and employment of the operators of the other 337,000 farms reported by the Census in 1940.

For this purpose farms have been grouped into three broad classes. Class I farms are all units which in 1939 had a gross farm income of at least $1,500 and other units that had at least $8,000 worth of land and buildings and at least a team of horses or equivalent power. In like manner, Class II farms are remaining units with a gross farm income of $750 to $1,499, and other units that had $4,000 to $7,999 worth of land and buildings and at least a team of horses or equivalent power. Class III farms are all remaining units. This class contains all farms with gross farm income under $750, except those that had land and buildings worth $4,000 or more and at least a team of horses or equivalent power.

All Class I farms were considered to be sufficiently productive to finance acceptable dwellings without off-farm employment. Class II and III farms were not. Class I farms comprised about one-fourth of all 5,760,000 units, Class II about one-fifth, and Class III slightly more than one-half. (See Table 4.) To be able to support an acceptable dwelling from the proceeds of their employment, it is estimated that in 1939 farm-operator families of Class II farms needed on the average at least 100 days of off-farm employment in addition to employment on their farms, while families on Class III farms needed about 200 days.

About one-fourth of the 1,200,000 operator families on Class II farms had at least 100 days of off-farm employment and nearly one-fourth of the 3 million operator families on Class III farms had 200 days. (See Table 4.) In other words, as of 1940, of the 5,760,000 farm operator families on farms, less than half, about 2,560,000, could finance acceptable dwellings. About one-fourth, 1,560,000, could do so from farm employment alone, while about one-sixth, 1,000,000, could do so from a combination of farm and off-farm employment. This leaves more than half, 3,200,000, who could not finance acceptable dwellings either from farm or a combination of farm and off-farm work, as indicated in Table 4.

1/ Were one to prefer to use $1,200 as the breaking point between the two upper farm classes, it would shift only about 7 percent more farm operator families into the top group.

Table 4. Class of Farm Related to Ability of Farm Operator Families Living on Farms to Finance an Acceptable Dwelling from Farm or Combination of Farm and Off-Farm Employment in 1940 1/

Class and Number of Farms		Indicated Ability to Finance an Acceptable Dwelling		
Class	Number	Able from Farm Employment Alone	Able from Farm Employment Combined with Off-Farm Employment	Unable to Finance an Acceptable Dwelling from Farm and Off-Farm Employment
		(All Numbers in Thousands)		
Total	5,760 2/	1,560	1,000	3,200
I	1,560	1,560	-	-
II	1,200	-	300	900
III	3,000	-	700	2,300

1/ Estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Based in part on U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, a cooperative study, Technical Monograph, "Analysis of Specified Farm Characteristics for Farms Classified by Total Value of Products," Table 3, p. 21 and Table 1, p. 31. Based in part on unpublished data obtained through a joint study made by the Bureau of the Census and the BAE.

2/ U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, and U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; Series Census-BAE No. 1 "Estimates of Farm Population and Farm Households, April, 1944 and April, 1940," January 14, 1945.

Housing on Different Classes of Farms

In general the quality of farm housing corresponds with the capacity of the farm or combination of farm and off-farm employment to support the dwelling. Of 5,760,000 farm-operator dwellings on farms in 1940, approximately one-third were classified as "Acceptable," one-third as "Repairable," and one-third as "Non-Repairable." (See Table 5.) In the case of 2,560,000 of these farms, where either farm or farm and off-farm employment was sufficient to support acceptable housing, about two-fifths of these dwellings needed either replacement or major overhauling. In more detail, about 3 of every 5 were classified as "Acceptable," 1 of every 4 as "Repairable" and only 1 out of every 6 as "Non-Repairable."

On the remaining 3,200,000 farms, approximately 5 of every 6 dwellings needed either replacing or major overhauling. In more detail, approximately half the dwellings were classified as "Non-Repairable," 1 of 3 was "Repairable," while only 1 of 6 was "Acceptable."

In case of the 3,200,000 farms where neither farm income nor a combination of income from farm and off-farm employment would finance acceptable housing, the problem of improving or replacing dwellings under 1939 conditions, whether the occupants were owners or tenants, was a difficult problem indeed. Fortunately, 560,000 of these farms already had "Acceptable" housing. On the remaining 2,640,000 farms, houses of about a million operators were classified as "Repairable" and those of more than 1-1/2 million as "Non-Repairable."

Table 5. Estimated Number and Condition of Occupied Farm-Operator Dwellings on Farms, Related to Adequacy of Farm and Off-Farm Employment to Finance an Acceptable Dwelling, for the United States, April 1940 1/

Farm and Off-Farm Employment Income is:	Class of Farms	Class and Number of Farm-Operator Dwellings on Farms			
		Total	Acceptable	Repairable	Non-Repairable
		(All numbers in thousands)			
	Total	5,760	2,060	1,700	2,000
A. Estimated to be sufficient to finance an acceptable dwelling	Subtotal	2,560	1,500	660	400
	I	1,560	1,100	360	100
	II	300	150	80	70
	III	700	250	220	230
B. Estimated not to be sufficient to finance an acceptable dwelling	Subtotal	3,200	560	1,040	1,600
	I	-	-	-	-
	II	900	260	340	300
	III	2,300	300	700	1,300

1/ Estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on the basis of class of farms and class of dwellings shown in preceding tables and relationships shown by unpublished data obtained through a joint study made by the Bureau of the Census and the BAE.

Dwellings of Rural Farm Non-Operators

In addition to the 5,760,000 farm operators living on farms it has been estimated that in 1940 there were 1,400,000 households on farms which did not include a farm operator. In about 600,000 the head was employed in agriculture, in about 300,000 the head was employed in non-farm occupations, while in the remaining families the head was either unemployed or not in the labor force. Nearly three-fourths of the families where the head was employed in agriculture reported less than $500 in family wages and salaries in 1939, a sum too small to support acceptable housing.

Dwellings on farms occupied by non-operators were substantially inferior to those occupied by farm operators. About 1 in 7 was classed as "Acceptable" as indicated in Table 6. Over half of these non-operator dwellings were classed as "Non-Repairable" as compared with about one-third in the case of farm operators.

Table 6. Class and Estimated Numbers of Occupied Rural-Farm, Non-Operator Dwellings, for the United States, 1940 1/

Class	Number of Dwellings
	(000 omitted)
All	1,400
Acceptable	200
Repairable	400
Non-Repairable	800

1/ Estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Based in part on U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Population and Housing, "Characteristics of Rural-Farm Families," Tables 2 and 12. Based in part on unpublished data obtained through a joint study made by the Bureau of the Census and the BAE.

The Situation in 1944

Since 1940 probably no net improvement has been made in the quality of farm dwellings, owing to the difficulty of obtaining materials during the war emergency. However, several forces have reduced the number of houses needed on farms and have enhanced the ability of farm families to afford better dwellings. There has been a reduction in farm population, a reduction in the number of farm operators living on farms, an increase in both full-time and part-time off-farm employment opportunities for farm people, and an increase in farm income due both to higher production and higher prices.

It has been estimated that there was a reduction of about 4-2/3 millions (15 percent) in rural-farm population from April 1940 to April 1944 and a reduction of about 3/4 million in the number of farm operator households on farms. 1/ By 1944 the total volume of farm production had increased about one-third from the average production in 1935-39 and farm prices had nearly doubled. Many more part-time and full-time off-farm jobs had become available to farm families. The opportunity for more regular and productive employment, either on or off the farm, and to earn higher incomes obviously has increased the number of farm families that can afford acceptable housing under present conditions.

Also the number of houses needed on farms under present conditions is smaller than the number needed in 1940. As compared with about 2,640,000 operator families who were living in "Repairable" or "Non-repairable" houses in 1940, and were unable to finance "Acceptable" dwellings at that time, either from farm or a combination of farm with off-farm employment, only around 2 million such families were living in the same type of houses in 1944, if we

1/ Series Census-BAE No. 1, "Estimates of Farm Population and Farm Households, April 1944, and April 1940," January 14, 1945.

take into account the reduction in the number of farm-operator households and assume that not many operator families living in "Acceptable" houses were involved in this reduction. A rough estimate indicates that about half of these families, or around 1 million, were able to finance acceptable dwellings under 1944 conditions, while one million still were unable to do so.

In summary, under 1944 conditions of practically full employment, about 5 million operator families were in need of housing on farms. Approximately 2 million now occupy "Acceptable" houses, and about 3 million are in "Repairable" and "Non-Repairable" houses, approximately half in each class. Of this 3 million about 2 million are in position to finance acceptable housing, if appropriate housing credit can be made available to serve their needs, while about one million, even under 1944 conditions, had insufficient incomes to finance acceptable housing. About half of these 2 million who can finance acceptable housing need to replace their dwellings and about half of the million who cannot finance acceptable housing also need new houses.

Available information did not permit an estimate of the number of non-operator families, including many farm laborer families, living on farms in "Repairable" and "Non-Repairable" houses who still are unable, under present conditions, to finance the replacement or improvement of their homes. Neither did it permit an analysis of the special housing problems of farm laborers and tenants. It may be pointed out, however, that while an owner-operator with sufficient income is free to go ahead and improve or replace his dwelling if he desires to do so, unless he needs and is unable to obtain a type of credit which is suitable to his situation, a tenant-operator usually is not. His problem of getting acceptable housing is often very difficult because even though he may have an ample income his ability to obtain acceptable housing may be dependent in part upon the willingness of the landlord to invest in acceptable tenant housing, and in part upon availability to the landlord of suitable housing credit.

Measures to bring about needed adjustments and improvements in farming practices to increase efficiency and thus to make the farm operator's labor more productive should be generally helpful, as should measures to reduce the cost and to expedite the construction of acceptable housing. Modifications of the credit mechanism and other devices may prove to be helpful in remedying housing conditions on the farms of operator families who have adequate incomes. However, if a substantial portion of the million farm-operator families who even under 1944 conditions could not afford acceptable housing are to be adequately housed, it appears that such additional steps as the following may be required:

1. Increase the income of some of these families from farming by enlargement of small farms or by some other means.

2. Increase the income of other families in this group from supplementary sources or by full-time off-farm employment.

3. Use temporary subsidies, in accordance with some agreed upon minimum standards, particularly with reference to health, until the more basic measures take sufficient effect and in cases in which such measures are not fully applicable.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington 25, D. C.

(Release on Delivery)

Toward Better Farm Housing

- - -

Statement by Secretary of Agriculture, Claude R. Wickard, before the Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Redevelopment of the Senate Special Committee on Post-War Economic Policy and Planning. January 17, 1945 at 2:30 p. m.

About two-thirds of the nation's farm families are ill-housed. Nearly half the inadequate houses are beyond repair.

Slums usually are associated with cities, yet the average level of farm housing is far below that of the city dwellings. This is true of what might be termed the settled farm families. Housing conditions for most migrant farm workers are on an even lower level.

Adequate steps to improve farm housing would advance the health, happiness, and general effectiveness of millions of farm people. Also, the resulting volume of new construction and repairs would contribute greatly to national employment and general business activity in the years after the war.

If periods of depression ever should delay progress toward permanent full employment, farm housing offers a tremendous field for concentrated efforts to maintain employment. We should keep this possibility in mind, even though we must plan for farm housing in terms of full national employment and primarily from the standpoint of the housing needs of farm families.

Today I should like to discuss, first, the essential nature of farm housing that sets it off so sharply from urban housing; second, the present situation; and third, some of the basic principles that should be considered in building a comprehensive farm housing policy for the years after the war.

Farm housing has been a major problem for many years. Varied attempts to correct the situation have been made. Farm housing remains a major problem.

Farm

The loans and limited subsidy programs of recent years have affected probably less than 4 percent of the nation's farm homes, and a large percentage of the improvements consists of repairs and additions to houses that already were in fairly good condition. Even making allowance for the unmeasurable results of research and educational programs, the record is not impressive.

Farm

Why have gains in farm housing fallen short of urban gains? One reason, undoubtedly, has been the high visibility of urban slums. Even the casual passer-by can't help noticing them. But most substandard farm houses stand alone, many of them far from main-traveled roads. Those that can be seen as often as not strike the passing traveler as more picturesque than pitiable.

A more compelling reason has been imperfect public understanding of the true nature of the farm housing problem.

(more)

Farm housing is just not like city or suburban housing. The average farm house is a headquarters for many farming operations as well as a family dwelling; it is a center for more of the family's social life; home preparation of food and its preservation for future use is vastly more important here. The farm dwelling is very much a part of the whole farm plant, and must be closely integrated with other buildings and the entire nature of farming operations.

Even in the matter of design, there is a great difference between farm and city housing. Although many technical lessons learned in one field may be adapted for use in the other, it seldom is satisfactory to borrow city or suburban house plans for rural use.

The difference is even wider in the field of finance. In the vast majority of cases, the amount of money available for building or maintaining a farm house is tied to the income from the particular farm on which it stands. In this the farm house is unique. The average city house has a value of its own, distinct from the particular source of income of the people who live in it.

The implications are clear. A loan to build or improve a farm house of necessity involves the value of the whole farm, not just that of the dwelling. Subsidies to help put better houses on farms would of necessity have to continue indefinitely on farms that did not have the income base to support adequate housing. Thus efforts to improve farm housing, unless integrated closely with other farm programs, might often run counter to efforts to help farmers make adjustments needed to enable them to earn adequate incomes, either wholly from farming or with the aid of off-farm employment.

Next, what of the present farm housing situation?

Let us start with the fact that there are roughly 6-1/2 million dwellings on farms in this country, most of them occupied by farm operators, and the rest - about a million and a half - occupied mainly by farm laborers, urban workers who live in the country, and retired farmers.

We can roughly measure the part of the farm housing problem represented by those 6-1/2 million homes. There is another part that is almost impossible to measure - the needs of the migrant farm workers, some of whom travel singly, some in family groups. We simply do not have enough information about these people and the way they live; but we know their needs are great and must be taken into account in any broad effort to improve farm housing.

To get back to the 6-1/2 million fairly permanent farm houses, a recent analysis of census data, made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics with the assistance of the Census Bureau, has divided them into three main groups -- those that are acceptable as they stand, those that need extensive repairs or improvements to make them really fit to live in; and those in such bad shape or so small that they ought to be replaced.

The standards used in making the three groupings cannot be called too high by any stretch of the imagination. For instance, many of the houses classed as acceptable lack facilities that the average city family would insist on as necessary to good housing - things like electric lighting and running water. I shall not attempt to go into the detailed figures here. They are included in an analysis of the farm housing situation prepared by the Agriculture Department's Interbureau Committee on Post War Programs. It is a most interesting and useful paper and with your permission I should like to submit it as part of the record of this hearing.

(more)

It is enough to say here that on the basis of 1944 estimates it appears that about 2 million farm houses need major improvements and about the same number should be entirely replaced.

Five million of the 6-1/2 million total were houses occupied by farm operators. Two million of these were fairly satisfactory. The other 3 million houses were inadequate; about half probably could be fixed up, and half were beyond repair. Even in 1944 -- a year of record high farm income -- about a million of the operator families with inadequate dwellings did not have enough money--including returns from jobs off the farm--to improve their houses or build new ones. Among the other families living on farms, housing conditions and levels of income probably were less favorable. A million and a half all told does not seem too high a guess as to the total number of families who needed better housing and could not finance it.

Standards used in estimating what levels of income could support satisfactory farm housing were not set overly high. Some well-to-do farmers, of course, are able to build or repair houses on almost any terms; but for the most part even the families classified as able to finance housing need credit programs designed especially to meet their requirements.

Now, with at least something of a yardstick for measuring the job, what general approaches can we use to improve farm housing?

Before everything else, it seems to me, it is necessary to recognize that hosuing programs, in themselves, never will be enough to solve the farm housing problem. Generally speaking, the farm families with the lowest incomes and the poorest prospects of increasing their incomes live in the worst houses.

We are dealing with a long-neglected problem whose roots run back far into the nation's past. The only broad and permanent solution can come through a combination of stable and adequate farm income and full and continuing industrial employment. Better housing for farm people depends largely on better opportunities in agriculture or outside of it. We must have no more industrial depressions that drive people back to the land in tarpaper shacks.

But it does not follow that we should fold our hands and wait for the happy day when full employment solves the farm housing problem. We can do a lot to speed its solution.

Many of the nation's basic farm programs already aim at achieving and maintaining fair farm incomes. Those programs must be continued and improved, and new ones should be considered. The present tenant purchase program is an object lesson in what can be done to help farm families get a start on farms large enough and good enough to yield an adequate income. That program could be modified to cover adding sufficient acreage to farms too small for profitable operation. Above all, there is room for greatly increasing the size of the tenant purchase program. Its operations on their present scale are just a drop in the bucket.

But no large-scale effort to help some farm families enlarge their holdings can get anywhere unless large numbers of other farm families have wide opportunities to get good jobs off the farm. Consequently, we should condider steps to train farm people for off-farm work; and to help them get off-farm employment, either on a part-time or full time basis. In other words, better housing for some of the families now on farms will be urban housing.

(more)

Such efforts take time. Meanwhile, millions of the lowest-income farm people would continue to live in wretched houses. So we also should consider the possibilities of providing some kind of emergency aid toward correcting some of the worst existing deficiencies. In my opinion, any subsidies used toward this end should be temporary and as constructive as possible.

So much for the indirect approach to the problem of farm housing. There are a number of more direct possibilities. First there are the activities basic to all efforts to improve housing. Research and education should be continued and expanded so that more farm families will become aware of the need for good housing, and so that they will have somewhere to turn for advice on design and materials. Cooperative buying of building materials should be encouraged; also use of timber, stone and gravel production on the farm. So should pooling of labor. More attention should be given to training architects in the specialized field of rural housing; and insofar as possible, training builders and skilled workers. Such training also could be useful to farmers themselves; often they can supply much of the labor needed for improving their homes. Every effort should be made to reduce the basic costs of farm housing. Housing programs should include encouragement in construction and repair of other farm buildings; as I have said the dwelling is an integral part of the whole farm plant.

Such activities would provide just a foundation. Finance has always been a great stumbling block in the path of better farm housing.

Credit--specialized credit designed specifically to meet their requirements--is the general need of the families who own their farms and have the financial base to support adequate housing.

To this end we should consider modifying some of the present limitations on loans of agencies of the Farm Credit Administration so as to make the loans more readily available for construction and repair of farm buildings. The principle of a flexible repayment schedule in accordance with the annual size of farm income should be explored by both public and private lending agencies. The possibilities of Government insurance of mortgage loans for farm housing on the large scale on which it has been applied to city housing should be thoroughly explored. The Rural Electrification Program, brings lighting, water systems and other elements of good housing within reach of many farmers who could not obtain them otherwise; it should be continued and expanded.

An expansion of the present tenant purchase loan program along with some modification to authorize similar loans for houses and farm buildings to owner-operators of family-sized farms should be helpful. I have already mentioned this program in connection with the basic task of improving farm incomes. It also offers a direct way toward better housing.

Then, there are the farm tenant families, and those of the farm laborers who live on farms. Most of the time their desire for better housing, and even the size of their incomes, have little to do with whether their dwellings are adequate. It is the landlord or employer who decides. Education can help some; I do not believe that as yet enough landlords or employers realize that ability to attract and hold efficient farm operators and capable workers depends partly upon the condition of the farm house offered them, and that the adequacy of a house, in fact, may have a direct effect on the efficiency of the people who live in it. Credit, however, is probably the most important factor. The types of action I have suggested for owner-operators could and should be adapted for landlords and for operators employing farm workers. Better farm tenure practices also can help bring an improvement in tenant housing.

(more)

Finally, there are the migrant farm workers. On farms employing large numbers of seasonal workers, special credit for improving living quarters for the transients would be helpful. The present sugar program, which makes minimum housing standards for workers a condition of government payments to growers is an example of a specialized approach already used in the case of at least one commodity.

In areas where no one farm requires many seasonal workers, the possibilities of community operated farm labor camps should be explored. Although special credit might be necessary to finance construction of such camps, their operation need not, and should not, be subsidized by local or federal government. Adequate minimum wage scales for farm workers would enable the workers to pay enough rent to allow the camps to pay their own way.

In connection with general methods of procedure, I can say that there is substantial agreement between the National Housing Agency and the Department of Agriculture on the principle that rural and urban people are equally entitled to help from the national government in improving housing standards, and on the close relationship between farm housing and farm programs in general. Our two organizations also agree that as much as possible of the improvement of rural housing should be done by private enterprise; but that the Government has an ultimate responsibility for helping all families achieve adequate housing levels. There is agreement, too, that all types of possible programs will require a large degree of local initiative and responsibility. And finally, I believe both agencies agree that long-range housing projects ultimately must be able to stand on their own financial feet--that the use of subsidies, when necessary, should be temporary, and should be used constructively so as to remove the need of further subsidies as soon as possible.

In general, I should say that the many phases of the rural housing problem can be met only by a variety of separate programs. I believe the unifying direction needed to make them all fully effective can be supplied through the cooperation of the National Housing Agency and the Department of Agriculture.

This has been a long statement, yet I have touched only the surface of the countless problems and possibilities of rural housing. No matter how great an effort we may undertake, the task of enabling all rural families who desire them to have adequate homes will take years to accomplish. Such basic factors as national farm income and full industrial employment are involved.

For many reasons I consider the work of this subcommittee of vital importance to the national welfare. I hope the facts I have presented have been helpful; and I am glad to offer the wholehearted cooperation of the Department of Agriculture in supplying any other information you may need as well as in administering whatever housing programs Congress may assign it.

# # #

16-Housing

FARM HOUSING

—A Case Study

Proceedings of the Conference Sponsored By
The Committee for Kentucky
in association with
University of Kentucky
National Committee on Housing, Inc.
Lexington, Kentucky, May 25-26, 1945

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FARM BUILDINGS FROM *Home-grown timber in the South*

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FARMERS' BULLETIN NO. 1975

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THE FARMHOUSE

A List of References

Compiled by Vajen H. Fischer

This list was compiled particularly for the use of extension specialists in home economics and agricultural engineering. It contains selected references to publications which give information on planning, construction, remodeling, landscaping and new materials, and on policy and factual background for housing programs.

Although references were chosen with the low-cost farmhouse in mind, the bibliography contains general references on new techniques, materials and equipment which are applicable to all home building. A few foreign references have been included.

The period covered is mainly the years 1938 through 1944, although some references to publications issued in 1945 and prior to 1938 have been included. No attempt has been made to duplicate in the present bibliography all of the references contained in the bibliographies listed.

The publications listed may, for the most part, be consulted in libraries. United States Department of Agriculture publications are available free of charge as long as the Department's supply lasts. State Agricultural experiment station and extension publications are ordinarily available free of charge to residents of the respective States. Photoprint copies of material not available elsewhere may be obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture Library.

Items marked with an asterisk (*) have not been examined. Call numbers following the citations are those of the United States Department of Agriculture Library, unless otherwise stated.

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SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS

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2. BANKHEAD JONES FARM TENANT ACT. Approved July 22, 1937, and amended. 7 U. S. C. 1000-1029 (1940)

   Sec. 1003 provides for farm acquirement loans "in such amount (not in excess of the amount certified by the County Committee to be the value of the farm) as may be necessary to enable the borrower to acquire the farm and for necessary repairs and improvements thereon."

   Sec. 1007 provides for rehabilitation loans, including loans for "minor improvements and minor repairs to real property."

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Replies to 472 questionnaires in Successful Farming building contest listing things farmers were planning to do in the way of building and remodeling homes and service buildings, just before we entered the "defense" stage in our war effort.

9. CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY. RESEARCH DEPARTMENT. Looking ahead in the farm building market. Prepared for Country Gentleman. 67 p. Philadelphia, 1945. 280.32 C94L

Considers the farmer's plans for new houses, for repair, improvement or modernization of farm dwellings, purchase of household appliances, furnishings and equipment and interest in prefabrication and new developments in dwelling construction methods and building materials which appeal to farmers. Charts illustrate the results of the survey.

10. FARM CREDIT ACT OF 1933. Approved June 16, 1933, as amended. 12 U. S. C. 1131, et seq. (1940).

Under sec. 1131 g. Production Credit Associations, administered by the Farm Credit Administration, are authorized "to make loans to farmers for the purpose of enabling them to make home alterations, repairs and improvements."

11. FEDERAL FARM LOAN ACT. Approved July 17, 1916, as amended. 12 U. S. C. 641, et seq. (1940).

Administered since 1933 by the Farm Credit Administration.

Sec. 771 provides that Federal land bank loans may be made for the purpose of providing "buildings and for the improvement of farm lands; the term 'improvement' to be defined by the Farm Credit Administration."

Further "No such loan shall exceed 50 per centum of the value of the land mortgaged and 20 per centum of the value of the permanent, insured improvements thereon," etc.

Sec. 1016 (b) provides that in Land Bank Commissioner loans the "amount of the mortgage given by any farmer, together with all prior mortgages or other evidences of indebtedness secured by such farm property of the farmer, shall not exceed 75 per centum of the normal value thereof..." nor "shall it be in excess of $7500 to any one farmer." Land bank commissioner loans may be made "for any of the purposes for which Federal land banks are authorized by law to make loans."

12. FINDLAY, A. C. Probable volume of post-war construction. Monthly Labor Rev. 60: 261-275. Feb. 1945. 158.6 B87M

Table includes farm construction estimates of Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

13. FOLSOM, J. C. Farm and village home building and ownership; a selected bibliography. 21 p., processed. Washington, D. C., President's Conf. on Home Bldg. and Home Ownership, Com. on Farm and Village Housing, 1931. 241.4 P92

14. FORTUNE SURVEY. People name their first choices on the postwar shopping list and show a preference for the solid satisfactions-at present they find the going much harder than it was a year ago. Fortune 28(6): 10, 16, 20, 32. Dec. 1943. 110 F772
Research for survey conducted by the firm of Elmo Roper. Farm houses and property are included in a table showing what people plan to buy, giving percentage, by economic levels.

15. HANNAY, A. H., Comp. Land settlement; a list of references. U. S. Dept. Agr. Libr. Libr. List 9, 167 p., processed. Washington, D. C., 1944. 1.916 L612
Consult index under subject "Houses and housing."

16. HOUSING FOR G.I.'s; an analysis of the home-buying provisions in the "G.I. Bill of Rights," suggesting some changes that should be made. Consumer Rpts. 9: 274-276. Oct. 1944. 321.8 C762

17. HUNTER, K. H. Classification and rating of farm fire risks. U. S. Dept. Agr. Farm Credit Admin. Bul. 46, 44 p. Washington, D. C., 1941. 166.2 B87

18. INDUSTRIAL PUBLICATIONS, INC. Farming, the Nation's biggest industry now and after the war; prepared especially for the building industry. 8 p., processed. Chicago, 1943. 296 In2
This survey of the farm-building market concentrates on farm service buildings, but devotes several paragraphs to the farm home.

19. KEENEY, L. G. Appraisal of insured farm building risks. Agr. Engin. 21: 13-14, 16. Jan. 1940. 58.8 Ag83

20. KEIM, W. G. Geographical differentials in prices of building materials. U. S. Temporary Natl. Econ. Com. Invest. of Concentration of Econ. Power. Monog. 33, 459 p. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1940. 280.12 Un3986M
A study made under the auspices of the Bureau of Labor Statistics by Walter G. Keim, assisted by Grace C. Grosvenor, Joseph W. Lethco, and Philip H. Blaisdell, under general supervision of Aryness Joy.

21. MCNALL, P. E. Farm buildings as evidence of productivity of crop land. Jour. Land & Pub. Util. Econ. 17: 165-170. 1941. 282.8 J82
Study to determine if farm-building classification as an index for land classification can be applied to a small area (23,000 acres, including 165 farms) in Wisconsin. Author concludes this technique of land classification is not now applicable, but may be due to relative newness of the area.

22. MCNEILL, J. M., Comp. Farm tenancy in the United States, 1937-1939; a selected list of references. U. S. Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Econ. Bib. 85, 160 p., processed. Washington, D. C., 1940. 1.9 Ec73A
Consult index under subject "Houses and housing."

23. MARGOLD, S. K. Housing abroad up to World War II, supplemented by comparisons with conditions in the United States. 314 p., processed. Cambridge, Mass. Inst. of Technol. Dept. of Architecture, 1942. 296.2 M33
Ch. I, Acquisition of Land, includes a discussion of suburban land and garden cities (p. 9-16) and rural development (p. 16-17).
Ch. II, Standards, considers standards of occupancy and standards of construction.

Ch. III, Reduction in Basic Costs of Construction, considers methods to reduce costs of material and labor building codes to encourage standardization and use of new materials, standardization of design and plans, and prefabricated houses.

24. MOATS, R. W., and MCNEILL, J. M., Comp. Agricultural labor in the United States, July 1941-February 1943; a list of references. U. S. Dept. Agr. Libr. Libr. List 4, 59 p., processed. Washington, D. C., 1943. 1.916 L612

This bibliography was compiled in cooperation with Josiah C. Folsom of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. It brings to date the references listed in Agricultural Economics Bibliography Nos. 64, 72, and 95, Agricultural Labor in the United States, which cover the periods 1915-1935, 1936-1937, and 1938-June 1941, respectively.

Consult index under subject "Housing, and "Labor Camps."

25. MURRAY, W. G. Farm appraisal; classification and valuation of farm land and buildings. 254 p. Ames, Iowa State Col. Press, 1941. 282 M96

House included in chapter on building inventory.

26. NATIONAL HOUSING ACT. Approved June 27, 1934, as amended. 12 U. S. C. 1701, et seq. (1940)

Sec. 1703a provides for insurance of loans made by banks, trust companies, etc. up to July 1, 1947 "for purpose of financing alterations, repairs and improvements upon or in connection with existing structures, and the building of new structures" upon rural real property.

Sec. 1709a provides for insuring mortgages on farms, upon which a house or other farm buildings are to be constructed or repaired, on condition that not less than 15 per cent of the total principal obligation of the mortgage be expended for materials and labor.

The Act is administered by the Federal Housing Administration which was consolidated into the National Housing Agency by Executive Order 9070 dated Feb. 24, 1942.

27. PRODUCERS' COUNCIL, INC. How to plan now for tomorrow. A guide for building product manufacturers setting sights on postwar markets and production. 9 p. Washington, D. C., 1944? 1.913 C3Ex82

Included in Materials Dealing with Post-war Plans and Policies of Various Organizations Represented at Extension Institute, January 4 to 6, 1945.

A table shows volume of construction activity in the United States in millions of dollars, 1928-1949, including new farm construction.

28. RICHIE, E. L. An annotated bibliography of housing for use in home economics education; references selected chiefly from the housing literature of 1938, 1939, and the first quarter of 1940, exclusive of state and local housing literature. 41 p., processed. U. S., Off. Ed. Vocat. Div. Misc.2230-7, 41 p., processed. Washington, D. C., 1940. 173 V85Mi

29. STONE, J. T. Farm buildings and the land. Mich. Agr. Sta. Quart. Bul. 25: 32-40. Aug. 1942. 100 M58S

All farm buildings in Charlevoix, Otsego, Presque Isle, Dickinson and Marquette Counties were classified and the soil of the individual farms rated. The general appearance of structures, their size and adequacy for the specific type of farming, their conveniences and equipment, their condition and the appearance of their surroundings were all considered in establishing seven farmstead types.

30. STONE, P. A., and DENTON, R. H. Toward more housing. U. S. Temporary Natl. Econ. Com. Monog. 8, 223 p. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1940. 280.12 Un3986M

Bibliographies at end of chapters.

An analysis of the factors impending home building. Pt. I, Some Economic Aspects of Housing, "pays particular attention to the factors that cause monthly carrying costs of a house to be high, relating these not only to original costs but to financial and service charges and interest rates." Pt. II, The Relation of Productivity to Low-cost Housing, "analyzes the factors which make the capital outlays of housing high."

31. TERESHTENKO, V. J., and others. Bibliographical review of literature on cooperative housing. U. S. Works Prog. Admin., New York City. Coop. Proj. Study Ser. E., v. 1, 267 p. Boston, Edward A. Filene Good Will Fund, 1942. 280.2 Un382

A few references to cooperative rural housing.

32. TRUMP, C. A. Estimated construction activity in continental United States, 1939-1942. Monthly Labor Rev. 55: 601-605. Sept. 1942. 158.6 B87M

Farm construction is included.

33. TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND. HOUSING COMMITTEE. American housing, problems and prospects. The factual findings, by M. L. Colean; The program, by The Housing Committee. 466 p. New York, 1944. Ref., p. 441-455. 296.2 T91A

A survey of the housing situation in the United States, begun in 1940, which reveals the "obstructions to a greater volume of building and more adequate housing," and suggests ways in which these obstacles might be removed.

The basic questions that occur throughout the book are "those of cost and price: production, financing and operating costs, land prices and market values."

A constructive program of policies is presented in chapter 12. Pages 336-339 of this chapter relate to rural and farm housing.

34. U. S. BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING. Farm building charts. 9 p., processed. Washington, D. C., 1944. 1.965 E2F222

Types, regional requirements, values, expenditures for and depreciation of, labor, and income spent on buildings.

35. U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE. INTERBUREAU COMMITTEE ON POST-WAR PROGRAMS. Agriculture when the war ends. 57 p., processed. Washington, D. C., 1943. 1.90 C2In8Pag

Statement of the general rural housing conditions that are expected to prevail when the war ends, p. 44-46.

36. U. S. FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION. Modern design. U. S. Fed. Housing Admin. Tech. Bul. 2, 10 p., rev. Washington, D. C., 1941. 173.2 H811 No. 2

Rating a house of modern design by Insuring Offices.

37. U. S. FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION. Property improvement loans under title I of the National Housing Act as amended. Regulations effective July 1, 1944. 32 p. Washington, D. C., 1944. 173.2 H81Pro

38. U. S. HOUSING ACT. Approved Sept. 1, 1937, as amended. 42 U. S. C. 1401-1430 (1940)

Created the U. S. Housing Authority and declared it to be the policy of the United States to promote the general welfare of the nation by employing its funds and credit, as provided in this Act, to assist the several states and their political subdivisions to alleviate present and recurring unemployment and to remedy the unsafe and unsanitary housing conditions and the acute shortage of decent, safe, and sanitary dwellings for families of low income in rural or urban communities, etc.

Under Executive Order 9070, dated Feb. 24, 1942, the U. S. Housing Authority was consolidated into the National Housing Agency, and its functions, powers and duties administered by the Federal Public Housing Authority.

39. U. S. NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY. Housing costs: where the housing dollar goes. The problem and its importance; housing costs and family incomes; have housing costs been reduced; approaches to cost reduction. U. S. Natl. Housing Agency, Bul. 2, 48 p. Washington, D. C., 1944. 177.3 N21

Discusses restrictive provisions of building codes and states that, "Special attention should be given to the rapid modernization of building codes to permit the use of new materials and methods as they are developed."

40. U. S. NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE. INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE. Land, materials, and labor costs. U. S. Natl. Resources Com. Housing Monog. 3, 101 p. Washington, D. C., 1939. 173.2 N214H

Contents: Part I, Location factors in housing programs, by Jacob Crane, p. 1-14; Part II, Site planning, by Frederick Bigger, p. 15-39; ~~Part~~ III, The significance of small-house design, by Pierre Blouke, p. 40-51; Part IV, Building materials and the cost of housing, by M. G. Evans, p. 78-92; and Part VI, Building regulations and the housing problem, by G. N. Thompson, p. 93-101.

41. U. S. NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE. INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE. Legal problems in the housing field. Part 1. Private housing legal problems, by Horace Russell. Part 2. Legal aspects of public housing, by Leon H. Keyserling. A technical monograph on one phase of housing. U. S. Natl. Resources Com. Housing Monog. 2, 76 p. Washington, D. C., 1939. 173.2 N214H

A chart shows citations to State public housing legislation: housing authorities; housing cooperation; tax-exemption; eminent domain; validating, etc.

42. U. S. NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD. Housing: the continuing problem. 60 p. Washington, D. C., 1940. 173.2 N214Ho

Publications, p. 50-60.

Economics of housing, cost of construction, governmental activities, and findings and conclusions.

43. VERMILYA, H. P. Building codes and postwar mortgage lending. Insured Mortgage Portfolio 8(3) 1st quart.: 20-23, 30-31, illus. 1944. 173.2 H81In

Explains that outmoded building codes which have monopolistic intent of requirements that greatly increase the cost of construction will be a danger to the realization of the much-needed extensive, post-war construction program and must be revised at once, and then kept up to date.

44. WEAVER, H. S. Farm land appraising, with essentials of farm management and agricultural engineering. 374 p., illus. Kansas City, Mo., Weaver Real Estate Appraisal Training Service, 1941. 282.12 W372
The farm home is included in the chapter on Appraisal of Farm Improvements, p. 59-66.

45. WOOLEY, J. C., and BEASLEY, R. P. The appraisal of farm buildings. Mo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Cir. 213, 10 p. Columbia, 1941. 100 M693

46. YALE-LIFE CONFERENCE ON HOUSE BUILDING TECHNICS, YALE UNIVERSITY, 1939. Digest of papers. 68 p., illus. New York? 1939. 296.9 Y1
Partial contents: Lower costs through mass production, by R. H. Shreve; Housing and the economic scene, by Beardsley Ruml; Large scale housing and standardization, by M. L. Colean; Contemporary design: New directions, by Ralph Walker; The promise of prefabrication by G. W. Trayer; Materials and techniques for housing, by R. V. Parsons; Research programs for shelter, by J. E. Burchard; Heating and ventilation of the home, by C.-E. A. Winslow; The bearing of acoustical research on house building, by L. J. Sivian and R. L. Hanson; New developments in steel for low-cost houses, by L. A. Estes; Shelter and mobility, by Corwin Willson; The research approach, by R. L. Davison.

Income and Expenditures in Relation to Rural Housing

47. BONSER, H. J., TONTZ, R. L., and ALLRED, C. E. Family living costs on upland farms near Douglas reservoir. Tenn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Rural Res. Ser. Monog. 155, 34 p., processed. Knoxville, 1943. 173.2 W89Co
Tables show value of home furnishings acquired and repairs to home furnishings, and cost of household operation, 81 farm families, 1942, Cost of housing is discussed briefly.

48. BRITTON, V. Housing of 538 Vermont farm families. Vt. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 470, 39 p. Burlington, 1941. 100 V59
"Studies the relation of housing facilities, equipment, tenure, and housing, household operation, equipment and total home expenses to the important variables of income, family type, education, age and tenure" of 538 families in Chittenden and Franklin counties, Vermont.

49. BRITTON, V. Housing of 299 Vermont village families. Vt. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 469, 52 p. Burlington, 1940. 100 V59
"A study of the housing of 299 families located in six Vermont villages, made with special reference to the relation of type of living quarters, facilities, equipment, tenure, and housing, household operation, equipment and total home expenses to the important variables of income, family type, occupation, education, age and tenure."

50. CARTER, D. G. What can you spend for post-war housing? Consumers' Res. Bul. 15(1): 5-9. Jan. 1945. 321.8 C76
How to determine the amount that can be paid, and how to plan for repayment of the housing loan, in the light of the family's income and other circumstances; and what are the basic precautions to be taken in arranging for the purchase and choosing the type and quality of house to be built.

51. COWLES, M. L., and SIEK, M. M. Expenditures for farm housing improvement in a southern Wisconsin county. Jour. Home Econ. 35: 563-566. Nov. 1943. 321.8 J82

Survey in a southern Wisconsin county to find out if any of increased farm income is going for improvement of the house. Of 506 families 61.1 per cent had made some improvement in housing by remodeling, modernizing, or repairing or by adding new home equipment or furniture.

52. DICKINS, D. Improving levels of living of tenant families. Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 365, 18 p., illus. State College, 1942. 100 M69

This study included 100 owner, 117 share-renter, and 93 sharecropper families.

Housing, p. 10; Cash spent on the house, its operation and equipment, p. 14.

53. EDWARDS, A. D. Farm family income and patterns of living; an analysis of original census schedules and land classification of Henry County, Virginia, 1940. Va. State Planning Bd. Population Study Rpt. 3, 83 p. Richmond, 1944. 280.7 Ed9

Housing and facilities and conveniences, p. 40-45. Charts show housing facilities and conveniences by value of farm land, p. 46-47.

54. FREEMAN, R. C., and BANE, L. Saving and spending patterns of the same rural families over a 10-year period, 1933-1942. Amer. Econ. Rev. 34: 344-350. June 1944. 280.8 An32

Research project, Dept. of Home Economics of University of Illinois analying family account records of 49 families over 10-year period. Expenditures for housing, equipment and furnishings are included.

55. FURNAS, J. C., and STAFF OF LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. How America lives. 372 p., illus. New York, H. Holt and Co., 1941. 280.12 F98

Included in the picture are a family of sharecroppers in Mississippi and a typical farm family, the Nels Handevidts in Minnesota. How the Handevidts spend their annual cash income of $1,000 is given.

56. GIBBARD, H. A. Agricultural land ratings and the farmers' levels of living. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Quart. Bul. 20: 144-150, maps. Feb. 1938. 100 M58S

Average value of farm dwelling is given in a table showing land ratings and level of living indices, 29 Michigan counties. Relation of value of farm dwellings to soil conditions is discussed briefly.

57. HAGOOD, M. J. Rural level of living indexes for counties of the United States, 1940. 43 p., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Bur. Agr. Econ., 1943. 1.941 R5R884

Housing is one of the elements in the index scale.

Another account of this index is presented by Mr. Hagood in an article in Rural Sociology for June 1943, p. 171-180.

58. HUNTER, S. M., and others. Home situations on different classes of land and effectiveness of the home demonstration program; a study of 234 rural homes in Parke County, Indiana, 1940. Purdue Univ. Agr. Ext. Ext. Studies Cir. 3, 86 p., processed. Lafayette, 1941. 275.29 In2Ext

L. M. Busche, Gladys Gallup and M. C. Wilson, joint authors.

In cooperation with U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Gives information on home situations of owners, tenants, and nonfarm families, on farms of different sizes, by income levels and in relation to education and age. Tables show land use classification as

related to electricity, telephone, water supply, washing machines, refrigerators, central heating and fuel used for cooking.

59. JEHLIK, P. J. Level of living on the Ropesville Project, Hockley County, Texas. 31 p., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Bur. of Agr. Econ., 1941. 1.941 R4L57

Household operation and housing, furnishings and equipment are included in tables showing cash expenditures for family living for 47 families 1939.

60. KIRKPATRICK, E. L. Analysis of 70,000 rural rehabilitation families. U. S. Farm Security Admin. Soc. Res. Rpt. 1, 93 p., processed. Washington, D. C., 1939. 1.95 Sol

U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics cooperating.

Family living, including size of dwelling, household facilities and estimated living costs in Colorado, Montana and Wyoming is discussed, p. 56-58.

61. MANGUS, A. R., and COTTAM, H. R. Level of living, social participation and adjustment of Ohio farm people. Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 624, 57 p. Wooster, 1941. 100 Oh3S

An analysis of standards of living of 299 Ohio farm families. A table shows percent of families possessing specified items, by counties and by level-of-living class, including such items as separate bathroom, separate dining room, insurable value of dwelling more than $1,275, living room walls, solid plaster or wallboard, etc.

Methodological Supplement, by H. R. Cottam, issued as Ohio. State Univ. Dept. Rural Econ. and Rural Sociol. Mim. Bul. 139, 27 p., processed. Columbus, 1941.

62. MONROE, D., and others. Family spending and saving as related to age of wife and age and number of children. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 489, 126 p., processed. Washington, 1942. 1 Ag84M

M. Y. Pennell, M. R. Pratt, and G. S. DePuy, joint authors.

Published by the U. S. Bureau of Home Economics, as a report on a project conducted under the auspices of the Works Project Administration.

Housing and household operation are included in tables showing ways of spending, by income class. Sixteen family-composition groups were studied in small cities, villages, and on farms in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region. Facts about the income and consumption of the families were obtained from schedules collected for the Consumer Purchases Study in 1935-36.

63. MONROE, D. Patterns of living of farm families. U. S. Dept. Agr. Ybk. (Farmers in a changing world) 1940: 848-869. Washington, D. C., 1940. Ref., p. 868-869. 1 Ag84Y

Housing, p. 853-856, 862, 864.

64. MONROE, D., STIEBELING, H. K., and PENNELL, M. Y. Rural family living: the situation, early 1942. 65 p., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Bur. of Home Econ., 1942. 1.982 E2R88

Brings "together economic facts from Government and other reports that are of special interest to workers concerned with the rural family's home-management problems."

Figures give distribution of income by family-income classes, 1935-36, 1939, 1941 and 1942, (p. 4) and how farm families whose net money incomes were about $600 in 1935-36 used their funds (p. 17).

The house, operating supplies, and household furnishings and equipment are considered from the point of view of what markets will offer, prices and adjustments in 1942.

65. MUSE, M. Farm families of two Vermont counties, their incomes and expenditures. Vt. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 490, 48 p. Burlington, 1942. 100 V59

The "makeup of 1,012 farm families located in Chittenden and Franklin counties, the incomes of 960 and the living expenses of 538 of them. Some facts given concerning their homes, equipment and farms."

66. PROGRESSIVE FARMER AND SOUTHERN RURALIST. How southern farm families spend their money; a consumer purchase survey projection. 35 p. [New York? 1939?] 284.4 P94

Study based on U. S. Bureau of Home Economics' "Study of consumer purchases" and National Resources Committee's "Consumer incomes in the United States" to arrive at total amounts spent by Southern farm families for living, including housing, household operation and furnishings, and percentage of total for whole U. S.

67. ROSSOFF, M. The John Doe family and how they lived; reporting study of 38 tenant-purchase clients in 1939. 11 p., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Bur. of Agr. Econ., 1941. 1.941 T4J61

This report deals with 38 tenant-purchase families in Farm Security Administration Region XII, located in Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas and Oklahoma. Housing, furnishings, and equipment and household operation are included in figures for cash expenditures. Housing facilities before and after coming into the program are shown for 35 families.

68. SCOTT, V. E., and SWETT, P. J. Summary of family classification, cash cost of living, and farm privileges: by size and type of family groups. Nev. Agr. Expt. Sta. Farm Mangt. Bul. 5 (2): 1-18, processed. Aug. 1944. 100 N414F

Home investment including furnishing, equipment and home improvement, and operation expenses, 1943, 62 families, included in tables of farm living expenses.

69. SCHAEFER, G. T., BAUMANN, R. V., and FORSYTH, F. H. Farm resources and farming systems needed to meet living needs of farm families in five type-of-farming areas. Part VI. South Central Minnesota. 48 p, processed. Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. Bur. of Agr. Econ., 1942. 1.941 L6F223

A table shows household conveniences of farm families illustrating the selected minimum point of an acceptable living standard, p. 46.

This is the sixth, of a series of six parts issued by the Washington and regional offices of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Part I is the Summary; II, deals with the Lower Piedmont of Georgia and South Carolina; III, Delta of Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas; IV, Southeastern Colorado and Northeastern New Mexico V, North central South Dakota.

70. SEWELL, W. H. The construction and standardization of a scale for the measurement of the socio-economic status of Oklahoma farm families. Okla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Tech. Bul. 9, 88 p. Stillwater, 1940. 100 Ok4

Bibliography, p. 58-61.

71. SEWELL, W. H. A memorandum on research in income and levels of living in the South. Okla. Agr. Col. Social Sci. Res. Council. Pub. 3, 30 p. Stillwater, 1940. Ref., p. 21-30. 280.9 Ok4

Studies of housing and home conveniences, p. 13.

72. TEETER, V. C., and SMITH, C. B. Standard of living on Carroll County, Maryland farms. Md. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 422: p. 85-119. College Park, 1938. 100 M36S

Tables show housing and household conveniences, by income groups and according to size of family for 72 families studied. Size of farm dwelling, average cash expenditures for household and operation per farm family, and percentage distribution of average cash expenditures for household and operation per farm family, by income groups, are also shown.

73. U. S. BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS. Consumer purchases study; farm series. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 356, 383, 405, 428, 457, 462, 465, 7 v. Washington, D. C., 1939-1941. 1 Ag84M

Volumes containing housing information are:

Misc. Pub. 356. Family income and expenditures, Pacific Region and Plains and Mountain Region. Part 1, Family income, by Day Monroe, D. S. Martin, Margaret Perry, and Kathryn Cronister. 276 p. 1939.

Misc. Pub. 383. Family income and expenditures, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England Regions. Part 1. Family income, by D. S. Martin, Day Monroe, D. S. Brady, and Elizabeth Phelps. 258 p. 1940.

Misc. Pub. 457. Family expenditures for housing and household operation, by Hazel Kyrk, Day Monroe, D. S. Brady, Collette Rosentiel, and E. D. Rainboth. 201 p. 1941.

Misc. Pub. 462. Family income and expenditures, Southeast Region. Part 1, Family income, by D. S. Brady, Day Monroe, Margaret Perry, and M. R. Pratt. 208 p. 1941.

Misc. Pub. 465. Family income and expenditures, five regions. Part 2, Family expenditures, by Day Monroe, D. S. Brady, Margaret Perry, Kathryn Cronister and E. D. Rainboth. 366 p. 1941.

74. U. S. BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS. Consumer purchases study: five regions, urban and village series. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 339, 345, 370, 375, 396, 422, 432, 452, 8 v. Washington, D. C., 1939-1941. 1 Ag84M

Volumes containing housing information are:

Part 1, Family income as follows:

Misc. Pub. 339. Pacific Region, by Day Monroe, M. S. Weber, and Helen Hollingsworth. 380 p. 1939.

Misc. Pub. 345. Plains and Mountain Region, by G. S. Weiss, Day Monroe and Kathryn Cronister. 330 p. 1939.

Misc. Pub. 370. Middle Atlantic and North Central Region, and New England Region, by Day Monroe, Elizabeth Phelps, and I. G. Swisher. 446 p. 1940.

Misc. Pub. 375. Southeast Region, by Dorothy Brady, Day Monroe, G. S. Weiss and Thelma Dreis. 390 p. 1940.

Misc. Pub. 396. Part 2. Family expenditures, by D. S. Brady, Day Monroe, Elizabeth Phelps and E. D. Rainboth. 410 p. 1940.

Misc. Pub. 432. Family expenditures for housing and housing operation, by Hazel Kyrk, Day Monroe, Kathryn Cronister and Margaret Perry. 244 p. 1941.

75. U. S. BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS. Consumer purchases study; urban, village, and farm series. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 399, 402, 415, 436, 455, 456, 464. 7 v. Washington, D. C., 1940-1941. 1 Ag84M

Study conducted by the Bureau of Home Economics and the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, with the cooperation of the National Resources Planning Board, the Works Progress Administration, and the Central Statistical Board.

Volumes containing housing information are:

Misc. Pub. 399. Family housing and facilities, by Hazel Kyrk, Day Monroe, M. Y. Pennell, and Edith D. Rainboth. 223 p. 1941.

Misc. Pub. 436. Family expenditures for furnishingsand equipment, by Day Monroe, Helen Hollingsworth, Margaret Perry and M. Y. Pennell. 212 p. 1941.

Misc. Pub. 464. Changes in assets and liabilities of families, by D. S. Brady, Day Monroe, Janet Murray, Y. A. Carmel and M. W. Ellsworth. 226 p. 1941.

76. U. S. BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS. Rural family spending and saving in wartime. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 520, 163 p. Washington, D. C., 1943. 1 Ag84M

Published as a part of the study of family spending and saving in wartime, conducted in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Tables 14-18 show value of housing of rural farm and rural nonfarm families and value in 1941, by tenure; and expenditures for family homes of owners and renters in 1941, rural nonfarm families.

77. U. S. BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS. Suggestions for a family spending plan. 14 p., processed. Washington, D. C. 1944. 1.982 E2Su3

Tables give figures for average amounts spent for various items of family living, including housing, household operation and furnishings and equipment, by urban and rural families in 1941.

References that will help you make your spending plan, p. 11-14.

78. U. S. NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD. Family expenditures in the United States; statistical tables and appendixes. 209 p. Washington, D. C., 1941. 173.2 N214Fam

A detailed analysis of family expenditures in the United States based on data from the 1935-36 Study of Consumer Purchases and "includes a breakdown of these expenditures into over 90 categories of outlay, together with comparative estimates indicating farm, rural nonfarm, and urban differences, regional variations, and differences with respect to size of family, as between white and Negro families, and in relation to expenditures for durable goods."

79. WITT, L. Incoming and outgoing payments of Iowa farm families. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Res. Bul. 293, p. 412-472. Ames, 1941. Ref., p. 461-463. 100 Io9

Period covered is 1929-1939. Outgoing payments include rent, farm building and repairs, taxes, interest on loans, electricity, consumption, etc.

Problems, Requirements, and Programs

80. ALM, U. Cooperative housing in Sweden. 75 p., illus. New York World's Fair, Royal Swedish Com., 1939. 296.2 A16

Through Tenants Savings and Building Society (HSB) the members themselves build their homes and subsequently own and manage them cooperatively. Includes description of some of the houses built.

81. AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION. COMMITTEE ON THE HYGIENE OF HOUSING. Basic principles of healthful housing. Ed. 2, 32 p. New Haven, Conn., 1939. 296.2 Am3

Discusses fundamental physiological and psychological needs, and protection against contagion and accident.

82. AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION. COMMITTEE ON THE HYGIENE OF HOUSING. Housing for health. 211 p. Lancaster, Pa., Science Press Print. Co., 1941. 296.2 Am3H
Partial contents:
Heating and ventilation of the home by C. E. A. Winslow, p. 90-102; New possibilities in low-cost construction, by R. L. Davison, p. 103-108; Basic principles of healthful housing, Appendix A, p. 184-216.

83. BAUER, C. A citizen's guide to public housing. 90 p. Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Vassar College, 1940. 296.2 B32C
Brief discussion of rural housing.

84. BAUER, C. Modern housing. 330 p., illus. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1934. 296.2 B32
History of public housing movement. While chapters on housing in the United States are largely obsolete, the bulk of the book deals with public housing of the last century in Europe. Touches on garden cities, subsistence homesteads and the country house "ideals."

85. BLUM, J. C. Land utilization in New Hampshire: II. Summer homes and the rural economy. N. H. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 344, 54 p., illus. Durham, 1942. 100 N45
The author concludes that continued "development of summer homes in New Hampshire is probable and desirable." A number of rural summer homes in New Hampshire are illustrated.

86. BONDURANT, C. A. A study of one hundred Farm Security Administration grant families in Ellis County, Kansas, 1939. Fort Hays, Kans. State Col. Studies, Gen. Ser. 3, Sociol. Ser. 1, 48 p. Hays, Kan., 1941. 280.9 K134
In chapter four, p. 28-33. the living conditions of the families are discussed under the headings: The House, Special Furnishing, Other Buildings.

87. BOYD, M. E. Preparing to serve in your rural community. Fla. Univ. Col. Ed. Proj. in Appl. Econ., Book S9-10, 80 p., illus. Ref. p. 41-42. Gainesville, 1943. 281.2 B692
Made possible by a grant from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, Inc.
Prepared for use of teachers and pupils in rural communities.
Living in Rural Homes, p. 14-42, gives Census statistics for housing conditions in several counties and cities in north, central and south Florida.
Suggested guide for using this publication is also available.

88. BRACKETT, E. E. Philosophy of farm structures. Agr. Engin. 21: 355-356. Sept. 1940. 58.8 Ag83
Variations in living standards and structural style; what is adequate housing; personal standards influencing housing standards.

89. BRITISH COLUMBIA. POST-WAR REHABILITATION COUNCIL. Interim report. 204 p., processed. Victoria, 1943. 280.132 B774
Housing recommendations include recommendations for rural housing, p. 163-165, 200.

90. BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES. Post-war planning in Britain; unofficial post-war planning, 1939-1943. 80 p. New York, Washington, D. C., etc., 1943. 280.171 B774
Organizations concerned with post-war planning for the land, housing, architecture and amenities, p. 35-41.

91. BROMAGE, A. W., and BROMAGE, M. C. The housing program in Ireland. Social Serv. Rev. 16: 497-519. Sept. 1942. 280.8 Sol
Acts devoted to the rehousing of the rural sections of the country, p. 505-506.

92. BURR, C. G., and GARNETT, W. E. Marginal housing; a result and cause of poverty. Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. Rural Sociol. Rpt. 8, 46 p., processed. Blacksburg, 1939. 100 V81M
"This circular is based on factual data obtained through a state-wide research project on the Virginia Rural Marginal Population, Number 465-31-3-139, Virginia Works Progress Administration."

93. CALIFORNIA. STATE LAND USE PLANNING COMMITTEE. Report...suggestions for a unified State agricultural program to meet the impacts of war. 75 p., processed. n. p., 1941. 281.12 St2 Calif.
Housing, p. 68-69.

94. CANADA. ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RECONSTRUCTION. SUBCOMMITTEE. IV. Housing and community planning. Final report. 339 p. Ottawa, Cloutier, 1944. 280.13 C1685F
Farm housing, p. 205-221; Reduction of housing costs, p. 223-234; Farm electrification requirements, 279-282; Scott and Uthwatt Reports (Britain): Summaries, p. 283-296. Prefabrication and building techniques, p. 297-302. Tables (p. 325-327) show farm homes classified according to present age and condition in representative areas of Saskatchewan and Alberta, 1942.

95. CARPENTER, R. W., and KREWATCH, A. V. Agriculture's big building job. Agr. Engin. 23: 344, 346. Nov. 1942. 58.8 Ag83
The need for adequate houses and service buildings on American farms and a suggested program.

96. CARTER, D. G. Farm building service for the Southwest. Agr. Engin. 22: 266-267. July 1941. 58.8 Ag83
"Demand for farm building service in the Southwest is far greater than the capacity of the colleges of agriculture for rendering such service."
A four-point program is suggested for consideration.

97. CARTER, D. G. How to obtain adequate farm housing with limited income. Agr. Engin. 22: 309-310. Sept. 1941. 58.8 Ag83
"The critical problem of farm housing lies within the income classification that includes the two-thirds of the families that share only 30 percent of the building value."

98. CARTER, D. G. Low-cost housing in rural areas. Agr. Engin. 21: 189-191. May 1940. Ref. 58.8 Ag83
"Low-cost housing, to meet rural needs, must be (1) fitted to the economic level within cost ranges of from $500 to $2,500; (2) restricted in size, quality and equipment to the farmers' ability to pay; (3) represent adequate planning, low-cost labor and lower grades of materials; (4) include some home contribution of goods and services, and (5) financed by some plan that is within the capacity of the low-income family."

99. CARTER, D. G. The relation of farm structures to agriculture. Agr. Engin. 25: 281-283, 289. Aug. 1944. 58.8 Ag83
Emphasizes "need for extension research and educational aid for the development and, improvement of farm buildings" in the postwar period.

100. CARTER, D. G. A state-wide farm building program. Agr. Engin. 19: 59-60. Feb. 1938. 58.8 Ag83
Projection of farm and home building program on state-wide basis requires careful preparation to assure ample publicity, illustrative materials, dealer cooperation, suitable plans, and preparatory conferences to enlist full support of participating agencies.

101. CENTRAL HOUSING COMMITTEE. RURAL HOUSING COMMITTEE. Proceedings of "get-together" at Washington, D. C., August 1940. 85 p., processed. Washington, 1940? 296.29 C33
Agricultural Experiment Station publications on rural housing, p. 82-85.

102. CENTRAL LANDOWNERS' ASSOCIATION. Post war rural reconstruction problems, 36 p. Henley-on-Thames, 1942. 281.171 C33
Views of a national organization of owners' of agricultural land in England and Wales including those on land utilization and farm buildings. Layout, design and financial assistance are briefly considered.

103. CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS. DEPT. OF RESEARCH AND EDUCATION. Good shelter for everyone. Cong. Indus. Organ. Pub. 103, 24 p. Washington, D. C., 1944? 1.913 C3Ex82
Included in Materials Dealing with Post-war Plans and Policies of Various Organizations Represented at Extension Institute, January 4 to 6, 1945.
Rural housing plans, p. 13. Shelter for farmers, p. 21.

104. CONFERENCE ON FINANCING THE POSTWAR BUILDING BOOM ON A SOUND BASIS. Proceedings. [1st] Dec. 7, 1944. 77 p. N. Y., Natl. Com. on Housing, Inc., c1945. 296.29 C762
Mr. George S. Van Schaick, vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Co. in the keynote address recommended minimum standards of security on mortgage investments; higher construction standards; dependable appraisal methods as a cure for existing evils in the mortgage field.

105. COTTAM, H. R. Housing and attitudes toward housing in rural Pennsylvania. Pa. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 436, 63 p. State College, 1942. 100 P381
Supplementary Tables (164 p.) and Methodological Supplement (30 p.) issued as separate processed publications.

106. COTTAM, H. R. Housing scales for rural Pennsylvania. Amer. Statis. Assoc. Jour. 38: 406-416. Dec. 1943. 251 Am3

107. COTTAM, H. R. Qualitative measures of rural housing attitudes. Rural Social. 8: 191-192. June 1943. 281.28 R88
"Describes the validity and reliability of five qualitative ratings of attitudes toward housing" in rural Pennsylvania.

108. CRANE, J., and others. Workers' housing in Puerto Rico. Internatl. Labour Rev. 49: 608-629. June 1944. 283.8 In8
S. V. Arneson, G. L. Reed, and E. von Storck, joint authors.
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109. CROW, R. Program for postwar farm building. Agr. Engin. 23: 373-376. Dec. 1942. 58.8 Ag83
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110. DAVIDSON, D. M., JR. and HUMMEL, B. L. Standards of living in six Virginia counties. U. S. Farm Security Admin. Soc. Res. Rpt., 15, 116 p., processed. Washington, D. C., 1940. 1.95 Sol
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111. DAVIES, J. E. Fundamentals of housing study; a determination of factors basic to an understanding of American housing problems. 355 p. N. Y., Teachers College, Columbia Univ., 1938. 296.2 D28
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112. DICKINS, D. Some contrasts in levels of living in industrial, farm, and part-time farm families in rural Mississippi. Social Forces 18: 247-255. Dec. 1939. 280.8 J823
Prevalence of ownership and condition of homes of three classes compared briefly. Author concludes, "There is need for industries, which can easily be combined with farming to be dispensed throughout such areas."

113. DODGE, J. R. Farm building surveys in Wisconsin, Kansas, Georgia, and Illinois. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 311, 15 p. Washington, D. C., 1938. 1 Ag84M
Surveys...were conducted in 1937 by the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering in cooperation with the Universities of Wisconsin, Georgia, and Illinois, and the Kansas State Agricultural College, in order to show the actual condition of farm buildings. Tables classify farmhouses as to age, type of construction, condition, and kind of heat, light and water supply in Verona Township, Dane County, Wis., Hulstead Township, Kans., and Bucks Branch District, Ga.

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115. DOIG, W. T. A survey of standards of life of New Zealand. New Zeal., Dept. Sci. and Indus. Res. Bul. 75, 113 p. Wellington, 1940. 330.9 N483
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116. ELDRIDGE, S., and associates. Development of collective enterprise; dynamics of an emergent economy. 577 p. Lawrence, Univ. of Kansas Press, 1943. 280.12 E12D
Rural housing problem, p. 260-261.

117. ELSAS, M. J. Housing before the war and after. 69 p. Westminster, London, King, 1942. 296.2 E17
Population and probable demand for houses after the war. References to rural housing.

118. FLORIDA. STATE AGRICULTURAL LAND USE PLANNING COMMITTEE. Unified state agricultural program to meet the impacts of war. 36 p., processed. n. p., 1941. 281.12 St2 Fla.
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121. GRAHAM, J., JR. Housing in Scandinavia, urban and rural. 223 p. Chapel Hill, Univ. of N. C. Press, 1940. 296.2 G76
Ch. IV, Rural Housing and Colonization, p. 152-208, covers resettlement in Denmark, Sweden, Finland, and Norway, with some description of the houses in each.

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Low-cost housing in Canada. Gives a general account of State-subsidized housing in England, Germany, Sweden, Holland, and the United States, and a history of Canadian experiments in the field.
Statistics are given for Home Improvement Loans made for improvement to farmhouses as of March 31, 1939, by provinces (p. 43). A table gives percentage of farms with electricity, piped water, telephones, value of buildings and number of rooms of rural households, by provinces, census of 1931.

123. GREAT BRITAIN. CENTRAL HOUSING ADVISORY COMMITTEE. RURAL HOUSING SUB-COMMITTEE. Rural housing; third report. 67 p. London, H. M. Stationery Off., 1944. 296.29 G7922
Reviews the subject of rural housing "especially in relation to change's caused by the war and the policy to be pursued after the war." Covers the problem "in England and Wales in relation not only to agricultural workers but to all dwellers in areas of a rural character."

124. GREAT BRITAIN. MINISTRY OF HEALTH. Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1938: Memorandum. 20 p. London, H. M. Stationery Off., 1938. 296.2 G79H
Provides for Exchequer contributions for rehousing persons displaced because of demolition and closing orders or in pursuance of clearance, improvement or redevelopment operations. Houses for agricultural population are included under the act.

125. GREAT BRITAIN. MINISTRY OF HEALTH. CENTRAL HOUSING ADVISORY COMMITTEE. Demolition Procedure Sub-committee. The demolition of individual unfit houses in rural areas; report. 16 p. London, H. M. Stationery Off., 1939. 296.2 G7922

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Lord Justice Scott, Chairman.
The definitive report.
Rural housing, p. 48-50; Housing and planning in country areas, p. 70-75.

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Albert Anthony, David Erlick, Anne Fisher, Charles Keef, E. H. Powell, and Walter Van Wert, joint authors.

Source unit written for teachers. It provides an interpretative summary of a problem and includes specific suggestions for developing this problem in class.

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130. HAMLIN, T. F. Farm Security architecture; an appraisal. Pencil Points 22: 709-720, illus. Nov. 1941. 296.8 P37

131. HANCOCK, F. FSA's rural housing activities in 1943. Natl. Assoc. Housing Off. Housing Ybk. 1944; 80-83. Chicago, 1944. 296.29 H81

Earlier reports are contained in the Natl. Assoc. Housing Off. Yearbooks for 1939-1943.

132. HATCH, D. S. Rural reconstruction in Mexico. Agr. in the Americas 4: 51-53, 57. Mar. 1944. 1 F752A

Describes the work of the Camohmila Center and Extension near Tepoztlan, Mexico. Crop diversification and model housing are being demonstrated.

133. HEISIG, C. P. Settlement experience and opportunities on cut-over lands of western Washington. Wash. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 399, 56 p. Pullman, 1941. 100 W27E

U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics cooperating.

Summary in Wash. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Bul. 277, 8 p. 1941.

Includes a section on living conditions, including housing, and resources and development.

134. HENDERSON, L. N. Improving our community's homes. Fla. Univ. Col. Ed. Proj. in Appl. Econ., Book S-12-1, 45 p., processed. Gainesville, 1940. Ref. p. 40-45.

Teaching material preferably for grade twelve.

Compiled and written by Leon N. Henderson, University of Florida, and members of the faculties of the assisting schools.

Made possible by grant from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation.

Similiar teaching material for grades 10 and 11 issued under the following titles: Housing through the Ages (S-10-1, 82 p.) and Housing Standards for our Homes (S-11-1, 82 p.)

135. HOBBS, S. H., JR. Rural housing problem in the South. Rural Sociol. 3: 279-295. Sept. 1938. 281.28 R88

Offers some constructive suggestions for solution of rural housing problem including adoption, in modified form, of the Irish plan under which 60,000 cottages have been erected for farm laborers from 1883 to 1935.

Three tables give data by states for comfort and conveniences, average value of farm dwellings, etc., 1930, and tabulated results of Farm Housing Survey, 1934.

136. HOLMES, E. G., and ANGLE, G. M. The need for rural housing. 10 p., processed. Washington, D. C., Bur. Human Nutrition and Home Econ. 1944. 1.982 E2N28

Discusses what our farm homes are like as regards value, size, sanitary facilities ane equipment and state of repair, and causes of poor rural housing.

137. HUDSON, A. C. Architectured homes for American farms. Agr. Engin. 22: 344, 349. Oct. 1941. 58.8 Ag83

"There is a great need for educating farm people to a better appreciation of good design and a higher standard of housing as well as providing them with the services which will make these higher standards available. Most farm people realize that they need better facilities, but they should have guidance as to the best way to meet these needs."

138. IDAHO. AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION. Idaho postwar rural housing and health program. Idaho. Agr. Expt. Sta. Cir. 96, 4 p. Moscow, 1944. 100 Id1

139. JETER, H. R. After the war-full consumption. Jour. Home Econ. 36: 18-21. Jan. 1944. 321.8 J82

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140. JETER, H. R. Post-war objectives of farm family living. 4 p., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Bur. Human Nutrition and Home Econ., 1944. 1.982 E2J51

Address at Federal Extension Service Annual Conference, Washington, D. C., January 7, 1944.

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142. JOHANSSON, A. Social housing policy in Sweden. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann. 197: 160-170. May 1938. 280.9 Am34

Rural improvements, worker's subsistence homesteads, and application of subsidy to rural areas discussed.

143. JOHN, M. E. Part-time farming in six industrial areas in Pennsylvania. Pa. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 361, 49 p., illus. State College, 1938. 100 P381

Electricity, gas, furnace, running water, bath and other facilities in 887 part-time farm homes studied are shown, p. 35-36.

144. JOHN, M. E., HILLER, D. S., and BACKENSTOSE, D. L. Poorly-housed rural families of two Pennsylvania townships. Pa. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 417, 26 p. State College, 1941. 100 P381

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146. JONES, R. C. Low-cost housing in Latin America. 20 p., processed. Washington, Div. of Labor and Soc. Inform., Pan Amer. Union, 1943. 150.91 L95

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149. KUMLIEN, W. F., and others. The standard of living of farm and village families in six South Dakota counties, 1935. S. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 320, 63 p. Brookings, 1938. 100 So82
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Ch IV, The Dwelling, Its Accessories, and Its Facilities.

150. KUZNETSOV, G. Russia plans for rebuilding. Architect. Rec. 96(2): 120, 122. Aug. 1944. 296.8 Ar23
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151. LEAGUE OF NATIONS. Rural housing and planning. League of Nations. European Conf. on Rural Life. Pub. 18, 58 p. Geneva, 1939. 281.17 L47
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157. LOOMIS, C. P., and LEONARD, O. E. Standard of living in an Indian-Mexican village and on a reclamation project. U. S. Farm Security Admin. Soc. Res. Rpt. 14, 49 p., processed. Washington, D. C., 1938. 1.95 Sol
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162. LOW-COST housing for workers in Colombia, 1942. Monthly Labor Rev. 54: 964-967. Apr. 1942. 158.6 B87M
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163. LYLE, S. P. Extension work for better farm housing. 6 p., processed. Washington, U. S. Exten. Serv., 1944. 1.913 A2L98
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170. MISSOURI. AGRICULTURAL LAND USE PLANNING COMMITTEE. A progress report on a unified agricultural program for Missouri. 58, 6 p., processed. n. p., 1941. 381.12 St2 Mo.
Rural housing and home improvement, p. 44-46.

171. MOSIER, C. I. Evaluating rural housing; the development of the Florida Housing Inventory and the Index of Housing adequacy. 88 p., illus. Gainesville, Florida Curriculum Lab., Col. of Ed., Univ. of Fla., and State Dept. of Ed., 1942. 296.2 M85
"This summary of a report of the initial measurement phase of the Sloan Project in Applied Economics of the University of Florida contains information which may be of interest to those who are concerned with the improvement of housing conditions and the part that education may play in these improvements."

172. MOSIER, C. I. Measurement in rural housing; a preliminary report. Ed. and Psychol. Measurement 2: 139-152., illus. Apr. 1942. 140.8 Ed8
Describes the Sloan Project in applied Economics at the University of Florida, which has investigated the "extent to which educational materials introduced through the school may exert an influence on the community as a whole." The measurements made covered housing adequacy, attitudes and insight, information for pupils, and academic achievement. A Housing Index and a Housing Inventory were developed.

173. MYRIN, L. Rural builders course offers new solution to old farm problem. Miss. Val. Lumberman 74(52): 10-11. Dec. 24, 1943. 99.81 M69
University of Minnesota provides training in rural architecture and building for benefit of retail lumber dealers and farmers.

174. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOUSING OFFICIALS. Directory of housing agencies. Natl. Assoc. Housing Officials, Housing Yrbk. 1944: 100-170. Chicago, 1944. 296.29 H81
Includes official administrative agencies, and official advisory and unofficial agencies.

175. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOUSING OFFICIALS. Housing for the United States after the war. Natl. Assoc. Housing Off. Pub. N193, 65 p. Chicago, 1944. 296.2 N21Ho
Rural Housing, p. 41-42.

176. NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POSTWAR HOUSING, CHICAGO, 1944. Proceedings. 229 p. New York, Natl. Com. on Housing, Inc., 1944. 296.29 N21
"Technical phases of the future housing effort were given much prominence. Chief among them were construction economies, including prefabrication and processed materials, and possible new financial techniques... it was plain that most of those present felt the need for much more effort to determine the kinds of housing required in the future." Among the new materials discussed was plastics, p. 193-202.

177. NATIONAL FARM RADIO FORUM. Planning for rural living. Natl. Farm Radio Forum. Planning for Plenty Ser. 4, 16 p. Toronto, 1944. 281.9 N216

Designed as study material for discussion groups. The section on the farm home defines the satisfactory farm home as one which is mechanically convenient, physically healthful, and artistically satisfying.

178. NEBRASKA. AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY COUNCIL. A unified State agricultural program to meet the impacts of war. 55 p., processed. Lincoln, 1941. 281.12 St2 Neb.

Section on housing includes analysis of the situation and recommendations, p. 48-49.

179. NEW YORK. STATE AGRICULTURAL LAND USE PLANNING COMMITTEE. A unified State agricultural program to meet the impacts of war. 68 p., processed. Ithaca?, 1941. 281.12 St2 N. Y.

Rural housing and farm buildings, p. 37-38.

180. NORTHERN GREAT PLAINS AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY COUNCIL. Report of the meeting: held at Brookings, South Dakota, June 1 and 2, 1944. various paging, processed. Brookings, 1944. 282.9 N817

Housing problems in South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Kansas, Nebraska, and North Dakota considered briefly under heading: Problems in the Plains As Shown by the February 29th Appraisals and Subsequent Studies. Reconstructing the farm home, p. 8-9.

181. NORTHERN GREAT PLAINS AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY COUNCIL. Reports and discussions of meeting held at Omaha, Nebr., Jan. 10, 11, 1944. 79 p., processed. Omaha?, 1944. 282.9 N817

Rural housing was one of the subjects discussed, p. 26-32.

182. PEASLEA, H. W. Central Housing Committee swan song. Natl. Assoc. Housing Off. Housing Ybk. 1942: 81-84. Chicago, 1942. 296.29 H81

Earlier report in Natl. Assoc. Housing Off. Housing Ybk. 1941: 285-288.

183. POND, M. A. Housing problems of interest to the public health engineer. Amer. Jour. Pub. Health 34: 729-734. July 1944. Ref., p. 734. 449.9 Am3J

Opportunities for local public health engineers to concern themselves with housing include: "1. Development of a satisfactory housing code; 2. Organization of a comprehensive inspection program including a plan for evaluating the need for new housing and for the rehabilitation of existing structures. 3. Review of plans for new construction. 4. Inspection of new construction, particularly of sanitary facilities."

184. PORTER, D. M. How the European countries have solved their housing problems. 4 p., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Farm Security Admin., 1939. 1.95 H75H

185. PRESIDENT'S CONFERENCE ON HOME BUILDING AND HOME OWNERSHIP, WASHINGTON, D. C., 1931. Committee on Farm and Village Housing. . Farm and village housing. Report... Prepared by Bruce L. Melvin, Edited by John M. Gries and James Ford. 293 p. Washington, D. C., 1932. 296 P92F

List of references on rural housing, p. 265-281.

186. PRESIDENT'S CONFERENCE ON HOME BUILDING AND HOME OWNERSHIP, WASHINGTON, D. C., 1931. Committee on Farm and Village Housing. . Report. Appendix. 9 nos. Washington, D. C., 1931. 296.9 Un3

"The papers in the Appendix are more detailed and technical than those in the printed report."

187. THE PRODUCERS' COUNCIL, INC. FARM BUILDINGS COMMITTEE. Report of Chris L. Christensen, Chairman... to the semi-annual meeting November 28, 1944. 3 p., processed. Washington, D. C., 1944. 1.913 C3Ex82
Included in Materials Dealing with Post-war Plans and Policies of Various Organizations Represented at Extension Institute, January 4 to 6, 1945.

188. REYNOLDS, H. G. Notes on post war housing. Tex. Agr. Workers' Assoc. Papers 1944: 18-23, processed. 4 T314
Farm housing conditions in Texas and some problems and suggested approaches.

189. ROSENMAN, D. A million homes a year. 333 p. New York, Harcourt, 1945. 296.2 R72
Bibliography, p. 315-324.
Farm homes, p. 301-303.
Includes a chapter entitled: "Can construction costs be lowered?" and one dealing with housing finance.

190. SATTERFIELD, M. H. Mississippi leads South in rural housing. Natl. Munic. Rev. 24: 311-314. May 1940. 280.8 N21
"Twenty-six county housing authorities lay plans for rehousing seven thousand families now living in substandard dwellings."

191. SCHAFFTER, D. State housing agencies. 808 p. N. Y., Columbia Univ. Press, 1942. Lib. Cong.
Laws, bills, appropriations and reports of 22 States, p. 691-783.
Consult index under subject "Rural and village housing."

192. SCHULER, E. A. Social status and farm tenure - attitudes and social conditions of corn belt and cotton belt farmers. U. S. Farm Security Admin. Social Res. Rpt., 4, 265 p., processed. Washington, D. C., 1938. 1.95 Sol
Bureau of Agricultural Economics cooperating.
Housing is discussed under "levels and standards of living" and a table shows percentages of families who have and who prefer running water, kitchen sink, indoor toilet, refrigerator, and sewing and washing machines.

193. SCHULER, E. A. Some regional variations in levels and standards of living. Rural Sociol. 9: 122-141. June 1944. 281.28 R88
Consumer Purchases Study provided data for this study of levels and standards of living of farm, rural non-farm and urban families. Chart III-B, p. 135, deals with the possession of a kitchen sink with drain in living quarters.

194. SCOTLAND. DEPT. OF HEALTH. Memorandum for the information of local authorities on the Housing (Financial Provisions) (Scotland) Act, 1938. 20 p. London, H. M. Stationery Off., 1939. (Housing memo. 116) 296.2 Sco8M
The Housing (Agricultural Population) (Scotland) Act, 1938 comes under the provisions of this act as shown by Appendix IV, p. 18.

195. SCOTLAND. HOUSING ADVISORY COMMITTEE. Report on rural housing in Scotland. 106 p. London, H. M. Stationery Off., 1937. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. Papers by command. Cmd. 5462) 296.2 Sco82

196. SHEFRIN, F. A housing program for Canadian farmers. C. S. T. A. Rev. Canada, No. 41, p. 21-27. June 1944. 7 C167C

197. SMITH, R. C. The improvement of rural housing. An address ... at the Thirty-fourth annual meeting of the American Home Economics Association, Chicago, Ill., June 24, 1941. 11 p., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Bur. of Agr. Econ., 1941. 1.941 R5Im7
Emphasized need for rural housing program.

198. SMITH, R. C. A statement on two suggested solutions for the problem of farm unemployment and under-employment...presented before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, Washington, D. C., May 24, 1940. 20 p., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Bur. of Agr. Econ., 1940. 1.941 R3St2

The two solutions are: (1) a rural conservation works program, and (2) a rural housing program.

Also in U. S. Congress. Senate. Com. on Ed. and Labor. Violations of free speech and rights of labor. Hearings. 76th Cong., 3d sess., pursuant to S. Res. 266 (74th Cong.) Supplementary hearings, pt. 3, p. 728-746. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1941. 283 Un31V Sup.

199. SOUTH DAKOTA. LAND USE PROGRAM COMMITTEE. Unified agricultural program for South Dakota. 60 p., processed. n. p., 1941. 281.12 St2 S. Dak. Housing, p. 42-45.

200. SPIKER, L. Rural housing conditions in an Illinois township. Social Serv. Rev. 15(1): 81-103. Mar. 1941. 280.8 Sol

Condensed from author's Master of Arts field study, School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago, 1940.

"This study of Central (fictitious name) Township was undertaken to determine conditions as to crowding and housing facilities in a rural and somewhat deteriorated township populated principally by native whites (located in west-central Illinois.) Because of the limitations in scope it perhaps does not show a picture that may be considered typical of rural Illinois, but it does reveal conditions that may be fairly general in certain economically poor agricultural regions in this and probably in many other states."

201. STANDING, T. G. The problem of rural housing in the South. Rural Social. 7: 267-275. Sept. 1942. 281.28 R88

202. [STATE POST-WAR AGRICULTURAL PLANNING COMMITTEES.] [Preliminary reports.] 48 Nos., processed. 1944. 281.12 St22

Reports for each State, except Nevada and Oklahoma, include reports on rural housing. Related subjects, such as rural electrification, credit and tenure were also considered.

203. STEED, F. S. Cottages and countrymen. 30 p. London, Dent, 1942. (Design for Brit. No. 11) 296.2 St32

Issued by Co-operative Permanent Building Society.

Discusses planning for post-war rural housing.

204. STRAUS, N. The seven myths of housing. 314 p. N. Y., Knopf, 1944. Ref., p. 306-313. 296.2 St8S.

Includes references to rural housing and land use and values.

Pages 37-46 discuss slums in rural areas, progress in improving rural housing conditions in Holland, Sweden, Norway and England, especially Denmark and England, and the cooperative rural housing program of the Farm Security Administration and the U. S. Housing Administration.

205. STUTT, R. A. Some observations on farm houses in representative areas of Saskatchewan. Econ. Annal. 13: 69-73. Nov. 1943. 280.8 Ec75

206. A SUMMARY of unified agricultural programs to meet the impacts of war and defense. Summarized from preliminary reports prepared by eight State agricultural planning committees (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin. 111 p., processed. n. p., 1941. 281.12 St2S

Housing, sanitation, and water supply, p. 8-11.

207. SVENSSON, W. Home ownership in Sweden. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann. 197: 154-159. May 1938. 280.9 Am34

One of the purposes of the Swedish home ownership movement of the near future must be to make farms more self-sufficient.

208. SWIGER, R. R., and TAEUBER, C. Ill fed, ill clothed, ill housed--five hundred families in need of help. 59 p., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Bur. of Agr. Econ. and U. S. Farm Security Admin., 1942. 1.941 R4I16

Information collected as a part of case records from low-income families in 11 counties scattered over the country in connection with a rehabilitation program is tabulated. Includes information on age and condition of houses, number of rooms, and number of rooms per person, heating systems, water supply and facilities, sanitation, food storage, household equipment and furnishings.

209. SWIRE, F. M. Housing in rural America. Rural Sociol. 4: 449-457. Dec. 1939. 281.28 R88

A digest of the author's Masters' thesis "Rural Housing in the U. S.," Columbia University.

Analyzes Farm Housing Survey of 1934 presenting a depressing picture of rural housing. States what can be done "to patch some of the bad spots." Solution of the rural housing problem is "linked with the economic problem of agricultural prices and modes of production."

210. TENNESSEE. STATE PLANNING COMMISSION. Rural housing. Tenn. Planner 1(2): 41-45. Mar.-Apr. 1940. 280.7 T25T

Describes the plan of the U. S. Housing Authority for aiding rural areas in making improvements in their housing conditions. The plan necessitates the creation and establishment of a county housing authority similar in power and authority to the municipal housing authorities which have been established.

211. THOMPSON, H. M., and THOMAS, A. B. Home furnishings in the rural South. Jour. Home Econ. 35: 24-26. Jan. 1943. 321.8 J82

Reports a study of homes of 397 white families, clients of Farm Security Administration in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas. Some figures are given on number of rooms, heat, light, fuel for cooking, and wall finishes.

212. U. S. BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS. After the war--full consumption. 8 p., processed. Washington, D. C., 1943. 1.982 E2Af8

Prepared by the Family Economics Division for discussion in Department of Agriculture Committees on Post-War Planning.

Lists standards as to site, construction, arrangement for family living and furnishings and equipment which farm home should meet for long-time planning.

213. U. S. BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS. Housing improvement. 2 p., processed. Washington, D. C., 1944? 1.982 A2H81

An outline covering: A. Aims in housing programs; B. What is meant by quality in a dwelling; and C. Types of research dealing with problems of quality in housing.

214. U. S. BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS. Proposed minimum adequate standards for the farm dwelling to be located on an adequate farm. 11 p., plan, processed. Washington, D. C., 1944. 1.982 E2P94

Draft for discussion prepared by home economists in the U. S. D. A. at the suggestions of the Working Group on Housing of the Interbureau Committee on Post War Programs.

198. SMITH, R. C. A statement on two suggested solutions for the problem of farm unemployment and under-employment...presented before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, Washington, D. C., May 24, 1940. 20 p., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Bur. of Agr. Econ., 1940. 1.941 R3St2

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Housing, p. 42-45.

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Draft for discussion prepared by home economists in the U. S. D. A. at the suggestions of the Working Group on Housing of the Interbureau Committee on Post War Programs.

215. U. S. BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS. Report of the conference to discuss proposals for a study of certain aspects of farm family housing, June 18 and 19, 1944, Stevens Hotel, Chicago. 14 p., processed. Washington, D. C., 1944. 1.982 A2R29

216. U. S. BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS. Wartime family living; annual outlook issue; autumn 1944. 47 p., processed. Washington, D. C., 1944. 1.982 E2W26

Prepared for the 22nd Annual Outlook Conference of the Department of Agriculture, this is a summary of earlier issues with a forecast of some economic problems that will confront farm families in the future.

Housing-before and after V-Day, p. 20-24.

217. U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS. Sixteenth census of the United States: 1940. Housing. 4 v. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. Print Off., 1943. 157.4 C169H

Contents;

v. 1: Data for small areas. Selected housing statistics for States, counties, and minor civil divisions; for urban and rural areas; for incorporated places; and for metropolitan districts. 2 v. (Dwelling units are classified by occupancy and tenure, color of occupants, persons per room, state of repair of plumbing equipment, and electric lighting, running water and toilet facilities.)

v. 2. General characteristics. 5 v. (Includes rural farm and nonfarm dwellings. Size of household, value of rent of farm dwelling units, type of structure, exterior material, year built, number of rooms, number of persons per room, and housing facilities and equipment.)

v. 3. Characteristics by monthly rent or value. 3 v. (Includes rural-farm dwelling units occupied by owner or tenant, or vacant.)

v. 4. Mortgages on owner-occupied nonfarm homes. 3 v. (Includes rural nonfarm homes. Table I, Occupancy, tenure, mortgage status, 1940. Table II, Tenure, 1890-1940.)

218. U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS. Sixteenth census of the United States: 1940. Housing; characteristics by type of structure, regions, States, cities of 100,000 or more and principal metropolitan districts. 402 p. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1945. 157.4 C169Ho

219. U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS. Sixteenth census of the United States: 1940. Housing general characteristics. Hawaii. 27 p. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1943. 157.4 C169Ha

220. U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS. Sixteenth census of the United States: 1940. Population. Characteristics of the population (with limited data on housing.) Alaska. 20 p., processed. Washington, D. C., 1943. 157.4 C169

Includes rural-farm dwelling units.

221. U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS. Sixteenth census of the United States: 1940. Population and housing. Families. Characteristics of rural-farm families. Regions and divisions. 82 p., processed. Washington, D. C., 1943. 157.4 C162Fc

222. U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS. Sixteenth census of the United States: 1940. Population and housing. Families. General characteristics. States, cities of 100,000 or more, and metropolitan districts of 200,000 or more. 332 p., processed. Washington, 1943. 157.4 C162Fg

Includes rural-farm families.

223. U. S. CONGRESS. SENATE. SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON POST-WAR ECONOMIC POLICY AND PLANNING. Post-war economic policy and planning. Hearings... 79th Congress, 1st session, pursuant to S. Res. 33 (extending S. Res. 102, 78th Congress)... Pt. 4, 6-15, Housing and urban redevelopment. June 1, 1944, Jan. 9-13, Feb. 6-7, 1945. 11 v. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1944-1945.

Pts. 4, 6-11 are pursuant to S. Res. 102, 78th Congress. Parts 8, 10-12, 14-15 have references to rural housing. Consult index in pt. 15.

224. U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE. Farm housing problem. U. S. Dept. Agr. Rept. of the Sec. 1944: 59-60. Washington, D. C., 1944. 1 Ag84

225. U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE. The farm-housing survey. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 323, 42 p. Washington, D. C., 1939. 1 Ag84M

This study was a project of the Civil Works Administration and was directed by the Bureau of Home Economics, with the advice of Mordecai Ezekiel of the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture, and the active cooperation of the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering and the Extension Service.

Detailed information concerning the house, its equipment and needs for improvement, was obtained by a house-to-house canvass of farm homes in selected rural counties in January and February 1934, and tabulated. Includes data on 595, 855 occupied farmhouses in 308 counties of 46 States, or 8.6 percent of the occupied farmhouses reported for the surveyed States in the Census of Agriculture for 1935.

226. U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE. Minimum requirements for farmhouses recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 475, 8 p. Washington, D. C., 1941. 1 Ag84M

Choosing the site, construction features, space requirements and arrangement, kitchen, food, fuel and other storage, light and ventilation, electric wiring, heating, water supply and sanitation and health and safety are discussed.

227. U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE. Rural housing. 7 p., processed. Washington, D. C., 1942. 1.90 A2R88

228. U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE. Rural housing; functions and publications of the United States Department of Agriculture in the field of rural housing. 15 p., rev., processed. Washington, D. C., June 1941. 1.914 A2R88

229. U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE. EXTENSION SERVICE. Pertinent facts about the status of rural housing for negroes. U. S. Dept. Agr. Ext. Serv. Rural Housing Get-together of the Central Housing Com. on Rural Housing, No. 3, 3 p., processed. Washington, D. C., 1940. 1.913 E5R88

230. U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE. INTERBUREAU COMMITTEE ON POST-WAR PROGRAMS. The farm housing problem. 9 p., processed. Washington, D. C., 1945. 1.90 C2In8Pfa

Prepared for the Senate Special Committee on Post-War Economic Policy and Planning, January 17, 1945.

231. U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE. INTERBUREAU COMMITTEE ON POST-WAR PROGRAMS. Statements from...to the House Special Committee on Economic Policy and Planning, August 23, 1944. 45 p., processed. Washington, D. C., 1944. 1.90 C2In8Pst

Rural housing, by J. M. Brewster, p. 28-32.

232. U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE. INTERBUREAU COORDINATING COMMITTEE ON RURAL HOUSING. Report. 35 p., processed. Washington, D. C. 1941. 1.90 C2In8R

The "analysis of the need for rural housing has been approached mainly by taking inventory of the housing conditions as they exist, and by analyzing these conditions to estimate existing housing deficiencies based on generally accepted standards for decent living."

233. U. S. FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION. Farm housing needs. 4 p., processed. Washington, D. C., 1939. 1.95 F225

Estimates of amount necessary to put farm homes of the United States in good repair.

234. U. S. FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION. Homesteads. 12 p., processed. Washington, D. C., 1939. 1.95 H751

Deals with rural communities, scattered farmsteads, subsistence homesteads and Greenbelt communities of the FSA. Low construction costs of the house considered, p. 9-12.

235. U. S. FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION. A house and garden at low rent. 4 p., processed. Washington, D. C., 1942. 1.95 F2262

Brief explanation of the "garden homes" program of the Farm Security Administration designed to benefit farm workers. Contains a map showing the location of farm workers' communities in Arizona and California

236. U. S. FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION. Rural housing. 14 p., processed. Washington, D. C., 1941. 1.95 R883

Discusses FSA rural housing program in the fields of construction and management in connection with national defense and the regular FSA programs.

237. U. S. FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION. REGION IX. Rural housing in the West. 7 p., processed. San Francisco, 1941. 1.9509 R88

Housing for farm workers, community and cooperative rural housing, of Farm Security Administration are considered.

238. *U. S. FEDERAL PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY. Directory of local housing authorities as of Feb. 1, 1943. 32 p. Washington, D. C., 1943.

A list of local housing authorities, arranged alphabetically by States and cities, giving street addresses.

Later information available from Federal Public Housing Authority.

239. U. S. FOREST SERVICE. The Forest Products Laboratory; a brief account of its work and aims. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 306, 33 p., illus. Washington, D. C., 1938. 1 Ag84M

Some of the research work of interest to housing are Timber mechanics and structural research, including prefabricated housing and wood seasoning and moisture control; wood-treating processes for protection and service; and wood pathology investigations.

240. U. S. HOUSING AUTHORITY. Rural housing. 11 p. Washington, D. C., 1941. 177.3 R88

A descriptive pamphlet on how the rural housing program works.

241. U. S. INFORMATION SERVICE. Services offered by agencies of the government concerned with better housing on farms, in villages, in towns. 18 p. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1941. 173.2 In3Ser

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361. FIELD, D. J. The human house. 125 p., illus., plans. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1939. 296 F45
"Zoning the home is providing for all the active needs of the family around one center, for the quiet needs of the family around another, and insulating these zones against disturbance with walls, stairs, halls, storage spaces, etc., according to the necessities of the case." p. 16.
Plates show zoned houses in the $4,000-$10,000 group and in the $10,000 to $20,000 group, and four examples of planned kitchens, including a combination laundry and sewing room.

362. FINNEY, C. J. A low cost house for Texas. Tex. Engin. Expt. Sta. Bul. 76, 36 p., illus., plan. College Station, 1943. 290.9 T31
House designed and built on campus at Denton by the students in architecture of the A. & M. College of Texas and the students in fine arts of the Texas State College for Women. Considers how much the low income group can afford to spend for a house, their needs in terms of space areas, orientation, Texas weather, materials, finishes, and costs.

363. FLEXIBILITY FITS the farmer. Amer. Builder and Bldg. Age 67(1): 94-95. Jan. 1945. 296.8 Am3
Prize winner in National Association of Home Builders contest. Blue prints.

364. FREEDOM AND space in small house planning. Architect. Rec. 92(5): 57-62, illus., plans. Nov. 1942. 296.8 Ar23
Concrete suggestions for planning living rooms, combined living and dining areas, kitchens, and bedrooms in postwar houses.

365. GLASER, S. Designs for 60 small homes from $2,000 to $10,000...showing how to buy, build, and finance a small home. Unpaged. New York Coward-McCann Inc., 1939. 296 G46

Architect's drawing of exterior and plans are included for four types-American Colonial, English Cotswold, French Provincial, and Modern. Approximate costs given.

A section, entitled Planning Data for Living Activities, gives sizes, clearances and arrangements for storage, kitchen, etc.

366. GLAZE, R. A. Trends in farm building design; new developments in agricultural practices are reflected in modified farm structures to better serve the up-to-date farmer. Miss. Val. Lumberman 76(2): 17-20., illus. Jan. 12, 1945. 99.81 M69

Considers briefly influence of new materials on architectural appearance of buildings. The layout of a typical 5-acre farmstead with one all-purpose building is illustrated.

367. GREAT BRITAIN. MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND MINISTRY OF WORKS. Housing manual 1944. 104 p., illus. London, H. M. Stationery Off., 1944. 296.2 G79Ho

Contents: Housing and site planning; The house in its surroundings; The three-bedroom house; Some special occupants [including the rural worker]; Flats; Efficiency in building; New materials and methods; The heat installation; Services and equipment; Space standards; Structural standards.

Technical Appendices are contained in a separate (92 p.) volume.

368. GRIFFITH, J. R. Use of models for structural design. Agr. Engin. 19: 355-358., illus. Aug. 1938. 58.8 Ag83

369. HART, P. P. Low-cost homes for Florida. Prepared by the School of Architecture and Allied Arts of the University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida for the Sloan Project in Applied Economics. 43 p., illus., plans. Gainesville, Univ. of Fla. Press, 1941. Ref. p. 42-43. 296.2 H25

"This bulletin has been prepared with idea that the houses shown in the designs herein could be built with the prospective owner's own hands and, in as far as possible, with material which could be obtained either on his land or in the local market."

Suggestions for alterations are given, and many interior views with details of construction and explanatory notes are included. Built-in storage and drainboard and cabinet for kitchen sink are included.

370. HEIMPEL, L. G. Planning the small farm home. Macdonald Col. Jour. 5(5): 8-9. Jan. 1945. 101 M144

371. "HERE IS the way we want to live." Successful Farming 42(6): 24-25; (9): 52-53; (10): 74, 84; (11): 54-55, illus. June, Sept., Oct., Nov., 1944. 6 Su12

Ideas for kitchen, workroom, closets, basement, dining room and living room based on post-war plans of entries in Successful Homes Contest. Plans for the first prizes for remodeling and for new building are given in the June issue.

372. HOME BUILDERS convention stresses plans for postwar. Architect. Rec. 97(2): 60-63, illus., plans. Feb. 1945. 296.8 Ar23

Prize winning homes are illustrated including a farm home with separate wing for the "hired men."

373. HOWARD, E., and JOHNSON, E. Building a house. Fla. Univ. Col. Ed. Proj. in Appl. Econ., Book S-6-2. 51 p., illus. Gainesville, 1942. Ref.

Made possible by a grant from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, Inc.

The growing house, constructing a house, home equipment, beautifying the grounds, owning a home. Teaching materials preferably for grade six.

374. HUDSON, A. C. Architectured homes for American farms. Agr. Engin. 22: 344, 349. Oct. 1941. 58.8 Ag83

375. HUNT, W. J. Housing your farm help. Successful Farming 42(2): 101., illus. Feb. 1944. 6 Su12

A house "which fundamentally bears some similarity to round-top service buildings which have been constructed on other farms" and can be converted at a later date, if not required as dwelling.

376. IDEAL FARM houses as planned by farm people. Farmer's Mag. 42(5): 11. May 1945. 7 C165

Two plans received in Farmer's Magazine House Planning Competition.

377. JOHN B. PIERCE FOUNDATION. Family living as the basis for dwelling design. v. 1, 4, 5, illus. New York, 1943-1944. 324.9 J61

Bibliography, v. 1, p. 20-22.

Contents: v. 1. Introduction to studies of family living, by J. H. Callender; v. 4. Family behavior, attitudes and possessions, by Milton Blum and Beatrice Candee; v. 5. Measuring space and motion [in sleeping, dressing, washing], by Jane Callaghan and Catherine Palmer.

378. KELLEY, J. B. Plans for dwellings and farm buildings in Kentucky. 70 p., illus., plans. Lexington, Ky. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv., 1940.

379. LET THE House be worthy of its people. Farmers Advocate and Home Mag. 79: 716-717, illus. Oct. 26, 1944. 7 F22

Includes questionnaire entitled "Do farm houses need improvement?" which readers are asked to fill out in order to get facts for post war planning in Canada.

Comments of farm women on the questionnaire are given in Farmers Advocate and Home Mag. 79: 759, 793, 794. Nov. 9, 23, 1944.

380. LOPER, R. M. Farm house planning. Nebr. Agr. Col. Ext. Cir. 714, 2 p., processed. Lincoln, 1941. 275.29 N272Ex

381. MCCALL'S MAGAZINE. What women want in their bedrooms of tomorrow. 118 p., illus. New York, McCall Corp., 1944. 318 M12

Charts and tables tabulate the results of the "Bedrooms of Tomorrow" contest held in Dec. 1943 showing preferences for furnishings, floors, wallpaper, lighting, etc., postwar market for these, and data about contestants' present dwellings.

382. MCCALL'S MAGAZINE. What women want in their dining rooms of tomorrow; a report of the Dining Room of Tomorrow contest. 139 p., illus. New York, McCall Corp., 1944. 318 M12Wh

Charts tabulate the data supplied by the contestants "to discover who the Modern and Traditional voters are, according to ages, locale and living standards." Gives post-war market for dining room furnishings, lighting, windows, floors, wallpaper, etc.

383. MCCALL'S MAGAZINE. What women want in their living rooms of tomorrow. 141 p., illus. New York, McCall Corp., 1944. 318 M12W

Data of the "Living Rooms of Tomorrow" contest, held Sept. 1943, are tabulated "to discover who the modern and traditional voters are, according to ages, locale and living standards." Preferences and post-war market for furniture, storage units, architectural details, lighting, air conditioning, and other equipment are shown.

384. MARSDEN, E. M. Here's a home that brings contentment. Successful Farming 38(11): 14-15, 52, 53, illus., plan. Nov. 1940. 6 Su12

Description of a Wisconsin farmhouse.

385. MATTHEWS, M. L. The house and its care. Rev. ed., 371 p., illus., plans. Boston, Little, Brown and Co., 1940. 318 M43

Includes material on house planning, decoration and furnishing and management. Designed for class use. Unit-problem organization is used with references at ends of chapters. Units on such subjects as the bedroom, the kitchen, living room, laundry, etc. Consult index under subject "Farmhouse."

386. MILLER, T. A. H. Errors, corrections, and revision of the Northeast plan service. 5 p., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Bur. Agr. Chem. and Engin., 1940. (ACE-66) 1.932 A2Ag8

Object of this paper is to "point out errors in the present plans used by the Northeastern States and to suggest corrections which might be considered if a revision of Miscellaneous Publication 278 is made."

387. *MODERN FARM and suburban buildings; farm home and roadside buildings, 54 designs, some with floor plans. 36 p. Milwaukee, Wis., Caspar, Krueger, Dory, Co., 1939.

388. MONSON, O. W. Housing farm laborers. Mont. State Col. Ext. Bul. 219, 16 p. Bozeman, 1943. 275.29 M76C

Plans for a bunk house and bath house.

Also contains Recommended Minimum Requirements for a Farm House, p. 9-16.

389. NATIONAL HOMES FOUNDATION. Engineered low-cost farm and village homes. 23 p., illus, plans. Washington, D. C., 1941. 296 N216

Quarter-inch scale working drawings, complete with specifications and material lists are said to be available. Four floor plans for farm homes and four for village homes, with various exterior finishes are shown.

Gives information regarding credit agencies which can help. Also lists trade associations in the home building industry which are sources of information on plans, building materials, and equipment.

390. NICKELL, P. What are you doing about your farm home? Iowa Farm Econ. 11(3): 6-7. Mar. 1945. 275.28 Io92

Philosophy of planning.

391. NICKELL, P. What do you need in your farm home. Iowa Farm Econ. 11 (4): 6-7, illus. Apr. 1945. 275.28 Io92

Chart shows what work is done and where.

392. OLSON, C. M. Your house and mine. Fla. Univ. Col. Ed. Proj. in Appl. Econ. Book S-4-2, 112 p., processed, illus. Gainesville, 1944.

Teaching material preferably for grade four.

A Guide for Using Your House and Mine is also available.

Location on the plot; construction-durability, with use of native materials, where possible, outside appearance-design; arrangement of rooms for efficient use and comfort; protection from fire, insects, and weather; ventilation; insulation; heating facilities; furnishings; adequate and appropriate yard; and sanitary systems.

393. OVERBY, F. M. Farm house and the architect. Agr. Engin. 21: 103-104. Mar. 1940. 58.8 Ag83

Architectural considerations of stock plans. One-story farm houses. Time-saving lumber. Factors delaying home improvements.

Abstract in Hoard's Dairyman 85: 490. Oct. 10, 1940. 44.8 H65

394. PEARSON, L. C. The house I want. Farmer-Stockman 57(12): 1, 19, 21. Dec. 1944. 6 Ok45

Meeting of 12 farm women with Oklahoma Extension Service and ideas exchanged.

395. PICKERING, E. Shelter for living. 370 p., illus., plans. New York, J. Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1941. 296.2 P58

Emphasis is upon function and use, but appearance, cost, construction and equipment are included.

Ch. 17, The Rural Home, p. 136-146, includes a consideration of location of the house.

396. PIDGEON, R. E. Improvement drawings on file in the southern regional office. n. p., processed. Atlanta, Ga., U. S. Forest Serv., 1939. 1.9621 R8Im7

Also includes Supplementary List of Improvement Drawings on File in the Southern Regional Office, January 1, 1942. [4 p.], processed.

Main list includes a numerical index corrected to Nov. 1, 1939, an alphabetical index corrected to May 15, 1940 and description of drawings listed numerically.

397. RODGERS, I. O. Wake up and do! Fla. Univ. Col. Ed. Proj. in Appl. Econ., Book S 8-8, 50 p. Gainesville, 1943. Ref.

Provides teaching material helpful in planning, designing, and choosing material for building and remodeling the home. Preferably for grade seven.

398. ROGERS, T. S. Plan your house to suit yourself. 282 p., illus. New York, Scribner, 1938.

Pt. 1. Approach to planning; Pt. 2. Developing the plan; Pt. 3. Equipment and construction materials; Pt. 4. Adjusting desires to dollars.

Gives information on basement, laundry, dining room, living room, kitchen, insulation, heating, lighting, air conditioning.

A chapter is devoted to closets, p. 130-149.

399. ROSS, D. Farm families say... "Here's what we want in new homes." Miss. Val., Lumberman 76(19): 9, 29-30, illus. May 11, 1945. 99.81 M69

New home plans of farm families as revealed by "Successful Farming" survey and reported in "What a thousand farm families are going to do about building."

400. ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, LONDON. The post-war home; a series of lectures on its interior and equipment. 120 p. London, The Studio Ltd., 1942. 296.2 R81

Partial contents: Using space to advantage, by Elizabeth Denby; Materials, old and new, by E. F. Armstrong; Adaptation of design to standardization and mass production, by F. R. Yerbury; Pottery, glass, and plastics, by James Hogan; "The occupier," by George Hicks; Lighting, heating and ventilation, by R. Fitzmaurice.

401. SCHAFFHAUSEN, J. F. Tomorrow's home today. Country Gent. 114(6): 14, 26. June 1944. 6 C833

Advocates new building in preference to remodeling for hired help, using farm labor to help build. Suggests starting with a basic unit with later expansion.

402. SMITH, C. B. The new home owners handbook. 204 p. New York, Modern Age Books, Inc. [1938]

What goes into the well-built house; insulation and its values; heating the home; air conditioning; electricity; modern kitchen; bathroom; living and dining rooms; basement; prefabricated house; adequate garage; landscaping; rural water supply and sanitation; how to make home repairs; tools for odd jobs; painting, varnishing and finishing.

403. SMITH, J. F. C. Plans for post war farm homes. Farmer's Mag. 42(1): 11, 41, 47, illus. Jan. 1945. 7 C165

404. SMITH, J. F. C. Put your [house] plans on paper. Farmer's Mag. 42(2): 11, 55. Feb. 1945. 7 C165

Suggested plan for farmhouse included. Platform in garage permits loading and unloading under cover, and convenient stairs lead to basement storage. Workbench in garage, office, washroom and utility room are other features.

405. SOOY, L. P., and WOODBRIDGE, V. Plan your own home. 228 p., illus., plans. Stanford Univ., Calif., Stanford Univ. Press, 1940. 518 So6

Philosophy presented by book is that home must be "first, an expression of the family individuality or personality; second, a functional plant; third, a thing of beauty."

Includes chapters on analysis of sites, types of architecture, landscape plan, lighting, the outdoor living room, the kitchen, etc.

406. SUCCESSFUL FARMING. Successful Farming's building guide for farm and home. 78 p., illus., plans. Des Moines, Ia., Meredith Pub. Co., 1940. 296 Su1

Includes 5 Bildcost houses for which working plans are available. Discusses basic principles of home design and gives examples of remodeling. Pt. IV. is a building manual which considers water-supply and sewage-disposal systems, electricity, financing, heating, foundations, insulation, paint, walls, floors, roofing, and stormproofing.

407. SWANK, A. H. Well-how big is a room? Pencil Points 23(3): 151-152. Mar. 1942. 296.8 P37

Chart showing requirements of various regulatory agencies concerned with housing giving comparison of size regulations and count values for rooms in dwellings.

408. TOWNSEND, G., and DALZELL, J. R. How to plan a house. 525 p., illus., plans. American Tech. Soc., 1942. Lib. Cong.

Set of full-sized blueprints in pocket at back of book.

409. U. S. BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND ENGINEERING. DIVISION OF FARM STRUCTURES. List of farm building plans used in the regional plan services at the State agricultural colleges. 42 p., processed. Washington, D. C., 1940. 1.923 F2L69

Drawings were selected by the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering and the Extension Service in cooperation with the State agricultural colleges and their cooperative extension services in agriculture and home economics, and the Midwest Plan Service.

Among the plans listed are those for a number of farmhouses, 3 tourist cabins and a summer camp, refrigeration and cooling equipment, and sanitation and water supply systems.

410. U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE. Plans of farm buildings for northeastern States. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 278, illus. 128 p. Washington, D. C., 1937. 1 Ag84M

Compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering and the Extension Service in cooperation with 12 colleges and universities and their cooperative extension services in agriculture and home economics.

Plans included for 13 farmhouses, 3 garages, 3 tourist cabins, summer camp, outdoor fireplace and picnic table, 2 refrigerators, trash burner, and incinerator

411. U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE. Plans of farm buildings for southern States. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 360, 123 p., illus. Washington, D. C., 1940. 1 Ag84M

Compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering and the Extension Service in cooperation with the agricultural engineering departments and the cooperative extension services in agriculture and home economics of 12 colleges and universities.

Plans for 15 farmhouses, 2 garages, 2 cabins, an incinerator, outdoor fireplace, and trash burner are included.

412. U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE. Plans of farm buildings for western States. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 319, 120 p., illus. Washington, D. C., 1939. 1 Ag84M

Compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering and the Extension Service in cooperation with 11 colleges and universities and their cooperative extension services in agriculture and home economics.

Includes plans for 14 types of farmhouses, and screening and foundation details; 2 garages; 3 log cabins; and structural equipment, such as walk-in refrigerators, both a side-icer and a mechanical one, icebox, meat-curing box, evaporator cooler, and simple farm water systems.

413. U. S. FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION. Small houses. 16 p., illus., plans. Washington, D. C., 1939. 1.5 Sml

Experience gained by the Farm Security Administration in building low-cost homes for farm families. Prefabricated, and small tenant houses, frame houses in southern States, stone houses in Cumberland Homesteads, Tennessee and houses in Mt. Olive, Ala., Palmerdale Homesteads, Ala., Greenwood, Ala., and Newport News, Va. are shown.

414. U. S. FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION. DISTRICT 1. REGION 4. Farm building plans. n. p., processed. Raleigh, N. C., 1940.

Plans for 20 houses and other farm buildings are illustrated.

415. U. S. FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION. DISTRICT 3 and 8. Standard building plans. n. p., processed. Indianapolis, Ind., and Milwaukee, Wis., 1941.

Issued by the Office of the Chief Engineer.

Plans for 13 houses and other farm buildings shown.

416. U. S. FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION. DISTRICT 5. Farm building plans. n. p., processed. Dallas, Tex., 1939.

Plans for 18 dwellings and other farm buildings.

417. U. S. FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION. DISTRICT 5. The farm home. 21 p., processed. Dallas, Tex., 1941.

"Contains miniature sketches of working drawings covering house plans developed by the District Engineer, in cooperation with the Regional Chief of Home Management, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Security Administration, Dallas, Texas. "It has been prepared primarily for the use of County Committees, Rural Supervisors, and Home Management Supervisors to aid prospective Tenant Purchase Borrowers."

418. U. S. FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION. DISTRICT 6. Farm building plans. 6 p., processed. San Francisco, Calif., 1941.

Plans for 6 houses illustrated.

419. U. S. FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION. DISTRICT 7. Farm building plans. Ed. 2., n. p., processed. Denver, Colo., n. d.

Plans for 6 houses (3 of adobe and 3 frame), 2 garages, windmill and water tank towers, pump houses, and other farm buildings, issued by Office of Chief Engineer.

420. U. S. FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION. REGION 5. Farm building plans. Loose leaf in folder, processed. Montgomery, Ala., 1940.

Twelve house plans and other farm building plans developed by the District Engineer's Office. Reverse plans for the houses also shown.

421. U. S. FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION. REGION 6. Small homes for the rural South. Ed. 2, n. p., illus, processed. Little Rock, Ark., 1940. 1.9506 Sml

Twenty-two house plans designed by architects and engineers of the Farm Security Administration to assist borrowers under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Purchase Law. Working drawings are available. Includes also a kitchen, a ventilation system, sanitation and water supply system plans, barns and other service buildings, 3 typical farmstead layouts, fences and bridges.

422. *U. S. FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION. REGION 7. General construction. Plans, processed. Lincoln, Nebr., [1945]

Plans prepared by the Engineering Division for homes and farm structures in Nebraska, Kansas, North and South Dakota. Minimum cost sheets.

423. U. S. FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION. Principles of planning small houses. U. S. Fed. Housing Admin. Tech. Bul. 4, rev., 44 p., illus. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1940. 173.2 H81T

424. UNITED STATES GYPSUM CO. Planning your farm home. 123 p., illus., plans. Chicago, 1941. 296.2 Un36

Twelve house plans and 6 remodeling plans included are available.

Includes information on farmstead arrangement, landscaping, planning the different rooms, wiring, heating system, water system, septic tank, fire protection, financing, insulation, selecting floors, doors and windows, wall finish, etc.

425. U. S. NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS. House plan services. U. S. Natl. Bur. Standards, Letter Cir. 787, 1 p., processed. Washington, 1945. 157.88 L56

Supersedes LC428.

Lists organizations which issue house plans, floor plans, or suggestions for small house design.

426. *VIVIENDAS rurales, tipo "A" zona templada. Aberdeen Angus. No. 18, p. 67-88. Autumn 1943. 43.8 Ab33

First of a series of rural house types prepared by the Office of Architecture of the Argentine Bank of the Nation under credit offered by the Bank. Numerous building diagrams are included.

427. WARD, W. G., and WARNER, E. D. A house is what we make. Kans. State Col. Agr. Ext. M Cir. 19., n. p., illus., processed. Manhattan, 1938. 275.29 K13ExM

Make the approach inviting; essentials in the farm house plan; know your house, structural elements and materials; insulation; termites; air conditioning; sewage disposal; modern heating for the farm home; water systems for the farm home; farm plumbing; farm lighting; and painting.

428. WAUGH, A. Planning the little house. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1939. 267 p., illus., plans. 296 W35

References at end of most chapters.

Planning a farmhouse, p. 129-133.

Partial list of chapter headings: Planning the kitchen; Planning the stairway; Buying and remodeling a house; Constructing a scale model; Old world houses; American houses; The modern house; Materials and construction; Finishing materials; Heating; Plumbing; Lighting.

429. WEYERHAUSER SALES COMPANY. 4-square farm building service. Modern designs; engineered construction. Variously paged, illus. St. Paul, Minn., [1942] 296 W542F
Includes plans for a garage and workshop and 8 room farmhouse. Full size plans drawn to scale are available with material lists for ready-to-use 4-square lumber.

430. WICHERS, H. E. Better homes for Kansas farms. Kans. Engin. Expt. Sta. Bul. 43, 80 p., illus. Manhattan, 1942. Ref. 290.9 K132
Consideration is given to the farmstead layout, including plans, solving the farmhouse problems, which includes water supply, sewage disposal, lighting, heating and air conditioning, room analysis, including closets, recreation room, fruit room, etc., and construction. Illustrations and floor plans for 33 designs are given. Some consideration is given to the growing house.

431. WICHERS, H. E. Here's a home for postwar farming. Successful Farming. 41(11): 22-23, 87., illus, plan. Nov. 1943. 6 Su12
Bildcost house 1311.

432. WICHERS, H. E. Home designed for lifetimes! Successful Farming 38 (10): 14, 61, illus., plan. Oct. 1940. 6 Su12
Bildcost plans for this house available. How a Kansas farmer built it of native stone is described.

433. WICHERS, H. E. House with a past and a future. Successful Farming 41(3): 23, 56, 57., illus., plan. Mar. 1943. 6 Su12
Bildcost House S1303.

434. WICHERS, H. E. Low cost homes. Kans. Engin Expt. Sta. Bul. 38, 50 p. Manhattan, 1939. Ref. p. 48-49. 290.9 K132
Designs for 28 low-cost homes and floor plans, are illustrated. Many of these are farmhouses. The problem, room analysis and the budget are considered.

435. WICHERS, H. E. One step ahead of the future. Successful Farming 40(7): 13, 44., illus, plan. July 1942. 6 Su12
Bildcost House S1207 designed by H. E. Wichers.

436. WICHERS, H. E. 1,018 farmers planned this house. Successful Farming 43(6): 24-25, illus., plan. June 1945. 6 Su12
Bildcost house S1506. Folder containing plans and list of needed materials available. Ideas selected from Successful Home Planning Contest.

437. WICHERS, H. E. They build a bargain in comfort. Successful Farming 39(4): 18, 38, 39, illus., plan. Apr. 1941. 6 Su12
A Bildcost farmhouse built in Kansas.

438. WICHERS, H. E. To builders on a shoestring. Successful Farming 39: 18-19, 52, 53. Nov. 1941. 6 Su12
Bildcost home S1111 illustrated and floor plan shown.

439. WILLS, R. B. Houses for good living. 104 p. New York, Architectural Book Pub. Co., Inc., c1940. 296 W68
"This book attempts to break the continuity of mediocre house design, by giving you essential facts concerning the true possibilities of the small house, through photographic illustrations."
Five short introductory chapters discuss analyzing your needs, styles, budgeting, ways of saving money in building, and value of architect's services. Floor plans for houses illustrated are included.

440. WILLS, R. B. Space flexibility for the small house. Architect. Rec. 97(4): 76-84, illus. May 1945. 295.8 Ar23

441. WILSON, M., and WELLS, L. House planning ideas of Oregon rural women. Oreg. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 369., 28 p. Corvallis, 1940. 100 Or3
In 1939, 450 Oregon homemakers, 60 per cent of them living on farms, participated in a study by recording their opinions concerning the desirability of various features of a dwelling.

442. WINNERS OF Productive Home competition announced. Architect. Rec. 85 (5): 53-58, illus., plans. May 1939. 296.8 Ar23
Designs of five winners in the Productive Home Architectural Competition, sponsored by organizations interested in decentralization, domestic production, land conservation, and related objectives. These show layout of land and outbuildings and are designed for the man with an income of $2,500 a year, but contemplates that some of the construction and finishing will be done by the family. Designed for subsistence homestead, or semi-agricultural situation. Comments of judges given.

443. WOOLEY, J. C. Farm buildings. 345 p., illus., plans. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1941. 296 W88
Several chapters relate to the farm home and deal with planning the farm home, design and construction, heating, plumbing, water system and sewage disposal. Other chapters consider building materials, structural design, and management of existing buildings, including a chapter on locating and planning the farmstead, and one on appraisal. There is also a chapter on drafting and interpreting plans.

444. WOOLEY, J. C., and RICKETTS, R. L. Plans for farm houses. Mo. Agr. Col. Ext. Cir. 475, p. 49-52. Columbia, 1942. 275.29 M69C
Three farmhouses are illustrated and floor plans given.

Details and Storage

445. ALLWORK, R. Window design and selection. Architect. Rec. 89(5): 81-88., illus. May 1941. 296.28 Ar23

446. ANDERSON, J. W. C., and HUFF, K. B. Storing the family food supply. Mo. Agr. Col. Ext. Cir. 480, 23 p., illus. Columbia, 1942. 275.29 M69C
Movable cabinet for canned food, storage room in the basement, etc.

447. BAKER, C. E., and WARD, W. B. The storage of vegetables. Purdue Univ. Agr. Ext. Bul. 58, 3d rev. ed., 12 p., illus. Lafayette, 1935. 275.29 In2E
Reprinted 1941.
The home vegetable cellar, p. 6-7.

448. BARNES, D. R. Places for keeping clothing. Tex. Agr. Col. Ext. Cir. 72, rev., 4 p. College Station, 1940. 275.29 T312C

449. BEATTIE, J. H., and ROSE, D. H. Home storage of vegetable and fruits. U. S. Dept. Agr. Farmers' Bul. 1939, 29 p., illus. Washington, D. C., 1943. 1 Ag84F
Supersedes Farmers' Bul. 879, Home Storage of Vegetables.
A storage room in the basement of the dwelling, p. 3-6. Outdoor storage cellars and storage in pits, or banks discussed also.

450. BOYD, J. H. Home storage of vegetables and fruits. Ohio Agr. Col. Ext. Bul. 123, rev., 19 p., illus. Columbus, 1942. 275.29 Oh32
First edition by F. H. Beach and E. B. Tussing.
Cellar storage included under methods of storage, with floor plan and diagram of sidewall shelving.

451. BREKKE, J. E. Sewing management. N. Dak. Agr. Col. Ext. Spec. Cir., 19 p., illus. Fargo, 1938
A place to sew, a sewing closet, equipment and sewing cabinet.

452. BRYANT, L. Business centers for the home. Tex. Agr. Col. Ext. C-217, 8 p., illus. College Station, 1944. 275.29 T312C
Location and types of desks, and equipment.

453. BUILT-IN BEDROOM wardrobe and vanity. Pop. Mechanics Mag. 81(5): 98-100, illus. May 1944. 291.8 P81
How to build.

454. BUILT-IN FURNITURE. Pencil Points 23: 231-232, illus. Apr. 1942.
Construction details for double-decker bed and a bookcase.

455. CHAPMAN, E. Built-in or built on-you can make your own shelves, cupboards and closets. Farmer's Mag. 42(2): 17, 25, 26, illus. Feb. 1945. 7 C165

456. COMBS, O. B. Storing vegetables at home. Wis. Agr. Col. Ext. Cir. 322, rev., 8 p. Madison, 1943. 275.29 W75C
Detailed plans for basement storage room are shown.

457. CORNER LAVORATORY. Architect. Forum. 82(2): 97-100, illus. Feb. 1945. 296.8 B76
No. 7 in the Life-Forum House Ideas series.

458. CURNUTT, V. Planning your porch. Ky. Agr. Col. Ext. H. E. 847, 2 p., processed. Lexington, 1943. 275.29 K415H
Construction and furnishing of porch, terrace or sun-room.

459. CURTIS, L. Food conservation and storage. Ala. Polytech. Inst. Agr. Ext. Cir. 228, 32 p., illus. Auburn, 1942. 275.29 A11C
Canned food storage, including open shelves, cabinets, old safes, or cupboards and ventilated pantries or closets, p. 26-32. Frost-proof storage for food in cellar or basement, p. 31-32.

460. DALE, L. Hold everything in its place! Successful Farming 41(3): 70-71, 84, illus. Mar. 1943. 6 Su12
Storage ideas.

461. DART, C. Give that room a place in the sun. Successful Farming 39 (11): 19, illus. Nov. 1941. 6 Su12
How to build a bay window.

462. DECKER, J. F. Home furnishing program: storage, modernizing bedroom closets. Calif. Agr. Col. Ext. H. D. 493, 6 p., plans. Berkeley, 1944. 275.29 C122

463. DOMEY, M. E., HINCHCLIFF, K., and MONOSMITH, R. O. Successful home food storage. Miss. State Col. Ext. Cir. 124, 14 p., illus. State College, 1943. 275.29 M63Si
Ventilated pantry, p. 9-10.

464. DOSSIN, C. O., and LEUSCHNER, F. H. Egg rooms that help maintain egg quality. Pa. State Col. Agr. Ext. Leaflet 85, folder. State College, 1942. 275.29 P38L

465. EDGAR, A. D., and DRAGE, C. M. The victory garden cellar; build and store for the future. Colo. State Col. Agr. Ext. Cir. G-7, 8 p. Fort Collins, 1944. 275.29 C71Cig

466. EKQUIST, S. Family living centers. 12 p., illus. Ames, Iowa State Col. Agr. Ext. Serv., 1939. 275.2 Io92F1
Reprinted 1941.
Business Centers, living room, dining room, back porch, etc.

467. FITZGERALD, M., and WOODRUFF, L. Homemade storage facilities for the home. Mo. Agr. Col. Ext. Cir. 503, 11 p., illus. Columbia, 1943. 275.29 M69C

Kitchen storage; bedroom storage; convenient storage for bedding; the home business center; and dining-room storage.

468. GORDON, O. G. Storage cupboard. Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead 66: 776, illus. Nov. 15, 1941. 6 W15
Storage cupboard and work counter for canning built in basement by Iowa farmer.

469. GORDON, P. E., and WILLIAMS, E. No space to waste. N. C. Agr. Col. Ext. Misc. Pam 87, 15 p., illus. Raleigh, 1944. 275.29 M811N
Living room, dining room, back porch, bathroom and clothing storage; hall, coat, linen and cleaning closets.

470. HAYNES, C. Furnishings for the farm home. Ala. Polytech. Inst. Agr. Ext. Cir. 217, 28 p. Auburn, 1940. 275.29 A11C
Storage requirements for living areas and color and its use in the home are discussed.

471. HINTON, J. D. Business center in the home. Md. Univ. Agr. Col. Ext. Cir. 126, 6 p., illus. College Park, 1938. Ref. 275.29 M36L
Closet converted into a desk center, p. 2-3.

472. HUBER, M. G., and WYMAN, O. L. Home storage of vegetables. Maine Agr. Col. Ext. Bul. 297, 8 p. Orono, 1941. 275.29 M281E
Floor plan for a cellar storage room and details of construction of a ventilator illustrated.

473. IMPROVED UNIT windows. Amer. Builder and Bldg. Agr. 61(11): 49-62, illus. Nov. 1939. 296.8 Am3

474. IN-LINE bath. Architect. Forum 81(5): 123-128, illus. Nov. 1941. 296.8 B76
Shaped to fit into average bedroom, individual compartments for each of three conventional plumbing fixtures. A Life-Forum idea.

475. KRONE, P. H., and others. The home vegetable garden. Mich. State Col. Agr. Ext. Bul. 4, rev., 96 p., illus. East Lansing, 1945. 275.29 M58B
Ray Hutson, C. E. Miller, H. C. Moore and J. H. Muncie, joint authors.
The storage of garden vegetables, including basement storage construction, p. 91-96.

476. LEVERENZ, W. J. Pantry suggestions [for proper storage of food]; suggestions on ventilating and getting a cellar dry. Tex. Agr. Col. Ext. B-134, 16 p. [College Station] 1944. 275.29 T312

477. LINDSTROM, E., and MARTENS, R. Storage in rural homes. Kans. State Col. Agr. Ext. Cir. 141, 42 p., illus. Manhattan, 1940. 275.29 K13Ex
Storage for kitchen, laundry, planning desk, cleaning equipment, clothes, sewing, victrola records, bathroom, bedding, linen, toys, etc.

478. MAINE. UNIVERSITY. COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE. Storing vegetables for winter use. Maine Agr. Col. Ext. Cir. 167, folder. Orono, 1942. 275.29 M281C
Basement cold storage room ventilator illustrated.

479. MORTON, E., and COIT, B. Closet group in 4-H room improvement. Pa. State Col. Agr. Ext. Cir. 205, 8 p., illus. State College, 1938. 275.29 P38C

479a. NORMILE, J. The corner porch. Better Homes & Gardens 23(11): 19-23, illus. July 1945. 80 F9424

480. PAGE, E. C. Clothes closets. Mass. State Col. Ext. Leaflet 186, 16 p., illus. Amherst, 1939. 275.29 M381L

481. PHAGAN, C. V., and SCHILLETTER, A. E. Storage of home produced foods. Clemson Agr. Col. S. C. Ext. Serv. Cir. 246 [8 p.], illus. Clemson, 1943. 275.29 So8E
Pantry, basement and outdoor storage and iceless refrigerator.

482. PHILLIPS, W. R. Construction and operation of a home storage for fruits and vegetables. Canada. Dept. Agr. Farmers' Bul. 113, (Pub. 743), 14 p., illus. Ottawa, 1942. 7 C16F

483. *PICKENS, N. Business centers for the home. Ala. Polytech. Inst. Agr. Ext., Equipment for the Farm Home, Demon. [unnumb.], 6 p., illus. Auburn, 1938.

484. PICKENS, N. "Let's add an extra bed." Ala. Polytech. Inst. Agr. Ext. Cir. 188, 11 p., illus. Auburn, 1939. 275.29 A11C
Built-in beds are shown.

485. PICKENS, N. Storage spaces for farm homes. Ala. Polytech. Inst. Agr. Ext. Cir. 222, 23 p., illus. Auburn, 1941. 275.29 A11C
Clothes closets, movable storage units, coat closets, bathroom storage, home medicine cabinet, living room storage, business centers, cleaning closets, work table cabinet, kitchen and food storage.

486. POND, E. Planning a utility room. Wash. State Col. Ext. Bul. 320, 9 p., plans. Pullman, 1945. 275.29 W27P

487. POND, J., and NOYES, H. Household closets. Mich. State Col. Agr. Ext. Bul. 142, 2d rev., 16 p., illus. East Lansing, 1941. 275.29 M58B
Bedroom closets and wardrobes; closets for outdoor clothing; closet fittings and equipment; and location of closets.

488. PRICE, L. Build your own closets. Country Gent. 115: 54-55., illus. Jan. 1945. 6 C833

489. RAYMOND, C. B., GOODMAN, A. M., and SMOCK, R. M. The home storage of vegetables and fruits. N. Y. Agr. Col. Cornell Ext. Bul. 619, 24 p., illus. Ithaca, 1943. 275.29 N48E
House-cellar storages, p. 4-11.

490. RENSHAW, L. Household closets. Architect. Rec. 94(5): 83-86; 95(5): 105-110; 96(3): 113-114; 96(6): 103-104. Nov. 1943; May, Sept., Dec. 1944. 296.8 Ar23
Pt. 1. Types, drawers, shelves, sizes, poles, lighting and ventilation, hooks, racks. Various standard manufactured units shown; Pt. 2. Bedroom closets for men, women and children; Pt. 3. Hall closets; Pt. 4. Housekeeper's desk, living room, sports equipment, bathroom and medicine, household appliances, and dining room storage. Detailed drawings for the closets designed are given.

491. ROBISON, M. F. A house is known by the entrance it keeps. Successful Farming 42(5): 22-23, 48. May 1944. 6 Su12

492. ROBISON, M. F. New uses for a back porch. Country Gent. 114(12): 88., illus. Sept. 1944. 6 C833
Built-ins for back porch.

493. SEATON, H. L. Home vegetable storage. Mich. State Col. Agr. Ext. Bul. 232, 11 p. East Lansing, 1941. 275.29 M58B
Construction details for a basement vegetable storage room illustrated.

494. SHORTRIDGE, L. Let your entrance say "welcome" and mean it. Successful Farming 39(9): 21, 34. Sept. 1941. 6 Su12
Entrances illustrated.

495. SIGMAN, C., and WARD, W. J., JR. Extend your storage space. Better Homes and Gardens 21(3): 56-59, illus. Nov. 1942. 80 F9424

Plans are available for garage closets and cupboards for tools, luggage, outdoor equipment, flower potting bench, wood storage, screens and storm sash.

496. SNYDER, J. C. Home fruit and vegetable storage. Wash. State Col. Ext. Bul. 209, rev., 25 p., illus. Pullman, 1943. 275.29 W27P

497. STEP-SAVING coal-bins. Pop. Mechanics Mag. 81(4): 109-111, illus. Apr. 1944. 291.8 P81

How to build.

498. THE STORAGEWALL; a new answer to the housewife's demand for better storage marshals hard-to-closet articles in the space now lost to partitions. Prefabricated units form flexible, two-way walls suited to every plan and purpose. Architect. Forum 81(5): 83-92, illus., plan. Nov. 1944. 296.8 B76

George Nelson and Henry Wright, designers.

Added to a typical small house plan, the units provide 500 cu. ft. of efficient, fitted storage.

499. TAKE A shower. Successful Farming 38(9): 70, illus. Sept. 1940. 6 Su12

Blueprint drawings for this shower are available.

500. U. S. FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION. A simple plan for screening the farm home. 3 p., processed. Washington, D. C., n. d. 1.95 M46S

Screening methods, drawings, and comments.

Prepared by U. S. Public Health Service.

501. UTILITY ROOM. Better Homes and Gardens 23(9): 15-20, illus, plan. May 1945. 80 F9424

Utility room for laundry, sewing, canning, storage of work clothes, sports and cleaning equipment, etc.

502. WEAVER, B. L. Winter vegetable storage. Ill. Agr. Col. Ext. Cir. 530, 8 p. Urbana, 1942. 275.29 I162C

A basement storeroom is described briefly and illustrated.

503. WICHERS, H. E. Built-ins spark the room. Successful Farming 40(3): 16-17, illus. Mar. 1942. 6 Su12

10 built-in suggestions for the farm handy man, backed by detailed, how-to plans. Dining alcove, corner cupboard and corner bookcase, end shelves, cooking center, drop-table closet, linen closet, and double bunk.

504. WILSON, M., DODGE, J. R., and EDWARDS, E. Closets and storage spaces. U. S. Dept. Agr. Farmers' Bul. 1865, 21 p., illus. Washington, D. C., 1940. 1 Ag84F

Clothes and linen closets, bathroom, kitchen, dining-room and living-room storage, linen, cleaning and sewing closets, the farm business center and out-of-door storage are covered.

505. WOODRUFF, L. Meeting the storage needs of small children. Mo. Agr. Col. Ext. Cir. 495, 4 p., illus. Columbia, 1943. 275. 29 M69C

Kitchens and Laundries

506. BALLANTYNE, A. Choose your kitchen. 84 p. London, Faber, 1944. 321 B21

507. BEALL, T. More space in your kitchen cupboard. Ohio Agr. Col. Ext. Bul. 258, 4 p., illus. Columbus, 1944. 275.29 Oh32

508. BETTER KITCHENS designed by farm women. Country Gent. 114(9): 82, 94, illus, plan. Sept. 1944. 6 C833

Prize winners in the kitchen remodeling idea contest.

509. BULETTE, S. Bright future for your kitchen. Country Gent. 111(5): 76-77, 92. May 1941. 6 C833
Finger-tip, mileage, no-reach, no-stack, easy-posture, shadow, wipe-up, traffic and charm tests.

510. CAMPBELL, A., and LINDSTROM, E. Kitchen to live in. Country Gent. 113(3): 80-81, illus. Mar. 1943. 6 C833
A kitchen, laundry, serving room, office, wash-up room in remodeled basement.

511. CUSHMAN, E. M. The development of a successful kitchen. N. Y. Agr. Col. Cornell Ext. Bul. 354, reprinted [i. e. rev.], 45 p., illus. Ithaca, 1944. 275.29 N48E

512. EDA'S MODERN kitchens. Elect. Times 107(2776): 10-11. Jan 4, 1945. 335.8 E126
Four photographs of the exhibition kitchen of the British Electrical Development Association.

513. GORDON, P. E., and WILLIAMS, E. Laundering short-cuts. N. C. Agr. Col. Ext. Misc. Pam. 83, 8 p., illus. Raleigh, 1944. 275.29 N811M
Laundry room, equipment, and methods.

514. HOW TO build and install a modern kitchen cabinet. Amer. Builder and Bldg. Age 66(7): 76-77, illus. July 1944. 296.8 Am3

515. HOW TO make kitchen cabinet drawers and frame wall units. Amer. Builder and Bldg. Age. 66(8): 82-83, illus. Aug. 1944. 296.8 Am3

516. INDUSTRY MAKES color "work"-why don't you. Amer. Home 33(2): 30-32, illus. Jan. 1945. 80 Am313
Use of color for better visibility and restfulness. Kitchen ideas.

517. KENT, I. Kitchen storage. Purdue Univ. Agr. Ext. Leaflet, 235, 4 p., illus. Lafayette, 1942. 275.29 In2L
Includes a movable wood box and a business center.

518. KLAS, J. V. Streamline the kitchen. Farm Sci. Rptr. 6(2): 11-12, illus. Apr. 1945. 275.28 F22

519. MCCALL'S MAGAZINE. What women want in their kitchens of tomorrow. 173 p., illus. New York, McCall Corp., 1944. 321 M12W
A report of the "Kitchens of Tomorrow" contest in November 1943. Charts tabulate the data supplied by the contestants as to present condition of kitchens, preferences and postwar markets for ranges, refrigerators, kitchen cabinets, water heaters, lighting, and other equipment, including laundry equipment.

520. MCCULLOUGH, H. E., and HEINER, M. K. Kitchen of tomorrow. Jour. Home Econ. 37: 8-12. Jan. 1945. 321.8 J82

521. MCKENZIE, M. C. Homemade kitchen cabinets. Clemson Agr. Col., S. C. Ext. Serv. Agr. Engin. Home Imprt. Leaflet 8, 5 p., processed, illus. Clemson, 1941. 275.29 So8Ah
Detailed instructions for building.

522. MORTON, F. E. Laundering at home. Pa. State Col. Agr. Ext. Cir. 219, 30 p., illus. State College, 1940. 275.29 P
Arrangement of laundry center; washing machines; laundry tubs; irons; miscellaneous equipment; etc.

523. NORMILE, J., and ADAMS, W. Preview of your kitchen to come. Better Homes and Gardens 21(11): 38-40, illus. July 1943. 80 F9424
Kitchen designed by Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.

524. PICKENS, N. Your kitchen. Ala. Polytech. Inst. Agr. Ext. Cir. 104, rev., 27 p., illus, plan. Auburn, 1940. 275.29 A11C

525. PLANNING KITCHENS. Elect. on the Farm 17(6): 14, 16. June/July 1944. 335.8 E127

526. RENSHAW, L. C. The household laundry; multi-use laundry rooms. Architect. Rec. 98(1): 109,111. June 1945. 296.8 Ar23
Six floor plans.

527. ROKAHR, M. A., Comp. Selected list of references on kitchen planning and equipment. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Ext. Pub. 61, 24 p., processed. Washington, D. C., 1941. 1.9 Ex892 Mi
Includes references on wood, coal, electric, oil, gas and ranges; refrigerators; kitchen utensils; laundry equipment; small kitchen equipment; vacuum cleaners; sewing machines; and care of equipment. The references listed here are not repeated in this bibliography.

528. STEPS IN the right direction. Country Gent. 114(1): 64-65. Jan. 1944. 6 C833
Principles in kitchen planning.

529. SCAIFE, H. J. Fully equipped homes made feasible for postwar! Amer. Builder and Bldg. Age 66(6): 64-65, 104, 106, illus. June 1944. 296.8 Am3
FHA acceptance and advanced merchandising clear the way for homes with complete kitchens.

530. UNIT KITCHENS: The Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Co's design department and a Long Island realtor project two radical new designs for the postwar kitchen, with suggestions for basic improvement in equipment. Architect. Forum 79(2): 99-101. Aug. 1943. 296.8 B76

531. WARREN, J. Convenience in kitchen drawers. Calif. Agr. Col. Ext. H. D. 448, rev., 4 p., illus. Berkeley, 1945. 275.29 C122

532. WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING CO. HOME PLANNING DEPT. Westinghouse kitchen planning manual. 35 p., illus., plans. Mansfield, Ohio, 1939. 321 W52
Fundamentals of planning, including storage requirements, lighting, color, etc.; individual centers and standard plans; installation data, including cabinets, work and wall surfaces and floor coverings.

533. WEYERHAUSER SALES COMPANY. 4-square lumberbuilt farm equipment. 57 p., illus. St. Paul, Minn., [1943.] 296 W542
Includes plans for building kitchen cabinets, utility cabinet for canning and butchering, a tool cabinet to be hung on the wall, a lid rack to fasten inside kitchen cabinet, a folding bench and a combination stool and stepladder. A material list for Weyerhaeuser 4-square lumber is given.

534. WICHERS, H. E. Scooter cabinet for handy storage. Successful Farming 43(3): 62, illus. Mar. 1945. 6 Su12
Easy to make for the kitchen.

535. WICHERS, H. E. You can make these for your kitchen. Successful Farming 36(4): 42-43. Apr. 1938. 6 Su12

BUILDING MATERIALS, TECHNIQUES, AND EQUIPMENT

General

536. AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE: 1891-1941. Architect. Rec. 89(1): 42-136; (2): 33-112, illus., plans. Jan., Feb. 1941. 296.8 Ar23
Part 1 reviews contributions of science and technology to architecture in the way of designs, materials, and biological requirements such as atmosphere, light, sound, and sanitation. Examples of modern two-family and single-family houses are given, p. 79-112.
Part 2 discusses the architects' altered concept of the function of building in society.

537. BOGNER, W. F. The postwar house. Architect. Rec. 96(6): 89-102, illus. Dec. 1944. 296.8 Ar23

Direction of progress for postwar house building, in the house building techniques, and for design.

538. CARTER, D. G. Get ready for your postwar farm home., Capper's Farmer 55(3): 11, 56-57, illus, plans. Mar. 1944. 6 M693

Discusses improvements in building materials and techniques.

539. CARTER, D. G. New and improved building materials. Prog. Farmer, Car.-Va. Ed. 60(3): 20-21. Mar. 1945. 6 P945

540. CASE, H. C. M. Some economic aspects of the use of industrial minerals in farm-improvement construction. Ill. Geol. Survey Bul. 68, p. 299-305. Urbana, 1944. 406 I16B

Tables show the following for 100 farms surveyed in Champaign County: number and cost of improvements in past 10 years and those anticipated in next 5 years; numbers, average age, and per cent of materials in buildings; and materials preferred, for foundations, walls, floors, and roofs, and reasons for preferences.

541. CENTRAL HOUSING COMMITTEE ON RESEARCH, DESIGN, AND CONSTRUCTION. SUBCOMMITTE ON DEFINITIONS. A glossary of housing terms. U. S. Natl. Bur. Standards. Bldg. Materials and Structures Rpt. BMS 91, 32 p. Washington, D. C., 1942. 157.88 B862

542. COLEAN, M. L. The impact of the war on housing. 22 p. New York, Amer. Bankers Assoc., 1942.

Series of articles on new procedures in the home building field. Contents: Housing faces big changes, p. 3-5; New homebuilding techniques, p. 6-8; Materials behind mortgages, p. 9-11; Businesslike housebuilding, p. 12-14; The "where" factor in mortgages, p. 15-17; Good house upkeeping, p. 18-19; Housing a nation at war, p. 20-22.

543. DRYDEN, H. L. Performance for building materials and structures. Central Housing Com. on Res., Design and Construct. Tech. Bul. 1, p. D1-D3, processed. Washington, D. C., Aug. 1941. 296.29 C332

From an address by Mr. Dryden on the Bureau of Standards Program.

544. EKBLAW, K. J. T. Low cost building construction in practice. Agr. Engin 19: 9-10, illus., plan. Jan. 1938. 58.8 Ag83

Construction of small home described. Chief departure from the usual type of construction is the sealing of dead end spaces in the wall between the interior and exterior wall coverings. The coverings may be galvanized iron or may be sided by plaster board.

545. FREY, A. In search of a living architecture. 95 p. New York, Architectural Book Pub. Co., Inc. [1939] 296 F89

The author shows by means of photographs how modern forms of architecture have evolved from scientific knowledge in the form of new materials and new construction methods.

546. GRAF, D. W., Comp. Agricultural engineering; a selected bibliography. 373 p., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Bur. Agr. Engin., 1937. 1.9 En32Ag

Available only in libraries. Sections on buildings: General and dwellings (p. 185-199) and Structural Equipment (p. 285-320) have references of interest. This bibliography "lists principally publications of the United States Department of Agriculture, the State agricultural experiment stations, and the State extension services from their beginning through 1935."

547. HAMLIN, T. F. The architecture of the future. Pencil Points 24(3): 64-69, (4): 65-69, illus. Mar., Apr. 1943. 296.8 P37
Pt. 2. Techniques, materials and design.

548. HOUSE AND GARDEN HOMEBUILDERS' GUIDE. House and Gard. Greenwich, Conn. 77(3, sec. 2): 5-36, 40, 48, 50, illus. Mar. 1940. 80 H81
New building materials and equipment. Foundations for house with or without basement; wood selection; exterior walls; roofs; insulation; windows; walls and floors; paint; light control; temperature control; bathdressing rooms; kitchens; hardware; accessories; additional equipment.

549. HOPFEN, H. J. The evolution, through the war, of building methods and its effect on agriculture. Internatl. Rev. Agr. 34: 77T-83T. Mar. 1943. 241 In82A
Regional planning, spacing of buildings, simplification of building methods and effect on agriculture.

550. HOPFEN, H. J. Improvements in rural building. Internatl. Rev. Agr. 33(3): 110T-122T. Mar. 1942. 241 In82A
Publications consulted: p. 121T-122T.
Possibilities of developing rural construction are examined in relation to the following; Disposal of the different rooms, arrangement of the buildings, their height, roof structure, structure of walls and ceilings, choice of building material and interior installations.

551. HOW TO continue home building. Amer. Builder and Bldg. Age. 67(2): 88. Feb. 1945. 296.8 Am3
Tells of appointment of committee by National Homes Foundation to conduct research "into newer developments and applications of techniques for use of tried materials," namely concrete, clay tile and brick, gypsum, steel or lumber.

552. LOPEZ, F. G., JR. Taking stock for the future. Pencil Points 26(1): 69-84, illus. Jan. 1945. 296.8 P37
A resumé of what is available in building materials and equipment. Manufacturers and their products are listed and research under way indicated.

553. MATTHEWS, M. L., Comp. Notes on housing. Jour. Home Econ. 36: 334-336. June 1944. 321.8 J82
Statements and beliefs of those engaged in housing research for the Purdue Research Foundation regarding labor costs, equipment, air conditioning, etc., in houses. The weaknesses of the prefabricated kitchen-bathroom unit and built-in appliances are pointed out.

554. MODULAR DESIGNS in new products counted on to permit economies. Miss. Val. Lumberman 76(13): 15. Mar. 30, 1945. 99.81 M69
Will permit important economies in cost of postwar building.

555. MODULAR PLANNING. Amer. Builder and Bldg. Age 66(9): 84-85, 100; (10): 116-117, diagrs. Sept., Oct. 1944. 296.8 Am3
An explanation for the builder and architect of the application to building plans and details of modular co-ordination.

556. POSTWAR BUILDING techniques. Architect. Forum 82(1): 129-136, 138, 140, 142; (2): 139-144, 146, 150, 154, 158; (3): 143-148, 150, 154, 158, 162, 166. Jan., Feb., Mar. 1945. 296.8 B76
Pt. 1. Building techniques; pt. 2. New materials; pt. 3. Equipment.

557. POULTON, R. W. $20,000,000,000.00. Breeder's Gaz. 110(2): 7, 32, 33, 34, 35. Feb. 1945. 49 B74

The author summarizes replies to 80 letters received from concerns in the building materials field telling what they have done in the way of research, booklets, etc., which may offer help to farmers in their postwar farm buildings plans.

558. PRODUCERS' COUNCIL, INC. TECHNICAL COMMITTEE. A statement on postwar building materials and design. Architect. Rec. 96(5): 62-63. Nov. 1944. 296.8 Ar23

Cost of construction included.

559. PRODUCTS FOR postwar plans. Architect. Rec. 96(6): 59-67. Dec. 1944. 296.8 Ar23

Structural materials and systems; finish materials; heating and air conditioning; plumbing and sanitation; electrical and lighting equipment; other building products.

560. U. S. BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING. Publications helpful in building and remodeling farm structures. U. S. Bur. Plant. Indus., Soils and Agr. Engin. Inform. Ser. 68, rev., 2 p., processed. Washington, D. C., 1945. 1.9 R531I

561. U. S. NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS. List of published material relating to home building and maintenance. U. S. Natl. Bur. Standards, Letter Cir. 771, 34 p., processed. Washington, 1944. 157.88 L56

Supersedes LC737. This list "includes publications issued by the Federal Government and by national trade associations and other organizations in which materials, equipment, and recommended methods of applying or installing them are described."

Subjects covered are brick; chimneys and fireplaces; clay products; concrete; electrical financing; fire prevention and fire protection; floors and walks; garage construction; gas; heating, ventilating, and air conditioning; hollow building tile; house construction; house maintenance and modernization; household helps; insulation and soundproofing; kitchens; landscaping; mortar; painting and decorating; planning; plaster and stucco; plumbing; porcelain enamel products; refrigeration; roofing; sewage disposal; stone; water; wood and lumber; miscellaneous.

The publications of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture are the only items in list which are repeated in this bibliography.

562. VALLIN, A. H., and PALMER, J. J. W. Materials for our post-war homes. Dom. Com. 32: 11, 28, illus. Mar. 1944.

"A resumé intended to call attention to some of the more unusual of the new products and [their] uses, and to indicate something of the place they may come to take in post-war residential construction."

Adobe and Rammed Earth

563. BETTS, M. C., and MILLER, T. A. H. Rammed earth walls for buildings. U. S. Dept. Agr. Farmers' Bul. 1500, slightly rev., 23 p., illus. Washington, D. C., 1937. 1 Ag84F

564. CHANG, C. W. An experimental study on the development of adobe structures in soils. Soil Sci. 52(3): 213-227. Ref., p. 222-223. Sept. 1941. 56.8 So3

Soils from which abode bricks are made.

565. DUMOULIN, R. K. Rammed earth construction. Consumers' Digest 6(3): 41-46. Sept. 1939. 280.8 C766

566. EVANS, L. T. Structural abode. Engin. News-Rec. 122: 498-499. Apr. 13, 1939. 290.9 En34
Tests made on machine-made structural adobes as a result of which writer feels it can be designed to withstand seismic loads.

567. FENTON, F. C. Use of earth as a building material. Kans. Eng. Expt. Sta. Bul. 41, 34 p., illus. Manhattan, 1941. 290.9 K132
Soil stabilization selection and, methods of building earth walls, including rammed earth construction, stone surface walls with stabilized soil backing and wall construction using earth blocks.

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Insulation, Wall Boards, and Siding

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612. BARRE, H. J. Between you and the weatherman. Successful Farming 42(11): 27, 96-97. Nov. 1944. 6 Su12

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613. BLACKBURN, J. B. Insulation board an important factor in retail lumber dealer's volume. Mis. Val. Lumberman 76(2): 70, 72, illus. Jan. 12, 1945. 99.81 M69

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Built of earth by Mr. and Mrs. Anderson in Ocean Springs, Miss.

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Pt. III: Woodworking and farm carpentry. Plans for construction procedures, p. 119-145; Miscellaneous equipment for the farm and home, p. 149-193. Pt. V: Farm plumbing, p. 389-398. Pt. VI: Electricity for the farm, p. 399-430.

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Plans for miscellaneous equipment for the home and farm (p. 45-72) include directions for making wash bench, kitchen knife and pan lip racks, book case and filing cabinet and desk, flower box, garden trellises and furniture. Part dealing with farm concrete (p. 243-262) has directions for making cellar wall, sidewalk, steps, and septic tank. Window box for food illustrated (p. 307). Also contains part entitled: "Equipment for the home-farm shop; Farm plumbing; and Farm fencing."

819. DEAN, F. W. Farm uses of native lumber. Ohio Agr. Col. Ext. Bul. 249, 16 p. Columbus, 1944. Ref. 275.29 Oh32

Woods for farm dwellings, p. 12.

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References at ends of chapters.
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Books by same author and title are available for grades 7-10. Grade 7 contains material on applying outside paint, mixing paint, and applying preservative treatment to farm timber; Grade 8, designing and constructing built-in cabinets and tables, wood box and ventilated fruit, egg, milk and vegetable bin; Grade 9, replacing broken glass in window sash, constructing wood steps, yard and farm gates, plant trellises, installing water system, simple electrical wiring; Grade 10, constructing safe and economical fireplaces.

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833. SHULTZ, O. M. Planning and building houses. 142 p., processed, illus. Gainesville, Fla. Curriculum Lab., Col. of Ed., Univ. of Fla., 1943. (Proj. in Appl. Econ.)
Made possible by grant from Alfred P. Sloan Foundation.
Teaching material for grade 12.
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Wood, Plywood, and Plastics

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MUTILATED PAGE (s)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

CREDIT AND OTHER SERVICES FOR FARM HOUSING

Address by Roy J. Burroughs, Agricultural Economist,
at 23d Annual Agricultural Outlook Conference,
Washington, D. C., December 5, 1945

This paper concerns recent and pending changes in Federal laws affecting farm housing. These laws relate to credit and other services which may be used to improve farm housing. Reference also will be made to cooperative construction and building supply services.

Of course, many farmers can improve or build houses without benefit of credit. This is evident from a previous paper that emphasized the financial strength and current liquid position of the average farmer today. A favorable financial condition both enables farmers to do without credit and to get credit if they want it. Individuals, banks, insurance companies, and other lenders are available sources. Farmers in good financial condition also use the credit facilities of agencies of the Farm Credit Administration.

Farm Credit Administration

Until June of this year the Federal land banks were not in a position to provide much credit for construction purposes. Land bank loans were limited to 50 percent of the normal value of land plus 20 percent of the value of improvements. To illustrate, if land were valued at $7,000, improvements at $3,000, a loan of only $4,100 or 41 percent of the $10,000 valuation would have been possible.

A recent amendment to the Federal Farm Loan Act now permits Federal land banks to lend up to 65 percent of the normal value of a farm including improvements. 1/

This would allow a $6,500 loan secured by the $10,000 farm just cited. In many areas of the United States only the most select risks can obtain loans from other sources on terms comparable to those from the Federal land banks. Even the Commissioner loans of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation may not be available after next June. Hence land bank loans may be used to an increasing extent for improving and building farm housing.

Farm Tenant Act

Even though the average farmer may be in a strong financial position, hundreds of thousands of farmers have but meager resources. Many young and able farmers are in the tenant class - often without sufficient capital to

1/ Public Law 98, 79th Congress, approved June 30, 1945.

buy a farm of efficient size. By and large, the tenant houses in which such farmers live are inadequate. The present public policy to encourage farm and home ownership by the operators themselves undoubtedly contributes toward improved housing. The Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act thus serves a public objective. 2/ At the end of 7 years of operation under this law the Farm Security Administration had financed about 15,000 new houses. About an equal number had been improved and repaired.

Pending legislation would not only permit tenants to use the loan funds for buying farms, but would authorize the use of funds by present owners for enlarging farms to an efficient size and for improving existing structures. 3/ If the liberalization of the law should be accompanied by increased appropriations for loan funds, the construction and improvement of farm houses undoubtedly would be stimulated. Whatever loan funds the Government fails to recover may be viewed as public contributions to the encouragement of home and farm ownership. Granted the policy, the loan program is a useful instrument.

Veterans' Benefits

Veterans in general, like many farm tenants, lack adequate financial resources to buy a farm home. The Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (the "GI Bill") includes provisions for a Federal guarantee of loans. 4/ Loans for farming operations, including the farm house, are eligible for the Federal guarantee. The Federal guarantee to a lender covers 50 percent of a loan provided the guaranteed portion does not exceed $2,000. Pending legislation would extend the allowable term of such loans from 25 to 40 years. 5/ It would also liberalize appraisal procedures.

As of October 27, 1945, according to the Veterans' Administration, 608 loans aggregating $707,225 had been approved for farm operations. Presumably some of this credit was used for housing.

General Housing Act of 1945

Pending before Congress is the much discussed General Housing Act of 1945. 6/ The bill is intended to benefit farmers in all financial circumstances. The sponsors are Senators Wagner, Ellender, and Taft. It therefore is a nonpartisan undertaking. The policy preamble to the bill begins as follows: "The Congress hereby declares that the general welfare and security of the Nation and the health and living standards of its people require a production of residential construction and related community development sufficient to remedy the serious cumulative housing shortage, to eliminate slums and blighted areas, to realize as soon as feasible the goal of a decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family, and to develop and redevelop communities so as to advance the growth and wealth of the Nation."

2/ Public Law 210, 75th Congress, approved June 22, 1937.
3/ S-1507, 79th Congress, introduced Oct. 23, 1945 by Senator Bankhead and H. R. 4768 by Mr. Flannagan.
4/ Public Law 346, 78th Congress, approved June 22, 1944.
5/ H. R. 3749, 79th Congress, introduced July 19, 1945 by Mr. Johnson of Colorado
6/ S-1592, introduced Nov. 14, 1945.

Probably all agree with the goal of establishing a decent home for every American family. Yet, it will no doubt be necessary to compromise differences over methods for implementing this policy. The Secretary of Agriculture has not yet indicated his position with reference to the bill.

Rural and farm housing is the subject of Title VIII of the bill. Credits, grants, and technical services of great importance to farm families are proposed. Of lesser importance to the future of farm housing is a provision for extending FHA mortgage insurance to existing farm real estate.

Under the direct loan authorizations, the Secretary of Agriculture would be authorized to make loans to owners of farms for the purpose of providing "decent, safe, and sanitary dwellings." This could be accomplished by construction, repair, alteration, or replacement of dwellings. Eligible occupants of such dwellings would be owners, tenants, share croppers, or laborers. Seasonal workers would be given facilities through loans to owners or groups of owners. Rentals of seasonal properties would have to be approved and prevailing wages would have to be paid to the seasonal occupants. Loans would be limited to owners of farms who "cannot elsewhere receive the necessary credit on comparable terms." Apparently, almost every farmer lacking adequate housing might be construed as eligible because the interest rate would be 3 percent, a rate rarely available from other sources. Loans could not exceed 40 years and so far as the law is concerned they could be junior liens. The amortization schedules would provide some flexibility since in good times prepayments would be required and in bad times reduced payments would be permitted.

Funds for this program would come from the RFC in such sums as might be appropriated from year to year.

Among other things such a loan program might be used to help stretch the funds for tenant purchases. Funds for the Bankhead-Jones program could provide the farm, and funds for the housing program, the house. The great administrative problem would be to restrict loans to the needy and at the same time assure that unprofitable farm enterprises would not be perpetuated.

The principal limiting factor on the volume of housing that would be built or improved under this law would be appropriations. Another limiting factor is that loan funds in and of themselves would not encourage landlords to build tenant housing. Some economic incentive is required. The proposed law would not increase such incentives. Yet farm tenants are the ones most in need of improved housing.

Another portion of Title VIII amends the United States Housing Act of 1937. It would authorize the Federal Public Housing Authority to make long-term loans and grants to local public agencies. These agencies would be expected to construct rental housing to families who have incomes so low that they would not benefit from the other program for loans to farm owners. Houses so built by local public agencies on farms would be rented to operators or laborers, with an option to purchase. Rentals would be adjusted from year to year according to family need and income. The Federal Government would make up any difference between the cost of providing housing and the amount

families can afford to pay. This would be done by annual contributions which may not exceed 50 million dollars per year. In time, if adequate funds were provided, such a program could unquestionably eliminate much of the unhealthful and indecent rural housing. Yet the grants would seem to be limited to subsidizing new construction. A greater number of houses could be made sanitary and livable more quickly were grants available for simple things like screens and shingles for existing houses.

Obviously, administrative and legal difficulties would be presented by a situation in which the house is made a separate property from the farm. But assuming that such difficulties could be overcome there would still remain a difficult task in determining conditions under which a local authority might construct new housing on a farm.

To farmers in all degrees of financial competence one of the most important provisions of the General Housing Act of 1945 is that establishing technical services. The Secretary of Agriculture would be authorized to furnish technical services either for a fee or free of charge. It would be possible to furnish the farmer with building plans, specifications, construction, supervision, and inspection, and to give other advice and information. Farmers who try to do their own remodeling or building would have competent direction. Farmers who hire their construction work would have adequate plans with which to start, would be able to obtain architectural supervision of the job at no more than reasonable fee, and would be assured adequate inspection.

This proposed service is of very great significance to banks and mortgage lenders of all types. It might even be possible for lenders to utilize the services of the Government architects to serve as inspectors of property before closing a loan. Such services would probably be available on a reimbursable basis.

The Department of Agriculture would indeed have an opportunity through such a program to contribute much toward rebuilding rural America. Time and money would be required to put this public service into full effect but a lot of farm houses actually would be repaired, remodeled, and built. All economic classes of farmers would be served.

The bill also would authorize technical research by the Department of Agriculture and the National Housing Agency in cooperation with each other. Facilities of State agencies and educational institutions might also be employed. Such a program might do much to accelerate the technical revolution that may be pending in the construction field. Factory-built panels which can be combined into houses with a large variety of sizes and designs already are being built. Substantial reductions in cost await volume production and the creation of an economical and fully integrated marketing system. The proposed housing bill treats only credit and technical services for housing. It would not influence marketing costs.

Cooperative Construction Service

The development of improved marketing services may be the contribution of farmers cooperative purchasing and supply associations. Some such associations and their federated regional organizations have made a start in this direction. Many purchasing associations of farmers now sell certain building supplies such as cement, plaster board, and metal siding. The Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association of Minneapolis operates a chain of lumber yards. Several regional associations hold controlling interest in a shingle mill situated in British Columbia. The Fruit Growers Supply Company has a new investment of about 11 million dollars in sawmills and timber in California. The Indiana Farm Bureau Federation owns three lumber mills in Arkansas, together with timber acreage. In Indiana, farm service shops operated by cooperatives are not only repairing farm and household equipment but are even building houses. The Ohio Farm Bureau Federation is moving in the same direction.

The cooperatives appear to be moving toward a fuller integration and rationalization of supply and construction services. Within the next decade or so there is the possibility that a Nation-wide farmers' cooperative construction service may be developed.

Rural Electrification

A discourse on services for housing would not be complete without reference to the work of the Rural Electrification Administration. Electrification greatly improves the livability of a house.

The Rural Electrification Administration is laying plans to make central station electricity available to every farm in the United States. It is doing this by providing ample credit at low interest rates to farmers cooperative utility associations. The satisfaction gained from living in farm housing will be greatly augmented by this program.

Conslusion

The improvement of farm housing cannot be achieved by any one approach. Let loan funds be advanced on a liberal basis to those able to repay the loans but at rates sufficient to cover all costs. Let help by way of credit be given to those who cannot quite pay the full cost of covering the credit risk. But in so doing let there be care not to subsidize uneconomic production nor to discourage thrift and savings. Subsidies to improve the consumption standards of low-income groups may be justified by the improvement to national welfare. On the other hand, subsidies that perpetuate a weak production economy are a waste to any people. Finally let there be a minimum standard of farm housing in each part of the country below which it is not necessary for farm families to fall. But let progress be accomplished democratically without labeling the less fortunate as paupers. There will still be plenty of incentive to full productivity if people are encouraged to want the things that hard work can bring.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

STATE AND LOCAL HOUSING PROGRAMS

Address by Lucile W. Reynolds, Family Economics Division, Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, at the 23rd Annual Agricultural Outlook Conference, Washington, D. C., December 5, 1945

As a means of measuring the undoubted need for better rural housing, the Interbureau Committee on Postwar Programs chose four measures. They were (1) the value of farm dwellings, (2) the size of farmhouses and farm families, (3) the sanitary equipment in rural homes, and (4) the condition of the houses and repairs needed. Here are a few figures from this report. Between 1930 and 1940, the value of dwellings decreased 20 percent. In 1940 for the country as a whole, the median value of owner-occupied farmhouses was $1,028. For the North, the median was $1,450, for the West, $1,084 but in the South it was only $600.

Overcrowding was more general in rural farm than in urban homes. In 16 out of every 100 farm dwellings there were more than 1.5 persons per room. Twenty-five out of every 100 dwellings had three rooms or less. Only 18 percent had running water in the house while slightly more than one-fourth had a kitchen sink with drain. Nearly 27 percent had no screens. Ten percent lacked a privy of any kind.

Farmhouses were in a bad state of repair in 1940. Although 34 percent were reported as needing major repairs during the 12 months previous, more than three-fourths of the families reported no expenditures for the upkeep of their dwellings.

There are many evidences that housing improvement ranks high on the postwar plans of farm families. Housing improvement has always had some attention in the Extension program. With a few exceptions, the chief developments have been along the lines of kitchen improvement, an activity for which home economics extension workers have assumed major responsibility. A great deal of credit is due them for the results so far achieved.

During the last 12 months there have been many evidences of a quickened interest in housing improvement on the part of extension workers, both men and women. It has been recognized that a training program is essential both for the extension specialists and supervisory staff and for the county extension agents.

In some respects, it is fortunate that construction materials are not immediately available. Families are having a little more time for planning before they go into the market to buy, and educational agencies are having time to do some "retooling" for their postwar responsibilities in this field.

The training programs from a number of States emphasize the following things: (1) Housing improvement as a part of the long-time farm and home financial plans. (2) Designs of low-cost functional houses for families. (3) Repair and remodelling of old houses. (4) Reducing the cost of farm housing through the use of native materials, through providing training for farm owners in the skills needed in house construction, repair, and upkeep. (5) Information as to new materials of construction, new appliances.

Following are a few examples of the training programs that have been held to date: A conference on farm home remodelling for extension specialists in home management and agricultural engineering in six New England States was held early in November. This is now being followed up by conferences for extension agents in the States in that region.

Several States have held a series of 2-day training conferences for county extension agents--men and women. Among them are North Carolina, Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota. Other States as Alabama, Maine, and Minnesota have had training conferences for home demonstration agents. In Maine, club agents were included.

Illinois held a series of training conferences on farm building problems for county agricultural agents earlier in the year. A parallel series on farm housing and facilities is to be held in January for home demonstration agents. In a number of other States, similar training conferences are to be held early in 1946. A few States have started training programs in housing for local volunteer leaders.

In order to learn of housing plans of farm families in their States, Alabama and Virginia have circulated a questionnaire among Extension cooperators. Preliminary returns reveal that families have ambitious plans for housing improvement as soon as materials become available and they indicate that an educational program in housing is one of the most urgent needs.

A number of States have published supporting material for a housing program. Thus, the Iowa extension service has reprinted a series of articles on "How to Plan Those Farm and Home Improvements" which appeared in the Iowa Farm Economist. The leading article by Carl Malone, "Investing for Tomorrow" sets the stage for the others.

Alabama has published two 8-page circulars--one on rural house planning, new construction, and one on rural house planning, remodelling, by the specialist in farm buildings and grounds and the extension specialist in home management. In each, a series of practical questions is posed, each question is followed by a brief discussion.

A number of States have published excellent illustrated bulletins on home storage and on kitchen arrangement. The titles are listed in the references on the farmhouse recently issued by the library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In some communities a marked interest in housing has developed. In Tyrrell County, N. C., for example, a cooperative housing program is in progress. It is an outgrowth of a cooperative program among the Negroes of that county which started in 1939 with a savings club and later developed into the "Lights of Tyrrell Credit Union."

A cooperative sawmill provides lumber. The families work in groups of five, cutting trees and sawing them into boards. Before the United States entered the war, 15 houses had been completed. The work is done on Saturdays and holidays. When building operations can be resumed, the group plans to hire a carpenter to teach the older boys and to supervise the construction of other new homes. If electricity becomes available, the group plans to engage an electrician to teach and to supervise wiring.

Augusta County in Virginia has a planning board that is concerning itself with county postwar plans. A recent survey made by this agency revealed that the residents of the county expect to build 800 new homes in the next 2 years, while 2,500 families intend to make repairs and improvements, and farmers plan to build some 375 barns and outbuildings. The survey also indicates the number of families that expect to buy refrigerators, washing machines, and radios. According to this report, families expect that two-thirds of the costs of these improvements will come from war savings and from credit based on these savings, and one-third from current income. In this county, one-half of the liquid savings are reported to be in the hands of about 3 percent of the families; one-fifth of the families report no savings. Factual material of this nature provided by local people provides a good background against which to project a housing program.

As a background for an effective educational program in any field, facts are needed. Todate, there has been relatively little research in rural housing and the results of some that has been done have not been made available.

One promising source of facts is the North Central Coordinating Committee. In 1944, Agricultural Experiment Stations in 14 States in the North Central Region, in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, organized a North Central Farm Structures Coordinating Committee, which has undertaken the publication of a series of bulletins concerning farm building. One of these, now in the process of being assembled, will bring together existing information about planning farm homes.

The Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics has initiated some research on farm family needs and preferences for housing. It is being carried on in cooperation with State experiment stations. Data are being secured from families as to storage needs and space requirements for various activities. Special attention is being given to facts needed for designing kitchen storage; however, valuable facts for designing houses as a whole should emerge. Rhode Island, Maine, Kansas, Nebraska, California, and Washington are cooperating in the study.

Oregon State College has pioneered in housing research as has the University of Arkansas. You are all familiar with publications emanating from the experiment stations in these two institutions. Maud Wilson has had charge of the research in Oregon. Mr. Carter, who was responsible for several valuable Arkansas publications, is now at the University of Illinois and is active in the work of the North Central Farm Structures Committee.

It would be helpful if States had some case studies which would reveal how farm families with modest incomes through the years have achieved satisfactory housing. Did they develop a long-time home-improvement program early in their married life and work out segments of it from time to time? Or did they accumulate a large fund for use in one year? How were they able to finance it, and pay for their farms and educate their children at the same time? Did they use native materials from their own farms? Did they have special skills and so were able to use their own labor in building? It should not be too difficult to get some information of this nature and it would be very useful in an educational program. Another potential source of useful information is that provided by the Farm Security Administration. If the experiences of that agency in the housing field could be brought together, the summary should be very useful in all future housing programs with farm people.

One phase of the housing improvement program that has had relatively little attention from workers in the field of rural housing is that dealing with the matter of minimum standards. For several years minimum standards for housing have existed in cities. They relate to many things including construction, facilities, sanitation and degree of crowding. Certain of the standards--those relating to health, safety, and morals--are mandatory. These latter are under the jurisdiction of departments of public health.

Minimum standards of adequacy for farm housing is a more recent development. In October 1941, the U. S. Department of Agriculture issued a circular dealing with this problem. It is known as Circular 475, Minimum Requirements for Farmhouses. Included under minimum requirements are such items as (1) a well-drained site which permits the safe disposal of all refuse, (2) convenient supply of good water, (3) windows adequate in area and location to provide for light and ventilation, (4) a heater in addition to the kitchen stove, (5) suitable space including three bedrooms in order to provide for children of both sexes, (6) adequate storage space for clothes, bedding, kitchen utensils and food, (7) labor-saving and sanitary facilities including a built-in sink with drain in the kitchen and water either piped to the sink or made available from a pump adjacent to the work porch, (8) a sanitary outdoor toilet provided to meet the specifications set up by the Public Health Service and/or local health authorities, (9) these standards recommend that houses be wired where electric service is available or is likely to be extended within a reasonable time and also that a fully equipped bathroom be provided if at all possible or at least space be provided for a future installation, (10) construction features should be such as to produce a house that will be usable for 30 years or more without excessive maintenance, (11) certain details of construction are spelled out as, roof tight to water at all seasons, tight floors and walls, insulated ceiling, windows and doors screened, flue area inside the chimney of specified size for heater and range.

More recently the Farm Security Administration has set up tentative minimum standards for housing, which it uses as a guide in administering the Farm Ownership Program. These standards are used in appraising houses on farms being purchased by Farm Ownership borrowers and in putting these houses in condition for occupancy.

FSA standards appear to be designed to conform to generally accepted minimum standards for healthful living, reduction of accidents, and protection against fires. They are similar to the requirements set forth in Circular 475 but fewer details are given in the standards. Kitchens are to be "properly equipped with sinks," but nothing is said about a drain for carrying away waste. "There should be adequate provision for storing clothing" but there are no details as to the minimum number of closets that would be considered acceptable. "Sleeping quarters should be adequate to meet family needs," but no mention is made of the minimum number of bedrooms. It is intended that members of the FSA staff in regional and State offices, county supervisors, and local committees will define these standards more precisely in terms of the prevailing standards in the area and in the local community. It is assumed that the health standards will meet the requirements of States in which the loans are made.

A third statement on the subject of standards was issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in July 1944. It was prepared by the working group on housing of the Interbureau Committee on Postwar Programs. It is entitled, "Proposed Minimum Adequate Standards for the Farm Dwelling to be Located on an Adequate Farm." These suggestions were developed as the basis for discussion by regional and State groups interested in the problems of farm housing. As suggested by the title, these standards envisage more than the minimum already described. Occupancy standards are suggested, the minimum size of rooms is given, the basic equipment of the kitchen and bathroom is listed, modern plumbing facilities are assumed. It must be remembered that they are standards for the farm dwelling to be located on adequate units.

What is your opinion of these standards? Are they too high or too low? In connection with an educational program in housing, is it desirable to set up such standards? If so, who should share in setting them? Technical workers of the U. S. Department of Agriculture? Technical workers in the States or counties? Should rural people participate in setting their own standards?

If you agree that this last is desirable, you would probably also agree that before local people are ready to do this they will need to become familiar with significant facts about the existing housing of farm families in their own county. Much of this information can be found in the 1940 census of housing. This can be supplemented by information collected by such agencies and individuals as Extension agents, local chambers of commerce, vocational agricultural and homemaking teachers, the Rural Electrification Administration representative in the area, and the rural people themselves.

An analysis of these facts will indicate specific things that need to be done to raise the level of housing of all farm families in the county and will suggest what it will be desirable to include in the standards.

An educational program in housing growing out of a thoughtful analysis of existing conditions by the people themselves and based on minimum standards of adequacy which they have agreed are desirable and attainable, has great potentialities for being successful. Such an approach should make it possible to enlist the cooperation of other educational and action agencies in the county, as well as commercial and business interests and citizens generally, in developing and carrying out an educational program in this field. But if it is to succeed, it will take the combined efforts of all extension agents in the county, both men and women, and the assistance of extension specialists in farm and home management, agricultural engineering, rural sociology, forestry and landscaping, as well as members of the supervisory staff.

Much of the housing-improvement work now in process or about to be initiated is with farm owners. It may be fruitful to speculate on the effect which the establishment of minimum standards of adequacy by the people themselves as a phase of their educational program might have on the improvement of tenant housing in farming areas. In a special analysis of the data on farm housing in the 1940 census, farm dwellings were classified into three groups on the basis of their size and value--acceptable, repairable, non-repairable.

It was found that half of the tenant-occupied as compared with about one-fourth of owner-occupied were in the non-repairable group. Only about one-sixth of tenant dwellings were classified as "acceptable," as compared with nearly half of owner's houses. About half as many tenants as owner's families had such conveniences as running water, flush toilet, and electric lights.

There are several other matters of concern to all of us interested in the problems of improved housing. There is time to list only a few of them.

1. How to lower the cost of building through the use of new materials, new building procedures, pooling of skills and of purchases, use of native material.

2. Effective ways of helping all families get the most for their housing money.

3. How to make provision in the housing program for the needs of families who have only a very little money to spend, but who want to improve their housing.

4. How to provide better tenure arrangements and secure the general adoption of a type of farm lease that will provide for reimbursing tenant families for structural improvements made by them on the dwellings they occupy.

5. How to provide for closer cooperation with local and State departments of health in problems relating to health and sanitation of farm dwellings.

6. How to provide an opportunity for an exchange in point of view between farm families interested in more liveable houses at minimum cost and carpenter-builders, masons, and other skilled workers, who will do the technical work.

7. Necessity for keeping an open mind toward new materials of construction, new processes, new features of design, that promise to reduce costs and add to the liveability of houses.

As everyone ralizes, the goal of better farm housing can be achieved only if farming as a business is successful. This point of view is well expressed by the housing sub-committee of the Interbureau Committee on Postwar Problems in the following statement: "It is recognized that the dwellings are integral part of the farm economy. Efforts to improve farm housing should not be limited to housing as such, but should be accompanied by efforts to improve the farmer's economic situation by such measures as farm enlargement, land improvement, better methods of management, improved tenure arrangements stimulating off-farm income and retraining for other occupations."

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

TRENDS IN FARM INCOME AND TENURE AND THEIR RELATION TO FARM HOME IMPROVEMENT

Address by John C. Ellickson, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, at the 24th Annual Agricultural Outlook Conference, Washington, D. C., October 10, 1946.

Comparatively low levels of income to persons living on farms has been an important, but not the only, reason why many farm families have been living in houses that were overcrowded, in need of repair, and lacking such modern facilities as electricity and running water. Farm tenancy is another contributing factor. Tenant-occupied dwellings on farms were greatly inferior to those occupied by owners, in contrast to the comparatively little difference by tenure in urban areas. Presumably this is because the farm house usually goes with the farm or job. On many farms, the condition of the house does not greatly affect the amount of cash or share rent paid. This is especially true when there is considerable competition among tenants for farms or among farm laborers for jobs. For this reason, landlords usually have had little economic incentive to invest in a new dwelling or improve the old one. And even if the renters included here (tenant farm operators, farm laborers, or other persons living on farms) had incomes and savings sufficient to finance home improvements they usually have had little inclination to spend money on another person's property.

Since pre-war years the volume of farm production has increased by roughly one-third, with considerable variation between regions and States. Prices have approximately doubled, with wide variations by commodities. As a result gross farm income is currently about two and a half times as high as in the immediate pre-war years. Wage rates and opportunities for off-farm work have also increased. Some of the effects of these changes are shown by the following selected items from the June and August, 1946 "Farm Income Situation."

Table I. Estimated Cash Receipts from Farm Marketings and Net Income to Persons Living on Farms, for the United States, 1940 to 1945: BAE

Year	Cash Receipts from farm marketings	Net Income to Persons on Farms: Total	From agricultural sources	From non-agricultural sources
	(In billions of dollars)			
1940	8.3	7.9	5.5	2.4
1944	20.2	18.1	14.0	4.0
1945	20.8	18.7	14.7	4.0
1946	23.0 1/	-	-	-
1947	22.0 1/	-	-	-

1/ Outlook forecast.

By 1945 net income from agricultural sources to persons on farms had increased to more than two and a half times the 1940 level. The increase in real income was considerably less because of higher living costs. Income from non-agricultural sources increased more slowly. Such income (wages and salaries for non-farm work, interest, pensions, etc.) is much more important in industrialized States like Massachusetts and West Virginia than in those where agriculture is predominant, like Mississippi or North Dakota, but for the nation as a whole most of the income to persons living on farms is derived from agriculture.

Preliminary reports from the 1945 Census of Agriculture show that the number and proportion of farm owners has increased since 1940. This continues the reversal since 1930 of a long decline in the proportion of owned farms as shown in the following table:

Table II. Number of Farms, and Number and Percent of Farm Owners, for the United States, 1900 to 1945: Census of Agriculture.

Year	Total Farms (000)	Total Owners (000)	Proportion of owners (Percent)
1900	5,737	3,653	64
1910	6,362	3,949	62
1920	6,448	3,925	61
1930	6,289	3,568	57
1940	6,097	3,699	61
1945 1/	5,877	3,940	67

1/ Preliminary.

One important point to be noted from the above table is the significant decline in the total number of farms since 1920. By 1910 the settlement of this country had been substantially completed and the changes reported since that time have been more in the nature of internal adjustments within the total farm plant rather than an extension into unsettled areas. Some of these adjustments are indicated by an apparent increase in the number of Census farms reporting a low (under $250 at 1939 prices) or comparatively high ($1,500 and over at 1939 prices) value of product, with a consequent decline in the total number reporting intermediate values of product. There is a general tendency, with regional exceptions, for the proportion of owners to be highest in the low value-of-product group, probably due in part to the fact that it is more difficult to collect rent from farms with little marketable production. There are some indications that a disproportionate share of the increase in farm ownership since 1940 has occurred on the smaller farms. However, we will have to wait for cross

tabulations from the Census before we can be sure of what has happened on the farms productive enough to decently support a farm family without income from nonfarm sources.

On the basis of analysis of Census data and information from other sources it has been estimated that under 1939 conditions a total value of product per farm (sold or used in the farm household) of about $1,500 was barely sufficient to support a family, including acceptable housing, without other income. According to this estimate, there were about 1.5 million farms of this economic size in 1940. It was further estimated that on approximately a million additional farms the lower volume of production combined with work off farm by the operator provided an equivalent minimum income for family living, including housing.

From the 1940 Census of Housing all rural-farm occupied dwellings were grouped into three classes, as follows:

Acceptable: All dwellings with 5 or more rooms and valued at $1,000 and over, or renting for $10 a month and over.

Repairable: All dwellings of 3 or 4 rooms valued at $500 or more, and larger dwellings valued at $500 to $999, or equivalent rent.

Non-Repairable: All 1- or 2-room dwellings and all larger dwellings valued at less than $500 or renting for less than $5 a month.

Some differences between the condition of the dwellings in these classes are indicated by the fact that two-thirds of the acceptable dwellings were lighted by electricity as compared with only 7 percent of the non-repairable. For running water the figures were 43 and 2 percent, respectively. Differences in the extent of overcrowding are not now available, no doubt there would be differences here too since there is a low correlation between the number of persons in the household and the number of rooms in the dwelling.

With the preceding classifications of farm operator incomes to owners and tenants, and classes of dwellings, it was possible to relate them as shown in the following table adapted from a joint study made by the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. A more detailed analysis by the U.S.D.A. Interbureau Committee on Post-War Programs may be found: U. S. Congress. Senate Special Committee on Post-War Economic Policy and Planning. Hearings . . . Pursuant to S. Res. 33, . . . Part 12, Housing and Urban Redevelopment, January 17, 1945, pp. 1895-1901.

Table III. Estimated Number and Condition of Occupied Farm-Operator Dwellings on Farms, Related to Adequacy of Farm and Off-Farm Employment to Finance an Acceptable Dwelling, for the United States, April 1940.

Farm and Off-Farm Employment Income is Estimated to be:	Class and Number of Farm-Operator Dwellings on Farms			
	Total	Acceptable	Repairable	Non-Repairable
	(all numbers in thousands)			
Total	5,760	2,060	1,700	2,000
Sufficient to finance an acceptable dwelling	2,560	1,500	660	400
Not sufficient to finance an acceptable dwelling	3,200	560	1,040	1,600

As might be expected, the preceding table shows that the quality of farm housing corresponds in general with the opportunities for effective employment on or off the farm. According to these estimates less than half (2,560,000) of the farm operators had adequate incomes. Of these nearly three-fifths lived in acceptable dwellings. In contrast, one-half of the 3,200,000 farm operators with inadequate earned incomes lived in non-repairable houses. Under 1939 conditions it appears that lack of income was the chief limiting factor in the improvement of farm homes. An indication of the change that has taken place since that time is shown in the following table, based on a sample survey by the Bureau of the Census in November, 1945.

Table IV. Rural-Farm Occupied Dwelling Units, by Tenure, for the United States, 1940 and 1945; from the Census.

Tenure	Estimated Number (in thousands)		Increase, 1940 to 1945	
	1940	1945	Number (000)	Percent
Total	7,107	6,319	-788	-11
Owners	3,783	4,131	348	9
Tenants	3,324	2,188	-1,136	-34

Table IV shows changes in the tenure of rural farm dwellings in the same direction as Table II preceding, a moderate increase in the number of owners and a larger decrease in the number of tenants. The numbers involved are not directly comparable, because of differences in definitions used by the Census of Agriculture and of the Censuses of Housing and Population. However, it appears likely that a disproportionate share of the decrease in the number of families on farms from 1940 to 1945 occurred in the non-operator households (farm laborers, domestic help, etc.) most of whom lived in tenant-occupied dwellings. These families were even worse housed than the second group of operators (those with inadequate incomes) shown in Table III. It would appear then that it was primarily the lower grade of dwellings on farms that were vacated in the migration from farms since 1940.

This indication is corroborated by the following table, also adapted from the November, 1945 sample survey of the Bureau of the Census:

Table V. Rural-Farm Occupied Dwelling Units, by Number of Rooms, for the United States, 1940 and 1945.

Number of Rooms	Estimated Number		Change, 1940 to 1945	
	1940	1945	Number	Percent
	(all numbers in thousands)			
Total	7,107	6,319	-788	-11
1 to 4 rooms	3,221	2,503	-718	-22
5 or more rooms	3,886	3,816	-70	-2

At first sight an improvement in the condition of farm housing by migration from the lower grade dwellings seems to be a negative rather than a constructive approach to the problem. But in overall terms, this migration has increased the land resources and other employment opportunities for the families remaining on the land, and therefore has increased their potential capacity to afford better housing.

In most cases farm houses are built or improved by and for a family from the income and capital available to them. In spite of the great improvement in farm incomes since 1940 and the migration from farms it is my opinion that all of the war time changes have eliminated no more than half of the Census farms which in 1940 were unable to support adequate housing. Under conditions of full employment the reduction in the number of inadequate farms should continue.

In conclusion, it should be kept in mind that tenure seems to be second only to income as a problem in improving farm housing. Even with adequate incomes there will continue to be many cases in which the landlord cannot expect enough additional rent to justify a considerable investment in housing. This is another way of saying that some tenants will be unwilling to pay enough more rent for a farm with a better house. This situation can be improved by a program of education, but to what extent I leave with you.

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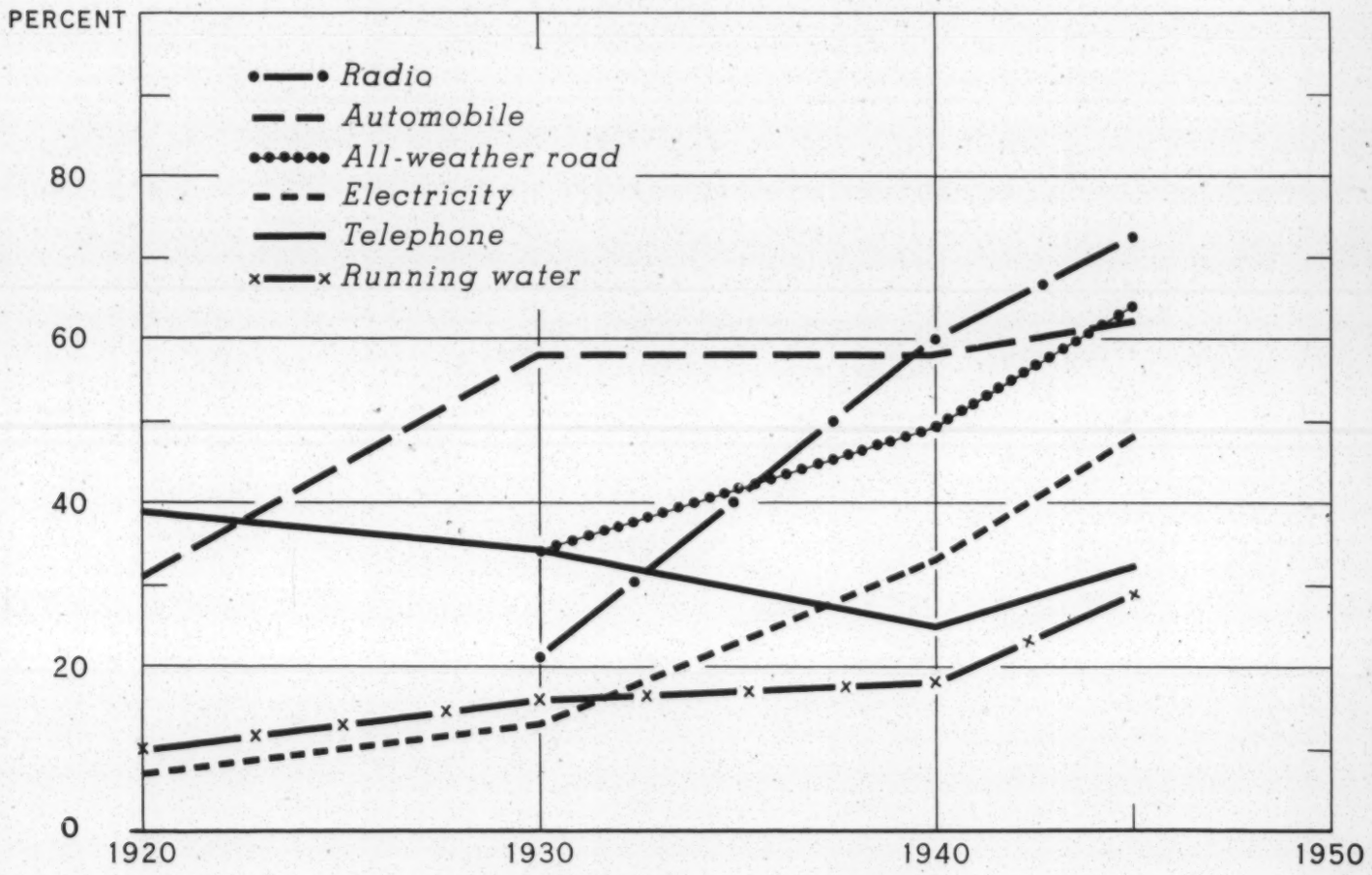
Aug 1947

TRENDS IN FARM FAMILY LEVELS AND STANDARDS OF LIVING

PERCENTAGE OF FARM OPERATORS REPORTING SPECIFIED FAMILY LIVING ITEMS, UNITED STATES, 1920-45



SOURCE: SEE TABLES 13-18 IN APPENDIX

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 46461 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

United States Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington, D. C.
August, 1947

This publication is intended to be useful to all who are actively concerned with the welfare of farm families in America. The trends and present conditions in the levels and standards of living of farm families are presented as completely as available data permit. The materials are of value to extension workers and other adult educators, agency representatives, agricultural economists, rural sociologists, home economists, and those farm people and rural leaders who are concerned with the welfare that farm people derive from agriculture. For the technical reader this report should provide points of departure for a more intensive analysis of the factors affecting the living conditions of farm families.

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TRENDS IN FARM FAMILY LEVELS AND STANDARDS OF LIVING 1/

Edgar A. Schuler and Rachel Rowe Swiger

INTRODUCTION

To improve the level of living of farm people is the final objective of official agricultural and rural life agencies. It is certainly the prime objective of farm people themselves. To what extent and in what ways this objective has been, is being, and in the future can be accomplished are questions that cannot be answered until there are ways by which to measure farm levels of living.

A level of living consists of those goods and services which people habitually have and use in their day-by-day living. It includes the entire range of things and services that contribute to the survival, protection, convenience, and enjoyment of individuals either alone, in the family, or in larger groups. But patterns of living differ tremendously from society to society; we are concerned primarily with those of our own society. What, then, is included in the level of living in the United States?

First of all, it includes such items as food, shelter, clothing, and medical care — matters which have genuine survival value, and are the "necessities of life" everywhere in the world.

Second, it includes the use of such conveniences as household furnishings, labor-saving devices and equipment; the services of professional people other than doctors; the agencies of personal care; isolation-reducing agents such as reading matter, the radio, the telephone, the automobile, postal service, good highways, the railroad, the bus, and other types of public transportation and communication.

Third, it includes such facilities as schools, hospitals, churches, recreation centers, which meet the needs of groups larger than the family, and business establishments serving a variety of specialized needs.

Fourth, it includes the amount and distribution of time left for leisure, recreation, and self-improvement activities, after the expenditures of such physical and mental effort as are required to supply the desired goods and services.

Fifth, it comprises the basic values, freedoms, or beliefs by which people live and for which, if need be, they are willing to die. For us, as Americans, these values are spelled out in such historic documents as the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution of the United States, including the Bill of Rights and later amendments to the Constitution.

Sixth, it includes the degree of assurance that these goods, services, and rights will continue to be enjoyed in spite of illness, adversity, and advancing age.

1/ Revised by Walter C. McKain, Jr., Bureau of Agricultural Economics, to incorporate information contained in the 1945 Census of Agriculture.

Finally, and most distinctively American, it includes the opportunity for improvement of one's own lot and the opportunity for still further progress for one's children.

Many families or individuals may not have all they want or may not be able to enjoy fully all of the components of a level of living outlined above, either because they cannot afford some goods and services or because these things are inaccessible. To the extent that people's reasonable aspirations go beyond the goods and services at their disposal, to that extent does their standard exceed their level of living. Standards of living when defined as "aspirations" may seem somewhat nebulous. But it is probably safe to assume that, in our society, generally speaking, the standard of living of most people and most families is about the same as the highest level of living of those with whom they come in substantial contact. To the degree that this assumption is correct we can learn much about standards of living and how they may be changing by a study of trends in levels of living, especially at different income levels.

Need for Measures

Only by developing appropriate measures of the level of living and applying them time after time can we be sure of the extent to which farmers' levels of living are improving or deteriorating. Perhaps it is not too much to hope that objective yardsticks can soon be developed which will enable us to tell just where, and for what proportions of the population, and in what respects, "American standards" are being met or not being met. Before highways or railroads can be built it is necessary to survey and plot elevations and contours to determine where cuts and fills must be made. Even though the analogy is not perfect, it seems reasonable to say that it is essential to determine by objective measures the low spots in the profile of the level of living if public and private welfare agencies are to fill them in and thus make something resembling an even level.

So far as such items as radios, telephones, automobiles, refrigerators, and washing machines are concerned — the kinds of gadgets and mechanical conveniences in which the American's way of living is so far beyond the rest of the world — it is a fairly simple matter to enumerate samples of the population and tell, with sufficient accuracy for most purposes, just what the present situation is. Through the Census of Agriculture, every 5 years, and the decennial Census of population and other subjects complete enumerations can be made. If comparable data are collected, the trends can be plotted. But while it may be much easier to count radios and washing machines than to develop similar yardsticks for the measurement of adequacy of nutrition, or need for health services, or degree of isolation, it is no less essential that ways and means be developed for measuring such matters in order to be able to get a well-rounded picture of what is happening to the total pattern of living. It is necessary, therefore, to expand the range of types of measures at our command so that we shall be able to tell whether and in what respects material advances are accompanied by corresponding gains or losses in other phases of living.

Data are available for only a small number of goods and services used by farm families, and most of them for only a short period. The following

table indicates the type of items for which data are available for specified periods, and the sources. There is not always complete comparability of data from period to period, but the exceptions are indicated in the text accompanying charts and tables.

Table 1.- Level-of-living items in farm households for which information is available by source and years of availability.

Items	Source: U. S. Census Year 1920	1930	1940	1945	Quarterly Survey of Agriculture 1/ 1945
1. Dwelling lighted by electricity	X	X	X	X	X
2. Running water in dwelling unit	X	X	X	X	X
3. Telephones	X	X	X	X	X
4. Automobiles	X	X	X	X	X
5. Farms located on all-weather roads	-	X	X	X	X
6. Radios	-	X	X	X	X
7. Number of rooms in dwelling unit	-	-	X		X
8. Persons per room in dwelling unit	-	-	X		X
9. Refrigeration equipment	-	-	X		X
10. Newspapers received	-	-	-		X
11. Number of magazines received	-	-	-		X
12. Sewing machines	-	-	-		X
13. Washing machines	-	-	-		X
14. Self-heating irons	-	-	-		X
15. Medical care	-	-	-		X
16. Accidents	-	-	-		X
17. Organization membership	-	-	-		X

1/ The Quarterly Survey of Agriculture is a project designed to give a national picture of the significant developments taking place on farms in the United States. For further information on the Quarterly Survey of Agriculture see Appendix. (See page 27.)

If data were available in Census reports back to 1920 on all items obtained in the Quarterly Survey of Agriculture in 1945, it would be possible to learn a great deal about what has happened to large segments of farm families' levels of living during the last 25 years. Only if these data can be secured at periodic intervals in the future will it be possible to know in what ways and to what extent farmers' levels of living are improving or deteriorating.

An adequate current measure of farmers' level of living will require additional data on such matters as food consumed, clothing, sanitation, recreation and self-improvement activities, and security. Numerous studies, of which the Consumer Purchases Study is the most exhaustive, and Rural Family Spending and Saving in Wartime is the most recent, have provided invaluable information on some phases of these problems. 2/ The need is great for current national and regional data collected regularly and at reasonably frequent intervals.

2/ Consumer Purchase Study, U. S. D. A. in cooperation with Work Projects Adm. 1939-41. Rural Family Spending and Saving in Wartime, USDA, June, '43

Accordingly this report constitutes what is hoped will be the first in a series of periodic reports that will measure with increasing accuracy and completeness the changing levels and standards of living of farm people in this country.

ESTABLISHED TIME SERIES

It is common knowledge that significant technical improvements have been taking place on our farms during the last quarter century. No one will deny that the changes that have taken place in such items as electricity, running water, telephones, automobiles, and radios have greatly affected the welfare of farm people. Much of the drudgery and loneliness of many thousands of farm families have been modified since 1920 through the enjoyment of these widely diffused conveniences.

Changes that have taken place in the proportions of farm families having certain items during the past 25 years are summarized graphically in the figure which appears on the cover. In the charts and tables presenting individual items, regional comparisons have been limited to the three major Census regions — the North, the South, and the West. 3/

In the regional comparisons the North is generally in the position of having the highest proportion of farm operators with preferred items, although the West leads in several items. The South is lowest in the regional comparisons. When the regions are compared with regards to changes between 1940 and 1945 the West most often shows the fastest rate of increase.

Available information does not permit drawing definite conclusions about the causes of the changes that have occurred regarding specific items. It should be pointed out, as a general caution to the reader, that the data dealt with throughout this report are proportions of farms, farm operators, or their families, rather than absolute numbers. Any selective type of increase or decrease of farms, therefore, may be partly responsible for the observed percentage changes with regard to various items. For example, if the wartime migration of farm families to industrial centers included disproportionately large numbers of families moving from houses designated as poor there would be a percentage increase of good houses even though no new construction had taken place. Recognition of this possibility may help a reader to avoid drawing unwarranted inferences from these data.

3/ See Figure 15, Appendix, p. 26.

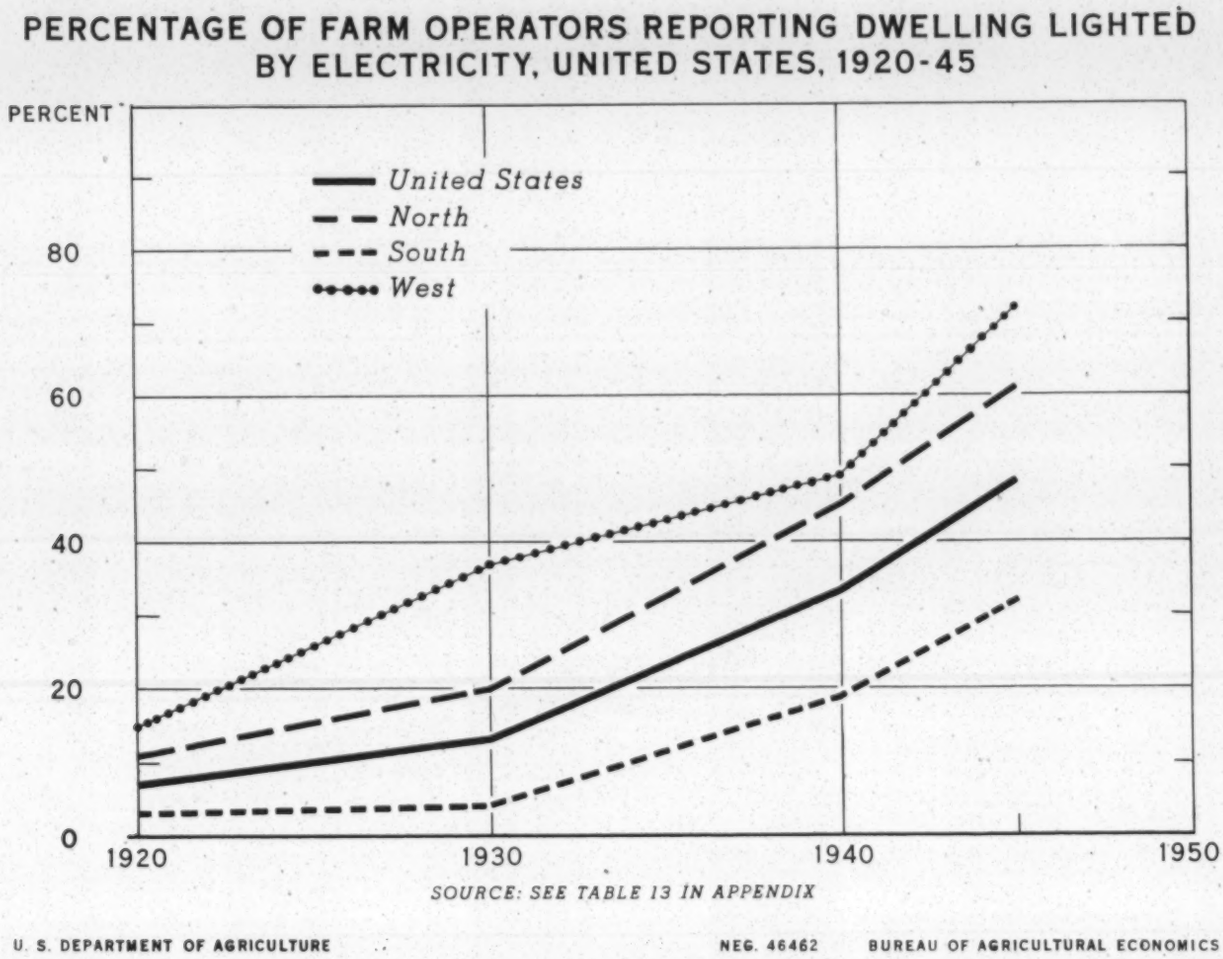


Figure 2

Electricity

The steeply climbing curve of farm operators' dwellings lighted by electricity shows how valuable this item is to farm people. (Fig. 2) Its importance in their standard of living should not be underestimated. Electricity means more than home lighting. It is a basis for the multitude of appliances that make housework easier and more efficient. Refrigerators, washing machines, self-heating irons, modern radios, and many other items are directly related to the presence of electricity in farm homes.

The proportion of farm homes lighted by electricity has increased in each decade since 1920. There are now nearly 7 times as many farm homes with electricity as there were in 1920. Even under wartime conditions electrification was extended to some farm homes. The need for labor saving machinery to meet the demand for increased production of food and fiber was partly responsible for the gains made in electrification since 1940.

Although there are marked variations in the proportion of farm homes lighted by electricity region by region, every section of the country has made progress in this direction. Nearly a third of the farm homes in the South have electricity today, or 8 times as many as in 1930. In the North 61 percent of the farms report electricity, which is a threefold increase over 1930. The proportion of western farm homes with electricity has doubled since 1930, so that nearly three-fourths of them now have electricity.

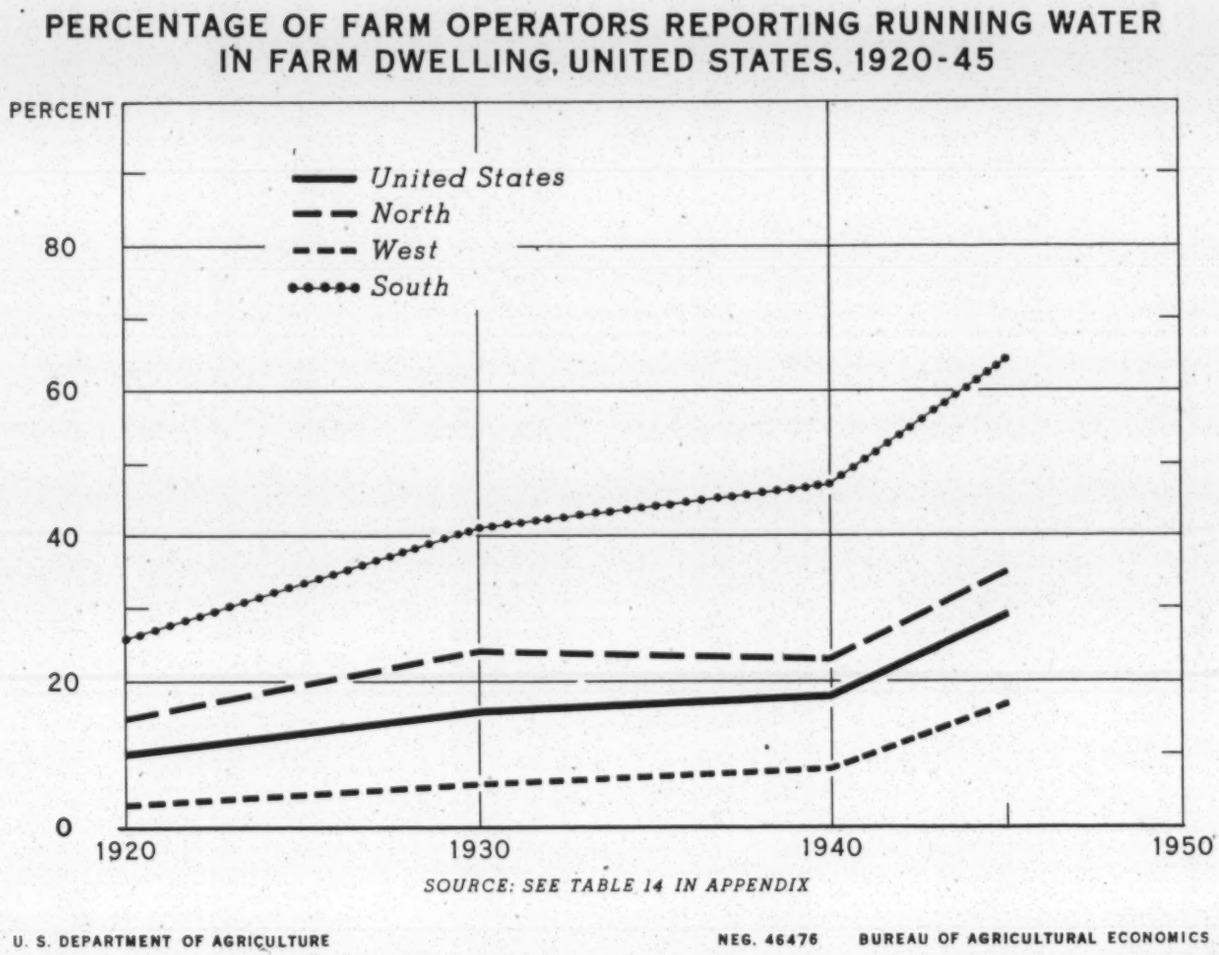


Figure 3

Running Water

Less than a third of the farm families in the United States have water piped into the house. Unlike electricity, which is usually a community development, running water almost always entails considerable individual expense. Wells must usually be dug and pressure must be established before water can be piped into a farm dwelling. Availability of electricity makes possible the installation of electric pumps, so it is not surprising to find that in 1945 only 6 percent of the farms not reporting electricity had running water. Bath tubs, showers, and flush toilets may add to the convenience and health of the farm families who have water piped into the house.

There was a considerable increase in the possession of dwelling units with running water from 1920 to 1945, and particularly since 1940, in all parts of the country. The rate of increase has not been so marked as in the case of electricity. Nearly two-thirds of the farm homes in the West have running water but less than one dwelling out of five has this convenience in the South. It should be noted that the proportion of farms in the South reporting running water more than doubled between 1940 and 1945.

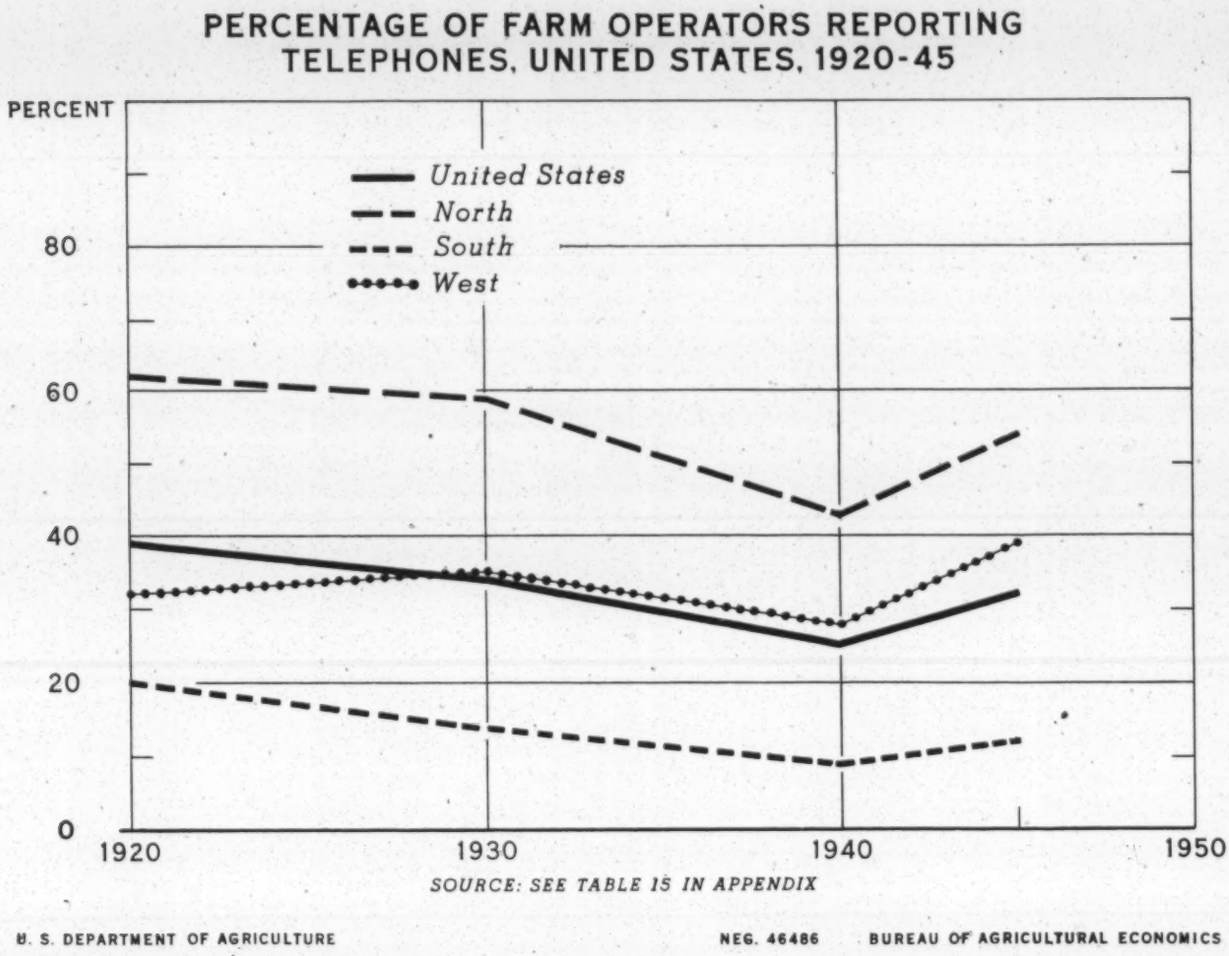


Figure 4

Telephones

About a third of the farms in the United States reported a telephone in 1945. For many farm families, the possession of a telephone is considered a luxury. Families who can afford a telephone are usually able to have many other conveniences. Density of population is related to telephone service as many farm families living in sparsely settled areas are unlikely to have telephones.

Actually a larger proportion of farms reported telephones in 1920 than in 1945. A substantial decline in rural-telephone subscribers is found between 1920 and 1930 and a gain between 1930 and 1940. No other item in the level of living analyzed in this report shows a trend like this. Depressed agricultural incomes during the period may have forced farm families to curtail expenses. An upward movement in the curve took place between 1940 and 1945 but the gain was lower than the gain for electricity, running water, and other items.

More than half the farms in the North reported telephones in 1945. Only an eighth of the farms in the South had telephones that year. About 4 out of every 10 farms in the West reported telephones.

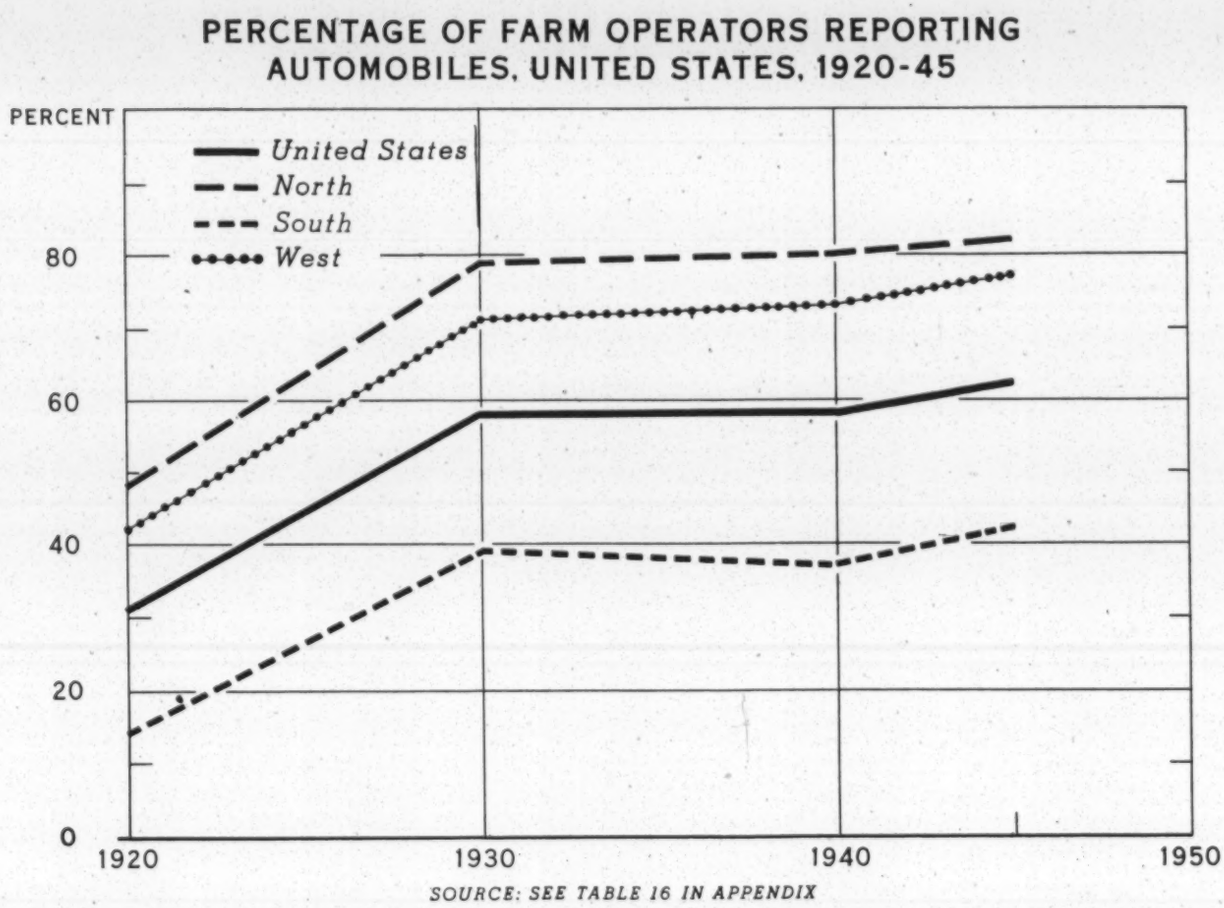


Figure 5

Automobiles

The convenience and the economic advantages of an automobile are appreciated by all of our farmers and their families. In 1945 nearly 2 out of every 3 farms reported the possession of a car. Distance between farm and city has been virtually reduced as more farm families acquire automobiles and as more good roads are built.

The proportion of farmers with automobiles increased between 1940 and 1945. Despite a nation wide shortage of cars and gasoline and parts during the war farmers generally were able to keep their cars in operation or replace them. In some instances members of the families who were working in defense plants needed transportation. The largest increase in automobiles in rural areas occurred between 1920 and 1930. During the thirties no gain was recorded in the proportion of farmers who had them.

In the North and the West about 4 out of every 5 farmers had an automobile in 1945. In the South only half as many farms reported a car, but between 1920 and 1945 the proportion of Southern farms with automobiles had increased threefold. During the same period the proportion of farms with automobiles in the North and West did not quite double.

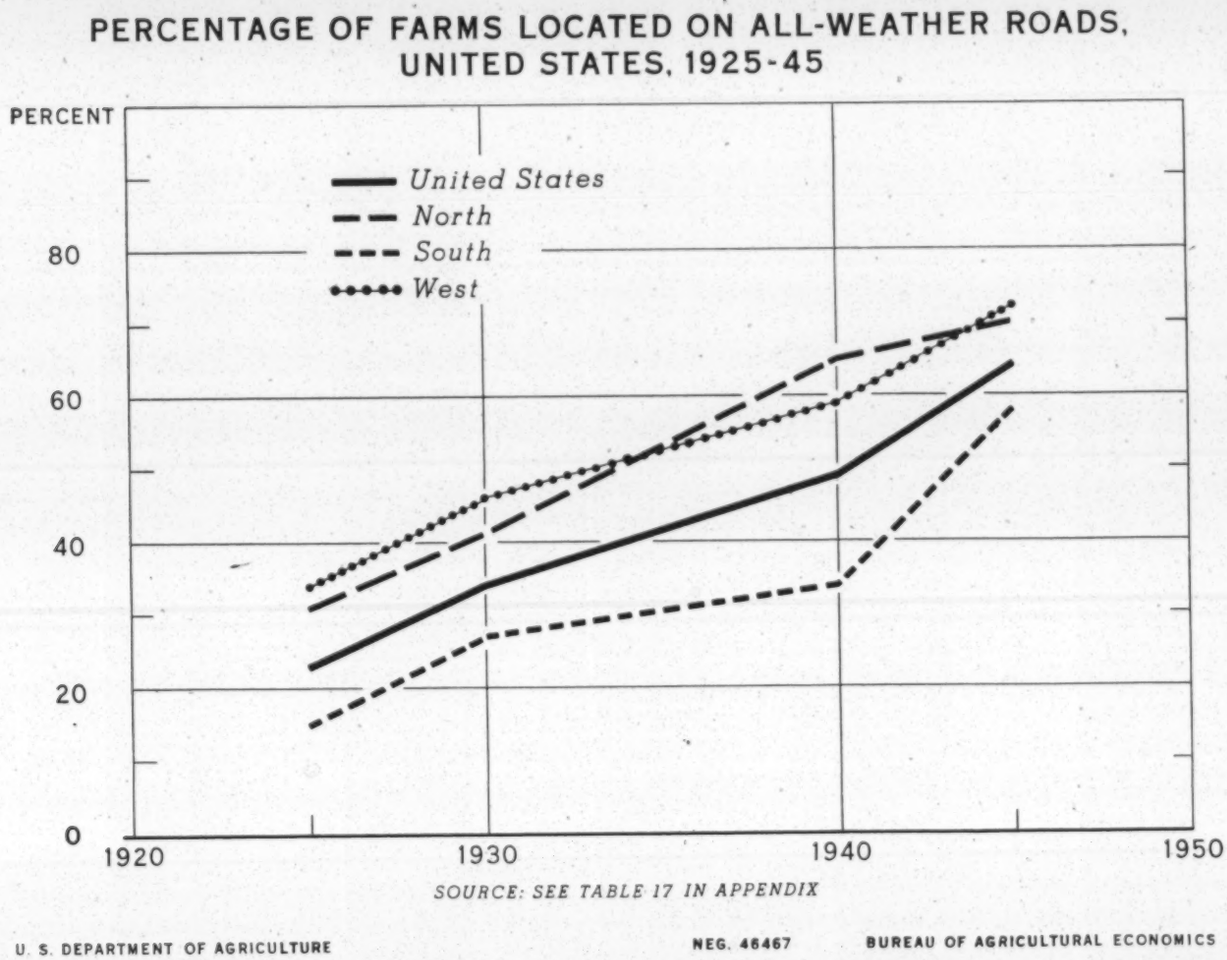


Figure 6

Farms Located on All-Weather Roads

Nearly two-thirds of the farms were located on hard-surfaced roads by 1945. The increase in the use of cars, motor trucks, school buses and other automotive vehicles has made improved roads a necessity. Thus between 1925 and 1940 the proportion of farms on all-weather roads doubled. Added to that, a 30-percent increase was recorded for the period 1940-45.

Slight variations are found between regions relative to this item. About two-thirds of farms in the North and West were on hard-surfaced roads in 1945 while less than two-thirds of the farms in the South were located on all-weather roads, but between 1940 and 1945 the proportion of farms in the South that were on hard-surfaced roads had increased 70 percent.

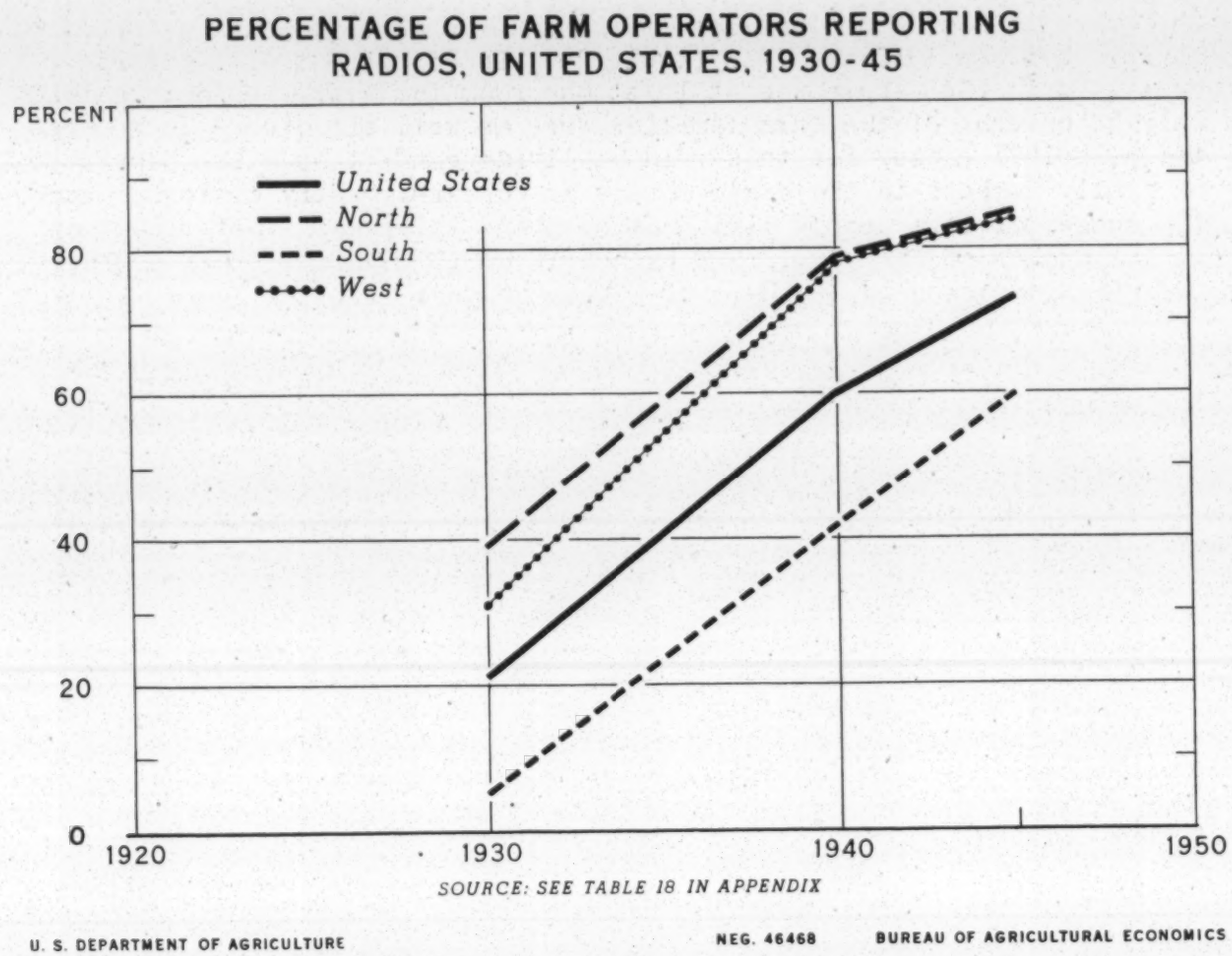


Figure 7

Radios

Roughly 3 farm families out of every 4 have a radio in their homes. Ownership of radios practically tripled between 1930 and 1940 and increased another 21 percent between 1940 and 1945. This unparalleled spread of a new device indicates the great importance attached to radios by farm families. A radio is relatively inexpensive, and battery sets are available for homes that do not have electricity.

Possession of a radio does not give any indication of the extent of its use, of course. In the Quarterly Survey of Agriculture, April 1945, it was said that one-sixth of the farm homes reporting a radio had a set that was not in working order. Shortage of batteries, tubes, and other parts made it difficult for rural people to keep their sets in repair during the war.

Only 6 farms out of 10 in the South had a radio and more than a third of the sets were not in working order. In the West 84 percent of the farm homes had a radio and the proportion of farms in the North with a set was even higher.

Persons per Room

The proportion of farm families living under crowded conditions declined sharply between 1940 and 1945. (table 2). In 75 percent of the farm dwellings in 1945 there was at least one room for every person; in 1940 only 70 percent of the farm families were as well situated. There were two principal causes for this gain in living conditions. The departure of family members to the armed forces or to war-industry centers reduced the number of farm people living at home and there was a net reduction in the number of farm dwellings by nearly 800,000 units. Most of this reduction occurred in 1-, 2-, and 3-room houses.

The degree of crowding is related to the incomes of farm people but it is also affected by rural customs, date of settlement, and the average size of farm families.

Table 2.- Percentage distribution of rural farm occupied dwelling units by persons per room. United States 1940 and 1945.

Persons per room	Proportion of occupied dwelling units	
	1940	1945
0.50 or less	30	35
0.51 to 1.00	40	40
1.01 to 1.50	14	14
1.51 or more	16	11

Source: Bureau of the Census. Census of Housing: 1940, Vol. II, Part 1. pp. 38-39. Bureau of the Census. Characteristics of occupied Dwelling Units for the United States Housing Special Reports Series H-46, No. 1, May 16, 1946. p. 12.

Refrigerators

The proportion of farm families reporting ownership of mechanical refrigerators more than doubled between 1940 and 1945 and the proportion of families with ice boxes increased. Increases during this period may have been influenced by larger incomes, wider availability of electricity, and the wartime need for a more careful conservation of food.

Table 3.- Percentage distribution of farm dwellings with mechanical and ice refrigerators. United States 1940 and 1945

Type of Refrigeration	Proportion of farm dwellings	
	1940	1945
Mechanical	15	30
Ice	18	28

Source: Census of Housing, 1940 Vol. II, Part 1. p. 36-37, all occupied rural farm dwelling units, both operators and nonoperators, reporting refrigeration equipment. Characteristics of occupied Dwelling Units for the United States, Housing-Special Reports, Series H-45, No. 2, July 21, 1945.

In the South where refrigeration would appear to be most needed the lowest proportion of farm operators reported an ice box or a mechanical refrigerator.

NEW BENCH MARKS

Some information not currently available from Census sources was obtained through the 1945 Survey of Agriculture in April and October of that year. The data for these items are available for only one point in time, so it is not possible to present them in conventional time-series form. Later periodic enumeration of these items by the Census, Quarterly Survey of Agriculture, or some other adequate national sampling mechanism is highly desirable as it would permit a determination of current levels and trends or changes for these items. A gradual expansion of the scope of data obtained periodically will make possible an increasingly comprehensive time series on the levels and standards of living for farm families in the United States.

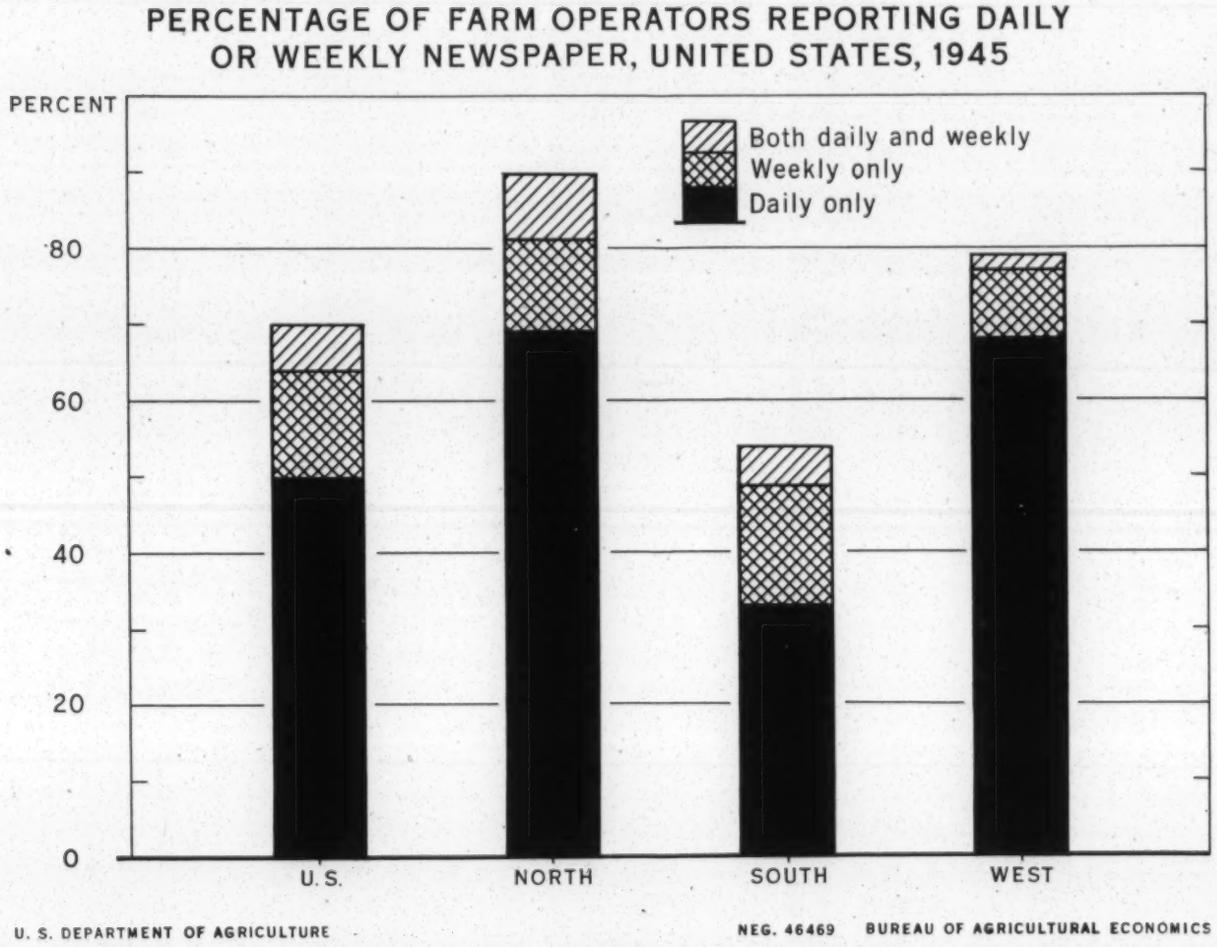


Figure 8

Newspapers

Either a daily or weekly newspaper goes into 7 out of every 10 farm family homes. It is significant that only 2 out of every 10 operators had weekly papers while nearly 6 out of every 10 reported taking a daily newspaper. This is an indication of the extent and frequency with which urban influences are now reaching farm homes.

There are some regional variations in the proportions of farm families who subscribe to newspapers. Slightly more than one-half of the farms in the South report a newspaper while 90 and 79 percent of the farms in the North and West receive paper.

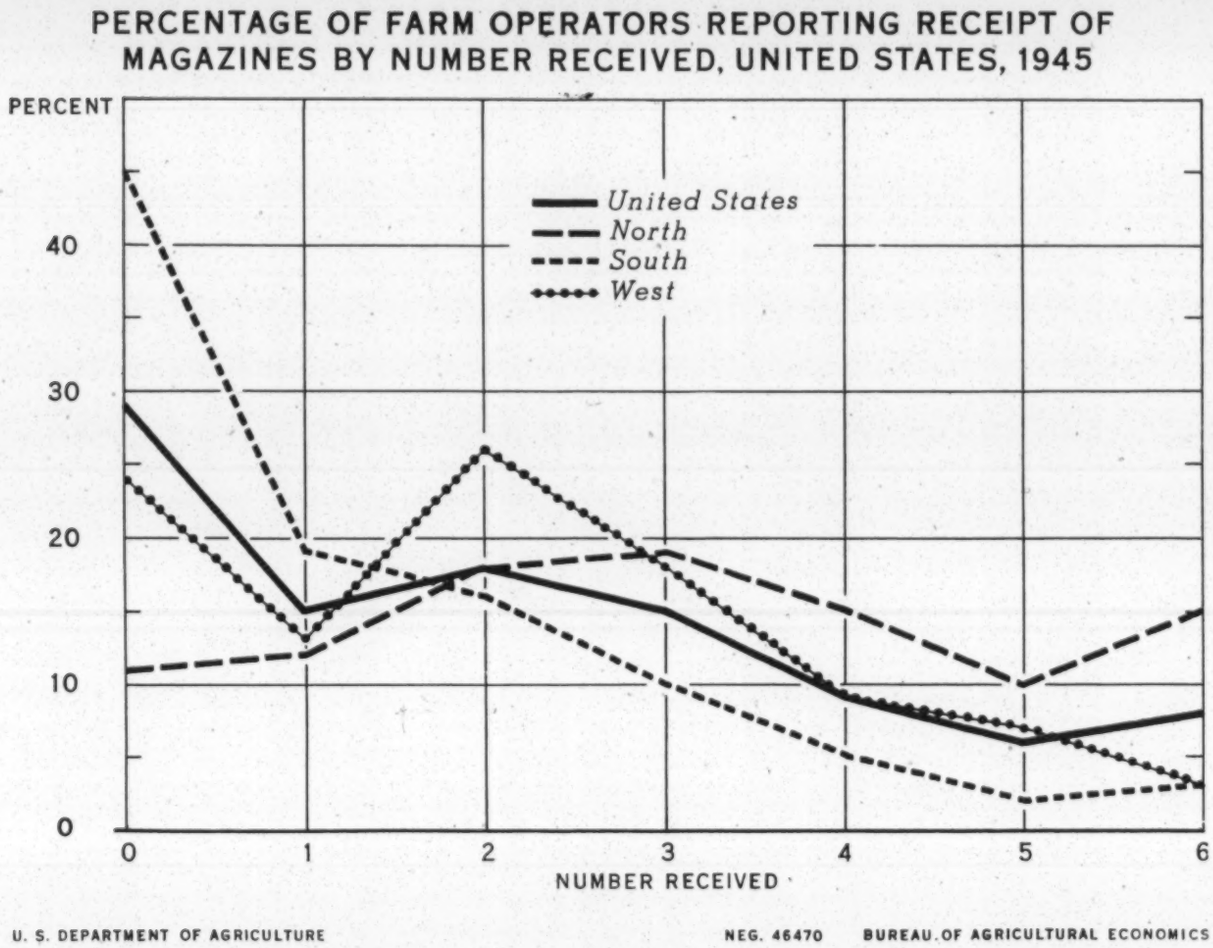


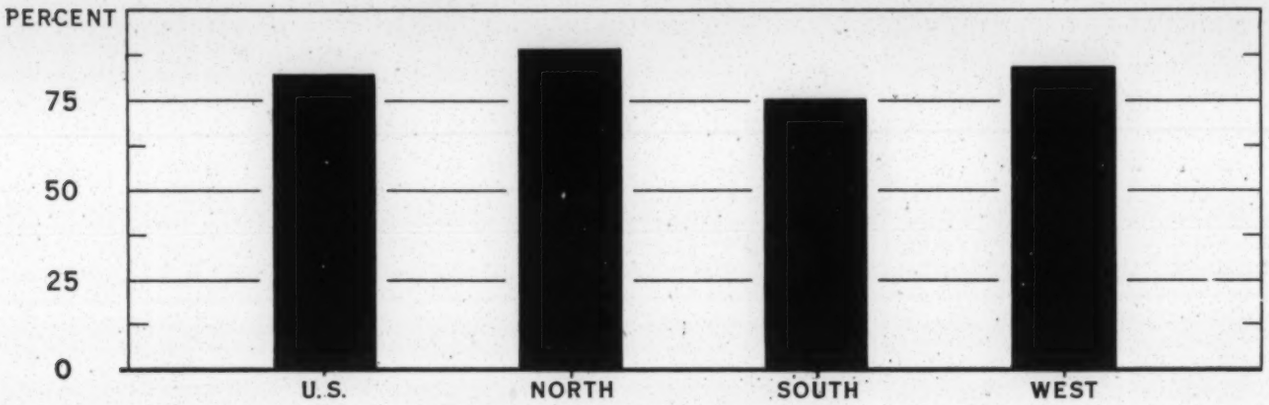
Figure 9

Magazines

Nearly three-fourths of the farm families receive one or more magazines. A fourth regularly take four or more magazines. Information is not available concerning the various types of periodicals received by farm operators or the number of magazines actually read.

There is a wide variation between regions. A higher proportion of farmers in the North than in the South or West receive magazines. Nearly half the Southern operators reported no magazines; a fourth of the western farmers and only a tenth of the farmers in the North received no periodicals.

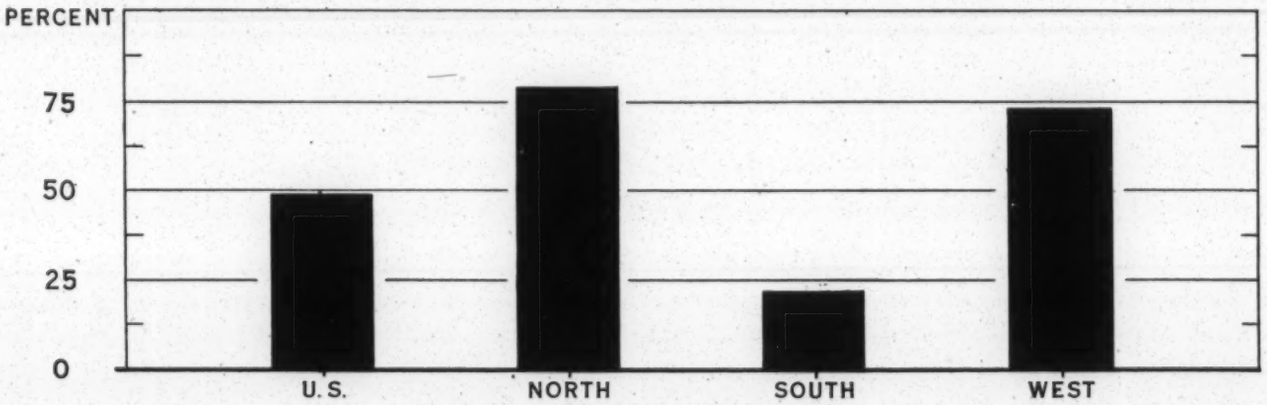
PERCENTAGE OF FARM OPERATORS REPORTING SEWING MACHINE IN THE FARM HOME, UNITED STATES, 1945



SOURCE: SEE TABLE 21 IN APPENDIX

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 46471 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

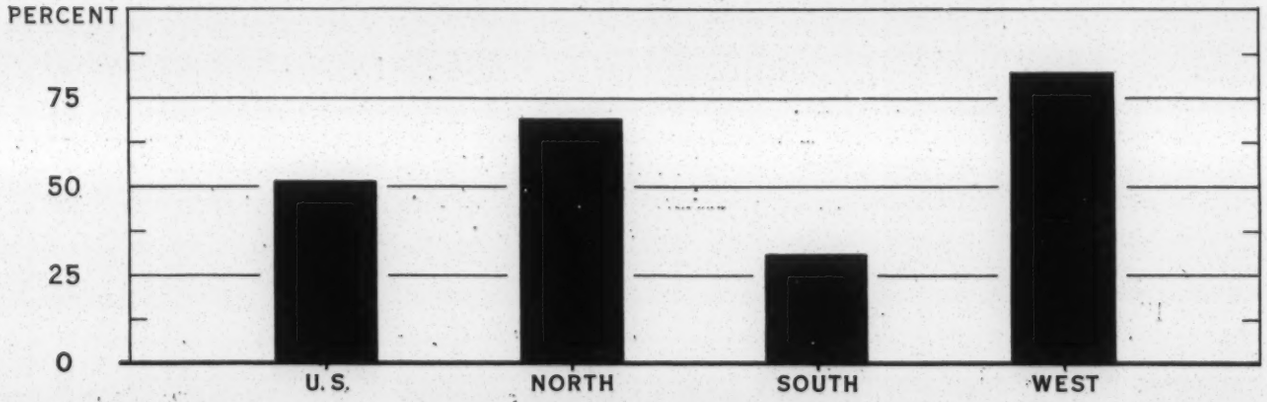
PERCENTAGE OF FARM OPERATORS REPORTING POWER-DRIVEN WASHING MACHINE IN THE FARM HOME, UNITED STATES, 1945



SOURCE: SEE TABLE 21 IN APPENDIX

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 46472 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

PERCENTAGE OF FARM OPERATORS REPORTING SELF-HEATING IRON IN THE FARM HOME, UNITED STATES, 1945



SOURCE: SEE TABLE 21 IN APPENDIX

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FIGURE 10 NEG. 46473 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Sewing Machines, Washing Machines, Self-Heating Irons

About 4 out of 5 farm operators' homes have sewing machines. Regional variations are small. Of the several items considered in this report the sewing machine evidently comes closest to being considered a necessity by farm families. Sewing machines are available in foot-treadle models not requiring electric power and some of these, when bought in a used condition, have ranged downward in price to very modest amounts. The necessary minimum of clothing can be most cheaply provided for the farm family by using a sewing machine to make new garments or to removate old clothing.

Approximately one-half of the farm operators in the United States reported a power-driven washing machine in 1945. In the West and the North 4 out of every 5 farm families had a washing machine while in the South less than a fourth of farm homes were so equipped. Southern farmers, at least in the past, have used domestic labor to ease the burden of family laundering.

Slightly more than half of the farm homes had self-heating irons in 1945. As in the case of washing machines, the meaningfulness of this nation-wide figure is limited by pronounced regional variations. In the West more than four-fifths of the operators reported an iron compared with more than two-thirds in the North, and less than one-third in the South. The extension of electricity to more farm homes is expected to increase the possession of self-heating irons among farm families.

Medical Care

The health of farm people is one of the most important items in their level of living. The October 1945 Quarterly Survey of Agriculture included a series of questions on the kind of medical care received by the members of farm families during the last 3 years. The information obtained was directed toward the type of health care received rather than the frequency of the occasions requiring medical attention.

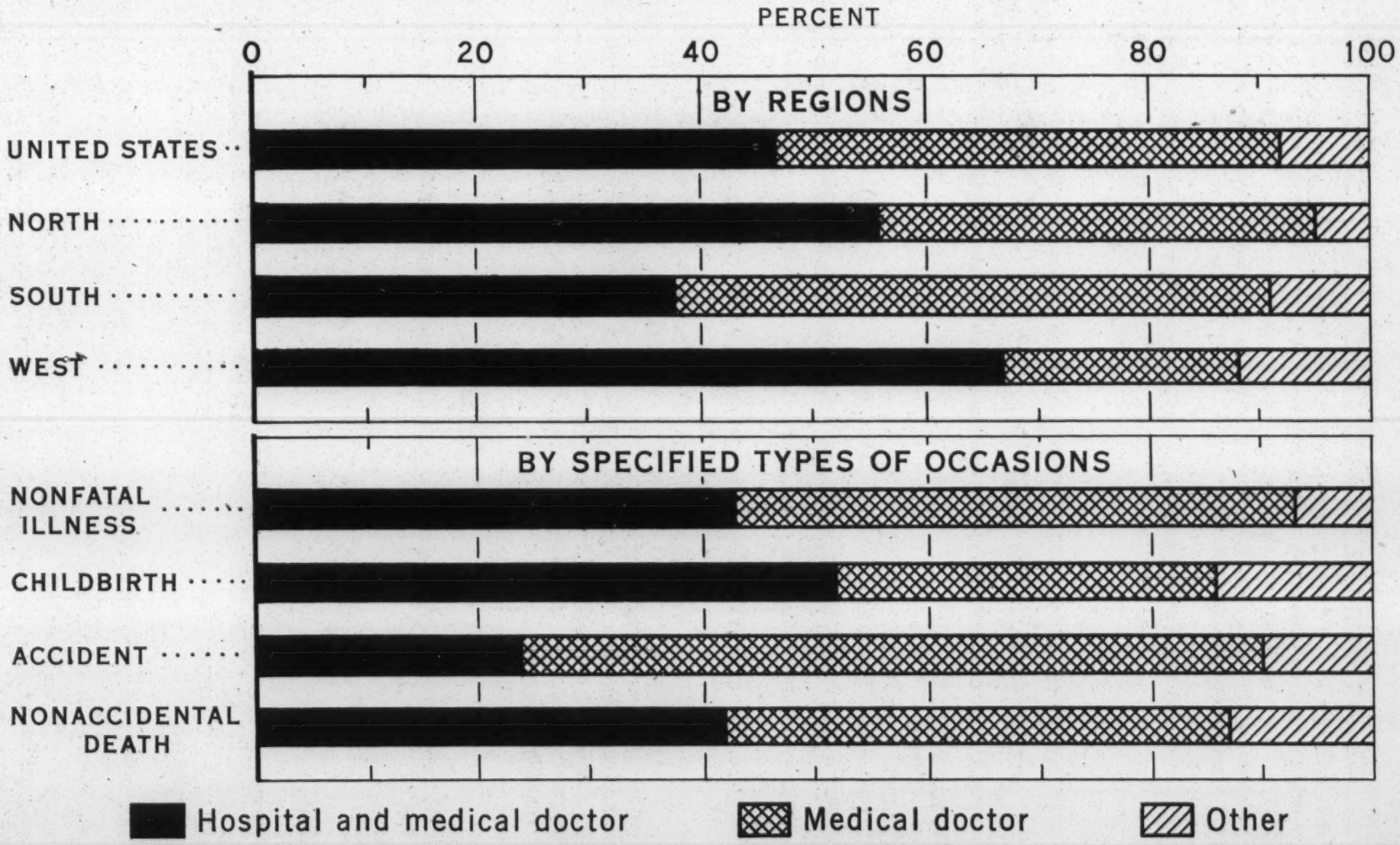
In the sample one out of every 4 farm families had at least one occasion calling for health care during the 12 months immediately preceding October 1945. (Table 4.) The proportion is slightly higher in the North and

Table 4.- Distribution of farm operator families by those reporting one or more occasions requiring health care during preceding 12 months, October, 1945, United States, by region.

Needs for Health Care Reported	United States		North		South		West	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	2,530	100	1,028	100	1,312	100	190	100
One or more occasions requiring health care reported 1/	627	25	286	28	310	24	33	17
No occasion requiring health care reported	1,890	75	740	72	992	75	157	83
Not ascertained	13	—	2	—	10	1	0	—

1/ Occasions requiring health care: Serious illness that kept the person from his regular work for a week or more, childbirth, non-accidental death, serious accidental injury, ("serious" or defined by respondent). Only last occasion reported.
Source: Quarterly Survey of Agriculture, October 1945.

PERCENTAGE OF FARM OPERATORS REPORTING TYPE OF MEDICAL CARE RECEIVED DURING PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS BY SPECIFIED TYPE OF OCCASION REQUIRING MEDICAL CARE, UNITED STATES, 1945



SOURCE: SEE TABLES 22-23 IN APPENDIX

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FIGURE 11 NEG. 46474 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

lower in the West. It must be understood that these figures represent the judgment of respondents who may have reported only those illnesses and accidents in which medical care was used. Accordingly, the figures probably are conservative statements of need. Most of the farm families who had an occasion requiring health care reported a serious illness (16 percent). Childbirths and accidents and non-accidental deaths accounted for the remainder (table 5).

Table 5.- Distribution of farm-operator families reporting specified types of occasions requiring health care during preceding 12 months. United States, October, 1945.

Occasion requiring health care 1/	Operators reporting specified occasion	
	Number	Percent
Serious illness	402	16
Childbirth	157	6
Serious accidental injury	121	5
Non-accidental death	38	2

1/ Only last occasion reported.
Source: Quarterly Survey of Agriculture, October 1945.

The kind of care actually received by families reporting one or more occasions demanding health care is shown in figure 13. In 9 cases out of 10 a doctor of medicine was used. There was little regional variation. In nearly half of the cases both a doctor and hospitalization were necessary. Other kinds of practitioners and home care accounted for the remainder. The occasion receiving the highest proportion of hospitalization (slightly more than 50 percent) is childbirth, which was also the occasion with the highest proportion of cases receiving care from a practitioner other than a medical doctor.

Accidents

Farm operators were asked to furnish details concerning the last serious accident or injury to himself or to a member of his family during the preceding 3 years. Nearly 5 percent of them reported an accident. More than a third of these came as the result of a fall, more than a fifth involved a vehicle, and almost an eighth occurred while handling livestock (table 6).

Fractures were the injuries most frequently reported, followed by dislocations and cuts or lacerations (table 7). A larger proportion of the injuries involved the leg, foot, or toes than any other part of the body (table 8).

When planning prevention programs it is important to know where accidents to farm people take place. According to results obtained in the Quarterly Survey of Agriculture age is closely related to the place where accidents occur. The proportion of accidents on the farm almost doubles with the increasing age of the injured person (table 9). Persons between 20 and 49 have a higher proportion of accidents occurring on roads and lower proportion of home accidents than any other age grouping. Many persons

Table 6.- Distribution of farm-operator families reporting a serious accident or injury 1/ occurring to resident family member during preceding 3 years, by specified circumstances of accident. United States, October 1945.

Circumstances of accident or means of injury	Operators reporting accident	
	Number	Percent
Total	229	100
Falls, etc.	81	35
Vehicles	52	23
Livestock	27	12
Heavy machinery	16	7
Hand tools	9	4
Light machinery	7	3
Weather	3	1
Miscellaneous	34	15

1/ Only last accident reported
Source: Quarterly Survey of Agriculture, October 1945.

Table 7.- Distribution of farm-operator families reporting a serious accident or injury 1/ occurring to resident family member during preceding 3 years, October 1945 by specified type of injury. United States, October, 1945.

Kind of Injury	Operators reporting accident	
	Number	Percent
Total	229	100
Fracture	89	38
Dislocation	50	22
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	43	19
Contusion, abrasion	19	8
Burns and other epidermal injuries	9	4
Amputation	7	3
Internal	6	3
Foreign bodies	6	3

1/ Only last accident reported.
Source: Quarterly Survey of Agriculture, October 1945.

Table 8.- Distribution of farm-operator families reporting a serious accident or injury 1/ occurring to resident family member during preceding 3 years by part of body affected. United States, October 1945.

Part of body affected	Operators reporting accident	
	Number	Percent
Total	229	100
Leg, foot, toe	73	32
Arm	34	15
Trunk (including shoulder)	30	13
Hand or fingers, wrist, thumbs	22	9
Head, neck, face (except eye)	15	7
Skull and spine	8	3
Eye	5	2
Multiple or general	15	7
Not ascertained	27	12

1/ Only last accident reported.
Source: Quarterly Survey of Agriculture, October 1945.

Table 9.- Percentage distribution of accidents 1/ occurring to family member during preceding 3 years reported by farm operator families by place of occurence and age of injured person. United States, October 1945.

Place Where Accident Occurred	Age Group in Years		
	50 and over	20-49	Under 20
Total	100	100	100
On the farm	64	49	37
On a road	15	23	16
In the home	9	1	17
Other places	9	16	29
Not ascertained	3	11	1

1/ Only last accident reported.
Source: Quarterly Survey of Agriculture, October 1945.

in this middle age group were absent from the farms during the survey. It is possible that under peace time conditions, after young people have returned to the farms and some older people have retired from farming, the pattern of accidents would be quite different.

Most of the serious accidents or injuries resulted in an appreciable loss of time (table 10). Only 4 percent of the injured persons were able to return to work in less than a week after the accident.

Table 10.- Percentage distribution of accidents 1/ during preceding 3 years reported by farm-operator families by specified number of weeks lost from regular work by injured family member. United States, October 1945.

Number of weeks unable to do regular work	Operators reporting accident	
	Number	Percent
Total	229	100
Under 1 (0-6 days)	9	4
1-2 (7-13 days)	23	10
2-3 (14-20 days)	24	11
3-4 (21-27 days)	26	11
4-8 (28-55 days)	43	18
8-12 (56-83 days)	32	14
12 or more (84 days or more)	35	15
Death	13	6
Not ascertained	24	11

1/ Only last accident reported
Source: Quarterly Survey of Agriculture, October 1945.

Organization Attendance

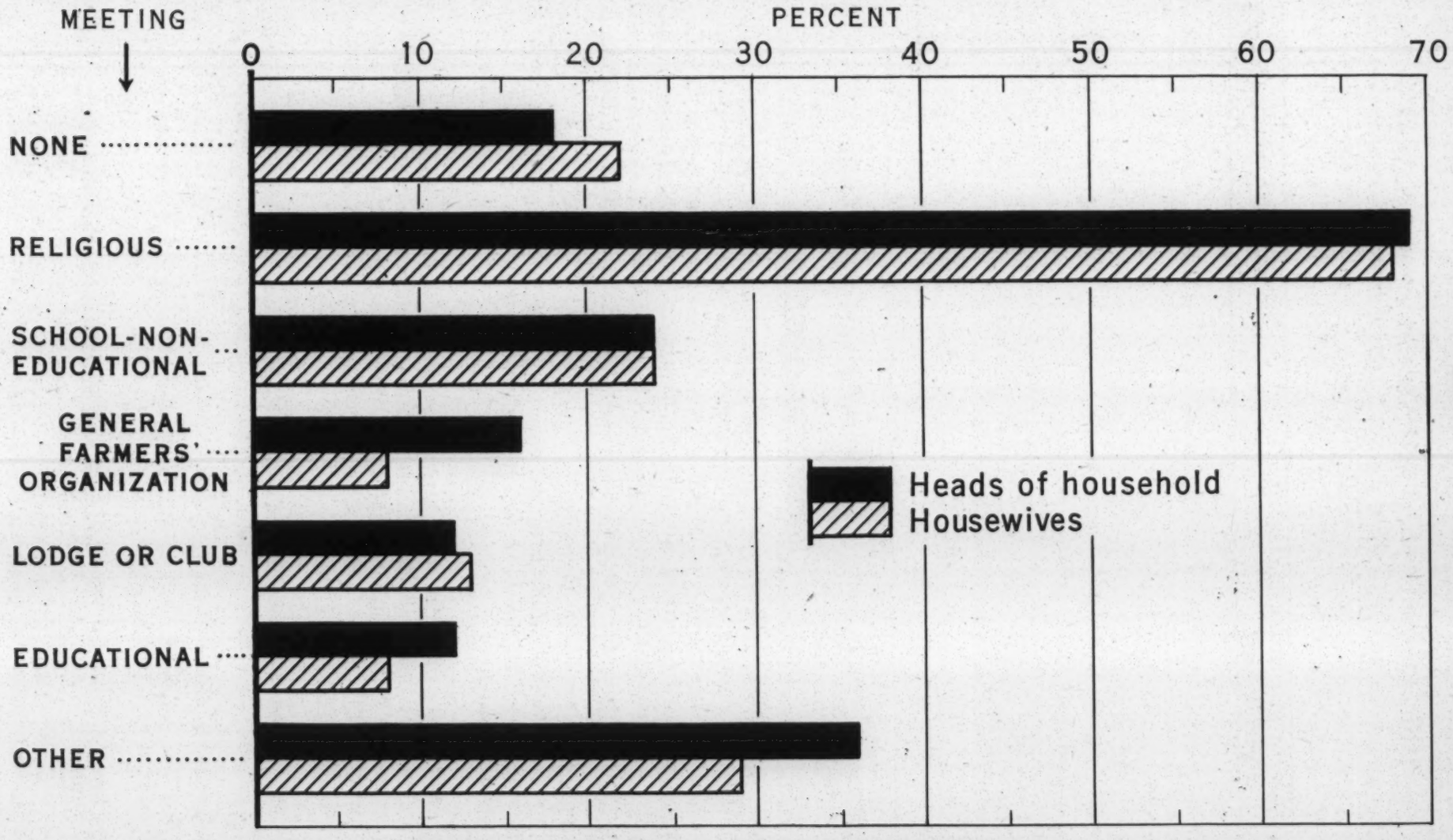
The participation of heads of farm-operator households and housewives in organized local community activities is one phase of their level of living. Approximately a fifth of the heads of households and the housewives reported no participation in local organizations during the 12 months preceding October 1945 (fig. 14). It must be recognized that opportunities for such participation vary from region to region and community to community, but rare is the community that provides no opportunities whatever throughout an entire year. On the basis of this figure it appears that a significant number of our farm people are living a seriously restricted life so far as taking part in community organizations is concerned.

Far most frequent for both heads of households and housewives is participation in religious activities. This emphasizes the importance of the churches to farm people. The next most frequently reported type of activity participated in includes school functions such as athletic events, plays, and programs.

For the country as a whole almost a fourth of the heads of households and housewives reported attendance at some kind of organized local activity on the average of once a week or oftener (table 11). The frequency of participation was highest in the North and lowest in the West. It should be remembered that frequency of attendance is only one measure of the intensity of participation.

Most of the heads of households and housewives attended only one kind of organization and usually that was a religious group (table 12). This was particularly true in the South. However, nearly an eighth of the heads of households and a twelfth of the housewives attended four or more different kinds of organizations during the year.

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEWIVES AND HEADS OF FARM OPERATOR HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING ATTENDANCE AT ONE OR MORE MEETINGS OF SPECIFIED ORGANIZATIONS DURING PRECEDING YEAR, UNITED STATES, APRIL 1945



SOURCE: SEE TABLES 11 AND 24 IN APPENDIX

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FIGURE 12 NEG. 46475 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Table 11-a.- Percentage distribution of heads in 2,530 farm operators' households reporting specified frequencies of participation during preceding year in all types of organized local community activities, by region, United States, October 1945.

Frequency of total attendance reported for preceding year in weeks	Heads of households			
	United States	Geographic region		
		North	South	West
Total	100	100	100	100
1-11	18	19	17	24
12-23	14	12	16	14
24-51	25	21	29	15
52 or more	22	27	19	15
Not ascertained	3	4	2	7
None	18	17	17	25

Source: Quarterly Survey of Agriculture, October 1945.

Table 11-b.- Percentage distribution of housewives in 2,530 farm operators' households reporting specified frequencies of participation during preceding year in all types of organized local community activities, by region, United States, October 1945.

Frequency of total attendance reported for preceding year in weeks	Housewives			
	United States	Geographic Region		
		North	South	West
Total	100	100	100	100
1-11	14	14	13	18
12-23	14	12	15	14
24-51	25	23	28	16
52 or more	22	27	19	18
Not ascertained	3	4	2	7
None	22	20	23	27

Source: Quarterly Survey of Agriculture, October 1945.

Table 12-a.- Percentage distribution of heads of 2,530 farm operators' families reporting participation during preceding 12 months in specified numbers and types of organized local community activities, United States, by region, October 1945.

Number of types of activities-- religious and other	Heads of households			
	United States	Region		
		North	South	West
Total	100	100	100	100
One: Religious	29	20	39	12
One: Any other type	5	7	3	12
Two: Religious and any other type	17	19	16	10
Two: Any other types	3	5	2	6
Three: Religious and any other types	12	12	13	7
Three: Any other types	1	1	-	7
Four-eight: including religious 1/	12	16	8	12
Four-eight: not including religious 1/	1	-	-	5
None	18	18	17	25
Not ascertained	2	2	2	4

1/ If all eight types of activities were participated in, religious activities would necessarily be included.
Source: Quarterly Survey of Agriculture, October 1945.

Table 12-b.- Percentage distribution of housewives of 2,530 operators' families reporting participation during preceding 12 months in specified numbers and types of organized local community activities, United States, by region, October 1945.

Number of types of activities-- religious and other	Housewives			
	United States	Region		
		North	South	West
Total	100	100	100	100
One: Religious	30	23	38	12
One: Any other type	4	6	2	7
Two: Religious and any other type	19	20	18	12
Two: Any other types	2	3	1	3
Three: Religious and any other types	12	12	11	11
Three: Any other types	1	1	-	4
Four-eight: including religious 1/	8	12	5	12
Four-eight: not including religious 1/	-	-	-	6
None	22	20	23	27
Not ascertained	2	3	2	6

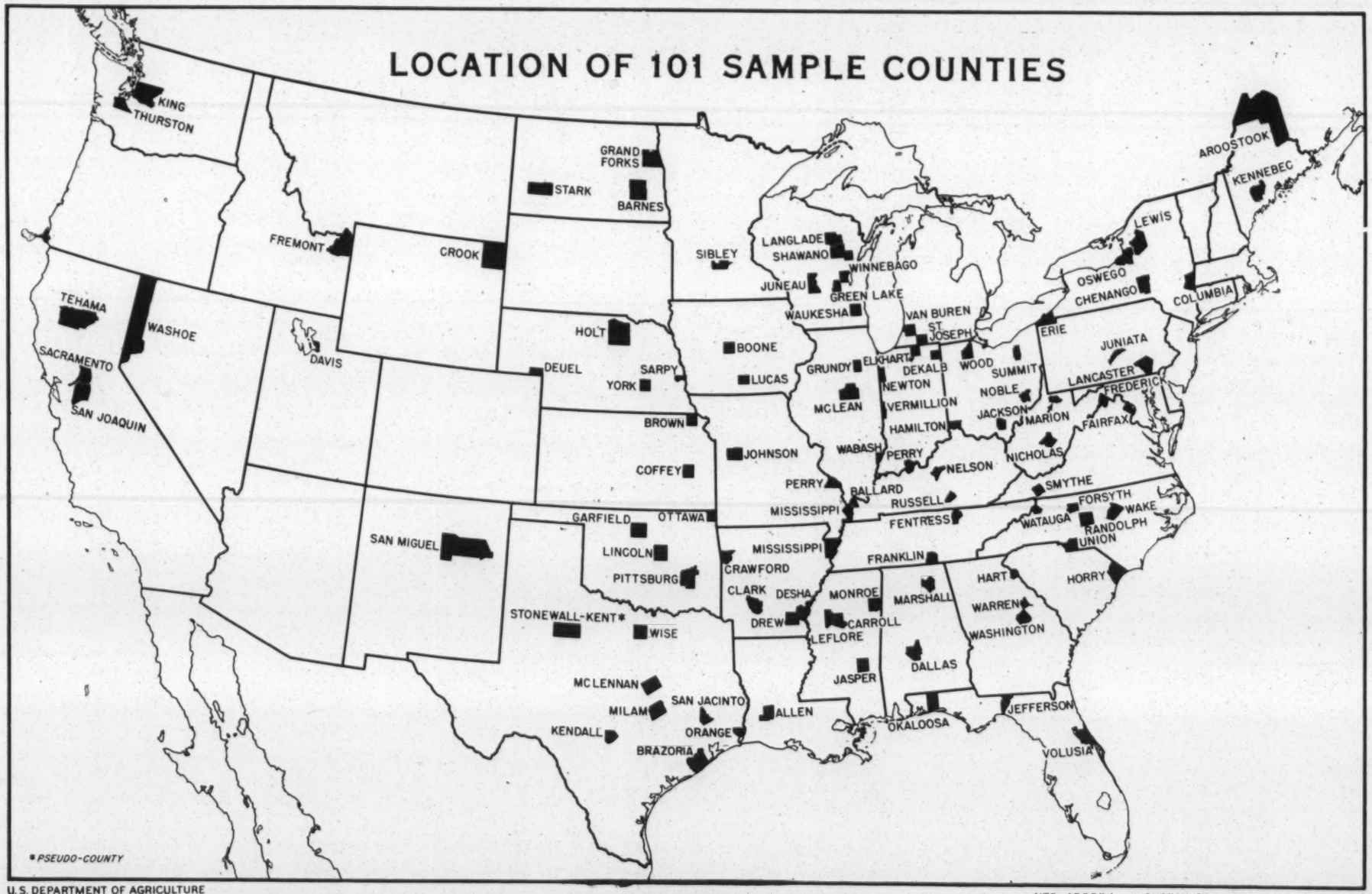
1/ If all eight types of activities were participated in, religious activities would necessarily be included.
Source: Quarterly Survey of Agriculture, October 1945.

THE GAPS THAT NEED TO BE FILLED

There are many things that we still need to know in order to have a total or well-rounded picture of the level and standard of living of rural families in our country. Certainly it will be necessary to include some periodic sample measures of such necessities as food and clothing. Likewise the need for more accurate data on health conditions makes it desirable to explore the current status of the farm population with regard to various physical impairments, chronic ill health, amount of need for medical care and the degree to which it is being received. Closely related to this kind of inquiry would be a periodic enumeration of farm accidents and injuries, together with data on their causes.

Certain kinds of housing information are needed to supplement what is currently available — for example, on sanitary facilities, state of house repair, storage facilities, kind and adequacy of household furnishings, heating equipment, and on fire hazards and fire-fighting equipment. In the field of education further information is needed not only on the formal schooling of all family members, but on informal educational (1) facilities, such as kinds of periodicals received, public and private library resources, and (2) opportunities, such as taking part in organized study groups, and access to informational radio programs. Measures are needed of the time family members have for recreational activities, and of the availability of recreational opportunities. Finally, it would be desirable to examine into the degree of security with which families can look forward to maintenance of their existing levels of living, together with their opportunities for advancement.

This report, which marks the beginning of a Time Series, shows how few are the level-of-living items on which continuous periodic data are now available. To be able to tell, with any degree of completeness, whether the levels and standards of living of rural families are improving or deteriorating it will be necessary to obtain continuing periodic data on the whole range of these items so that trends can be learned and charted.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FIGURE 13

NEG. 45083A BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

APPENDIX

The Sample in the Quarterly Survey 1/

The sample upon which the results in the Quarterly Survey of Agriculture, presented in this report, are based is comprised of 2,504 schedules from resident farm operators taken in 101 counties selected to represent all farms in the United States. (See fig. 1) As a detailed statement on how the counties were selected can be obtained upon request, only an outline description of the sample is given here.

One county was selected at random from each of 101 strata. These strata were set up by dividing all counties first into eight type-of-farming areas and then dividing the counties in each of these areas into strata using component indexes 2/ constructed from 12 agricultural and population characteristics.

Area sampling was used within the selected counties, the areas used being a subsample of the areas (or segments) in the Master Sample. 3/ There were almost 600 segments in the whole sample or about 6 segments per county. This means an average of nearly 5 farms per segment.

It is possible to give an approximation to the magnitude of the sampling errors. It should be recognized that there is considerable variation in the sampling error from item to item and that the estimates of error quoted below do not include contributions from sources other than random fluctuations.

At the national level, using all 2,504 farms, the odds are about 95 out of 100 that a sample percentage is within 5 percentage points on either side of what would have been obtained if interviews had been held with all farmers in the United States under the same conditions. The odds would be about 67 out of 100 of being within 2.5 percentage points. (Note that "sampling error" as used here is in terms of absolute percentage points, not coefficients of variation.) The above statements apply to percentages ranging from about 20 to 80. If the percentage is lower than 20 or higher than 80, the sampling errors are lower than the amounts given above.

There are 10 sample counties in the West, 45 in the North (including Northeast), and 46 in the South. Results given here are subject to the largest errors for the West where the odds are about 67 out of 100 of being within 8 percentage points, whereas for the South and North the odds are roughly 67 out of 100 of being within 4 percentage points. Or, putting the odds at about 95 out of 100, we have for the West 16 percentage points and for the South and North 8 percentage points.

1/ This statement was prepared by Earl E. Houseman, Bur. of Agr. Economics.

2/ Hagood, M. J. and Bernert, E. H., "Component Indexes as a Basis for Stratification in Sampling." Journal American Statistical Association, September 1945.

3/ King, A. S. and Jessen, R. J., "The Master Sample of Agriculture: I. Development and Uses. II. Design." Journal American Statistical Association, March 1945.

Tables

Table 13.- Percentage of farm operators reporting dwelling lighted by electricity. United States, and regions 1920-45.

Year	United States	North	South	West
1920	7	11	3	15
1930	13	20	4	37
1940	33	45	19	59
1945	48	61	32	72

Source: Census of Agriculture: 1920, Vol. VI, p. 88. Figures include gas or electric lights. Census of Agriculture: 1930, Vol. II, p. 56. Census of Agriculture: 1940, Vol. III. p. 541. Census of Agriculture: 1945, Vol. I.

Table 14.- Percentage of farm operators reporting running water in dwelling unit. United States, by regions. 1920-45.

Year	United States	North	South	West
1920	10	15	3	26
1930	16	24	6	41
1940	18	23	8	47
1945	29	35	17	64

Source: Census of Agriculture: 1920, Vol. VI, p. 88. Water piped into house. Census of Agriculture: 1930, Vol. II, p. 56. Water piped into farmers' dwelling houses. Census of Housing: 1940, Vol. II, Part 1, p. 20. All occupied rural farm dwelling units, both operators and nonoperators, reporting water supply. Census of Agriculture: 1945, Vol. I.

Table 15.- Percentage of farm operators reporting a telephone. United States by regions, 1920-45.

Year	United States	North	South	West
1920	39	62	20	32
1930	34	59	14	35
1940	25	43	9	28
1945	32	54	12	39

Source: Census of Agriculture: 1920, Vol. VI, p. 88. Census of Agriculture: 1930, Vol. II, p. 56. Census of Agr.: 1940, Vol. III, calculated from data on p. 541. Census of Agr.: 1945, Vol. I.

Table 16.- Percentage of farm operators reporting an automobile. United States by regions, 1920-45.

Year	United States	North	South	West
1920	31	48	14	42
1930	58	79	39	71
1940	58	80	37	73
1945	62	82	42	77

Source: Census of Agriculture: 1920, Vol. VI, p. 88. Census of Agriculture: 1930, Vol. II, p. 54. Census of Agriculture: 1940, Vol. III, p. 512. Census of Agriculture: 1945, Vol. I.

Table 17.- Percentage of farms located on all weather roads, United States by regions, 1925-45.

Year	United States	North	South	West
1925	23	31	15	34
1930	24	41	27	46
1940	49	65	34	59
1945	64	70	58	72

Source: Census of Agriculture: 1940, Vol. III, p. 542. Census of Agriculture: 1945, Vol. I.

Table 18.- Percentage of farm operators reporting radios. United States by regions, 1930-45.

Year	United States	North	South	West
1930	21	39	5	31
1940	60	79	42	78
1945	73	85	60	84

Source: Census of Population: 1930, Vol. VI, calculated from data on pp. 52-53. Census of Housing: 1940 Vol. II, Part 1, pp. 38-39. All occupied rural-farm dwelling units, both operators and nonoperators, reporting on radio. Census of Agriculture: 1945, Vol I.

Table 19.- Percentage of farm operators reporting daily or weekly newspaper. United States by regions, 1945.

Type of Newspaper	United States	North	South	West
All types	70	90	54	79
Total daily	56	78	38	70
Total weekly	20	21	21	11
Daily only	50	69	33	68
Weekly only	14	12	16	9
Both daily and weekly	6	9	5	2

Source: Quarterly Survey of Agriculture, April 1945.

Table 20.- Percentage of farm operators reporting receipt of magazines by number of magazines. United States by region, 1945.

Number of Magazines Received	United States	North	South	West
None	29	11	45	24
1	15	12	19	13
2	18	18	16	26
3	15	19	10	18
4	9	15	5	9
5	6	10	2	7
6 or more	8	15	3	3

Source: Quarterly Survey of Agriculture, April 1945.

Table 21.- Percentage of farm operators reporting sewing machines, power driven washing machines and self-heating irons. United States by region, 1945.

Type of Convenience	United States	North	South	West
Sewing machine	82	89	75	84
Power driven washing machine	49	79	22	73
Self-heating irons	51	69	31	82

Source: Quarterly Survey of Agriculture, April 1945.

Table 22.- Percentage distribution of last occasions requiring health care during preceding 12 months reported by farm operators by type of occasion and type of health care received. United States, October 1945.

Type of health care received	Type of occasion				
	All	Serious illness	Child-birth	Serious accidental injury	Non-accidental death
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Hospitalization and doctor of medicine	42	43	52	24	42
Doctor of medicine	49	50	34	68	45
Other	9	7	14	10	13

Source: Quarterly Survey of Agriculture, October 1945.

Table 23.- Percentage distribution of last occasions requiring health care during preceding 12 months reported by farm operators by type of health care received. United States by regions. October 1945.

Type of health care received	United States	North	South	West
Total	100	100	100	100
Hospitalization and doctor of medicine	47	56	38	67
Doctor of medicine	45	39	53	21
Other	8	5	9	12

Source: Quarterly Survey of Agriculture, October 1945.

Table 24.- Percentage of heads and housewives in 2,530 farm operators' households reporting one or more instances of participation during preceding year in specified types of organized local community activites, United States, October 1945.

Types of organized local community activity	Percentage attending one or more meetings	
	Heads of household	Housewives
All types	80	76
Religious meetings	69	68
School functions other than educational	24	24
General farmers' organizations	16	8
Lodge or club meetings	12	13
Educational	12	8
Other farmers' organizations	5	2
Other nonfarm organizations	5	2
All other	26	25

Source: Quarterly Survey of Agriculture, October 1945.

16 - Housing

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

[redacted]

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

RECEIVED
APR 26 1948
Southern Regional Council

AIRMAIL

Mr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

Enclosed is the information on the rural housing activities of the Farmers Home Administration in 13 Southern States which you requested in your phone conversation with Mr. Christie last Tuesday.

If we can be of further service at any time please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Philip S. Brown

Philip S. Brown
Chief of Information

Enclosures

FOR DEFENSE
BUY
UNITED
STATES
SAVINGS
BONDS
AND STAMPS

Rural Housing Activities of Farmers Home Administration in 13 Southern States

1. Families assisted, and average amount spent, during environmental sanitation program from grant funds through June 30, 1944:

   a. For installation of sanitary privies
      51,486 families; $1,067,415 spent. Average $20.73

   b. For installation of sanitary water supply
      25,681 families; $1,022,834 spent. Average $39.83

   c. For installation of screens
      33,789 families; $ 596,917 spent. Average $17.67

   No accurate number of families helped under this part of program can be given because one family may have had one, two, or three of these installations on their farm. A cumulative record shows that 84,414 families had received sanitation grants up through 6/30/43; but no cumulative records were kept after that date.

   Since 1944, through March 31, 1948, records show 3,108 families installed or improved sanitary privies; 3,934 families screened houses; and 4,436 provided or improved water supply.

2. Farm ownership type loans made
   through March 31, 1948.....38,312

3. New dwellings provided through
   farm ownership loans made from inception of program thru December 31, 1947.....18,000

4. Number of projects and housing units constructed thereon:
   102 projects, all types
   5,835 economic units

   In addition there were many units of a non-economic nature which included construction. The 102 projects includes the labor camps, for example where much construction was done but no economic units were included in the project.

Information on all four points, above, are totals from the 13 states of Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Texas.

From: Journal of Housing
December 1947

Rural Housing Is Business of Farmers Home Administration

Dillard B. Lasseter
Administrator, Farmers Home Administration

The Farmers Home Administration Act of 1946 made possible at least a limited solution to the important problem of rural housing. The Act includes authorization to make and insure loans to tenant farmers, sharecroppers, farm laborers, and owners of inadequate or under-improved acreages for the purpose of purchasing, improving, or enlarging such farms.

During the 1947 fiscal year, the Farmers Home Administration loaned a total of $43,420,698 for such real estate purchase or improvement purposes to 5807 families. Of these loans, $5,071,712—11.6 per cent—was used to construct new dwellings, or to repair or modernize existing dwellings. Most of it—$2,931,888—was used to construct new dwellings.

An additional 8.9 per cent of the total loaned, roughly $3.8 million, was used to construct or repair other farm buildings.

Most of his housing activity was in the southern states, where the need was most acute. In the reclamation areas of the west, too, considerable work is now in progress with agency credit. Families who settled on these reclamation projects own their land but many of them are living in temporary shacks of one or two rooms. Agency credit is making permanent housing possible for many of these families.

Rural Housing Need

For decades there has been a growing realization of the importance of such construction to the health and to the social and material well-being of farm families but for the most part inadequate housing has always been associated in the public mind with city dwellings.

Yet rural farm dwellings in general are inferior to those of urban families.

This fact was rather plainly revealed by a depression-years tenancy survey, out of which grew the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937. This Act established a system whereby tenants unable to obtain credit from private sources could turn to the government for funds needed to buy family-type farms of their own. During the ten years this law has been in effect, approximately 48,000 farm families have found a ladder up which they could climb from tenancy to the ownership of their own adequately improved farms.

The Farmers Home Administration Act of 1946 amends and broadens the scope of this earlier Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. It provides a means—through the insured mortgage features of the Act—for private credit sources to participate in this program with the safety of a government guarantee for their loan. It makes it possible for disabled veterans to purchase farms, previously impossible in the existing legislation. It includes provisions for the development of unimproved or under-improved units that are much broader than previous legislation.

In-the-Home Training

In addition to these credit services to farm families, the Farmers Home Administration and its predecessor agencies have been able to offer many additional services that have proved valuable to the recipients. It has helped the farmer--and especially the farm wife--solve home management problems by in-the-home instruction by qualified home management specialists. These women showed the farm wife how to "make over" or "make do" so that their homes could be adequately, cleanly, and becomingly furnished. They taught borrower-families ways to preserve or lengthen the life of existing improvements and how to pay for needed improvements from increased farm income. They taught the families simple farm record keeping, so that it became possible to budget necessary expenses for home repair or improvement.

In its earlier years of operations, much experimentation was done in the field of low-cost housing, so that borrowers could be helpfully advised on the best and most-easily-budgeted methods of repairing their farm improvements or of replacing them. This work included experimentation with rammed earth, adobe, cotton, steel, and masonry houses and with precutting and prefabricating methods of construction.

To understand the work that the Farmers Home Administration is now doing in the housing field, and the work of its predecessor agencies, it is important, first, to see the problem of rural pvoerty and the need for elimination of rural slum areas.

Rural Poverty

A recent report prepared by the Interbureau Committee on Post-War Programs states: "An important reason for inadequate farm housing has been the lack of sufficient remunerative employment to pay for better structures." The 1945 census of agriculture shows that half the farmers of the nation earned gross incomes of less than $1500 per year during 1944--a war year of high prices for farm products. Their net income, after paying operating expenses, was obviously much lower and left very limited funds for family living expenses and for making capital improvements on their land.

The previously cited Interbureau report further states: "In general the quality of farm housing corresponds with the capacity of the farm or combination of farm and off-farm employment to support the dwelling. Of 5,760,000 farm operator dwellings on farms in 1940, approximately one-third could be classified as 'Acceptable', another third as 'Repairable', and the final third as 'Non-Repairable'. . . .In the case of 3,200,000 farms where income would not finance acceptable housing, more than a million and a half of the farm homes in the group were reported as non-repairable."

These figures were based on material from the 1940 census and indicate problems present at that time. They are probably even more significant today. There was little or no new construction or major repairs during the war years. Since that time, materials have continued to be expensive, difficult to obtain, or of poor quality. Labor to make necessary repairs or to do construction work has been almost nonexistent, or too expensive for the farm families who need it most. In the seven years 1940-1946,

existing housing continued to deteriorate without replacement or repair in proportion to the deterioration. There was, however, a compensating reduction in farm population as farm youth entered the armed forces and their families moved to the cities for war jobs. In the postwar period, however, many of these families returned to the farm, only to find rural housing the big problem it was at the time of their leaving.

Type of Help Available

What tools are available to solve this problem of rural housing? For the city dweller, the Federal Housing Administration is doing an excellent job but it is unable to operate in most rural areas. While private credit was available to the well-to-do farmer, up to 1937 there was very little legislation that would help the low-income farm family--the group that needed assistance most. The Public Housing Administration has been authorized under various legislation to do some rural housing construction but it has operated only a limited program in this field. Only an estimated 5000 farm homes have been either built or repaired by this agency.

The Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture developed many plans that a farmer could use in building satisfactory dwellings, if he could find the necessary credit. The Farm Credit Administration, through its Federal Land Banks and Land Bank Commissioner Loans, offered credit to those farmers who had sufficient equity in the land or security of other kinds so that they did not need to finance more than 65 per cent--in the case of Land Bank Commissioner Loans 75 per cent--of the indebtedness.

But in 1937 there was no agency of government that had legislative authority to make the 100 per cent loans needed by families whose housing problems demanded the most prompt attention.

The Bankhead-Jones Act, passed that year, made a step in the right direction when it offered tenant farmers, sharecroppers, and farm laborers an opportunity to get 100 per cent loans to buy family-type farms. Funds could be included in such loans to make necessary improvements to either the land or the structures on it, so that the dwellings met certain minimum standards. These standards included:

Minimum Standards

1--The house should be located on a farm providing an effective employment opportunity that is capable of supporting, in terms of normal wages and prices, at least a satisfactory standard of living while the loan is being repaid.

2--The site should be well drained and suitably located in relation to the farm buildings. Where roads are not surfaced, the site should be beyond the dustline.

3--There should be available a supply of good water at all times. Wells, springs, cisterns, plumbing, septic tanks, chimneys, heating installations, and construction in general should comply with sanitary and safety standards.

4--The roof should be tight to water at all seasons; floors tight and so finished as to permit easy cleaning; walls tight and constructed for comfortable year-round temperature. Inner walls and ceilings should be made of materials that will reflect a reasonable amount of light, deaden some noise to insure privacy, and be capable of cleaning. Ceiling height should be not less than 7 feet, 4 inches.

5--Windows should be screened.

6--Sufficient storage space should be provided for family needs.

Using these minimum standards, farms purchased under the tenant-purchase program frequently required major renovation or complete rebuilding and, until materials became too scarce in the war years, funds were included in the loan to permit such needed construction.

Agency procedure determined that funds should not be included in farm ownership loans to repair old dilapidated structures that would be short-lived and unsatisfactory if they were repaired. The rule is that such structures should be demolished. Suitable new structures should be built if they are needed and essential to the successful operation of the farm. On the other hand, structures of value and potential usefulness should not be destroyed but should be repaired.

A Problem

This policy frequently posed a new question, however, since the legislation in existence at that time made it impossible to loan a borrower, for the combined purchase of a farm and necessary repairs to buildings and land, a sum totaling more than the average value of all farms covering 30 acres or more in the county. In many counties this loan limitation meant that a family could borrow only a few thousand dollars--it was actually as low as $1000 in some southern counties--for farm purchase, plus improvements. In many counties the program was entirely inoperative because of this loan limitation figure.

Despite these limitations, the agency loaned, prior to the passage in 1946 of the Farmers Home Administration Act, almost $260 million dollars, to approximately 41,000 families. While a major portion of this lending was for the purchase of farms, it included a sizable amount for actual construction or repair of dwellings.

The actual amount spent on such improvements might have been much higher except for the war. During 1940-46, the agency earmarked funds for necessary improvements but this money was not spent while materials were scarce or were needed for vital war purposes. Today the agency is recommending to all borrowers that funds for construction be used within 15 months after closing the loan.

With the passage of the Farmers Home Administration Act in 1946, the war-decimated housing activity of the agency was given a transfusion that has resulted in the previously mentioned $5 million dwelling construction.

FHA Powers

Specifically, under the Act as now written, the Farmers Home Administration may undertake the following services:

1--Make loans for the purchase and improvement of farms. Under this provision, persons who do not own their own farms and do not have credit available to finance such purchases or improvements, may borrow up to 100 per cent of the amount needed for such purchases or improvements. These are direct government loans, repayable at 3½ interest, on a variable payment plan, geared to farm income, and allowing a maximum of 40 years for complete amortization. All such loans must be made for either the purchase or improvement of farms which, as purchased or improved, constitute an efficient family-type unit capable of supplying full employment for the operator and of producing sufficient income to repay the loan, while at the same time providing an adequate level of family living.

2--Make loans for the purchase of additional land needed to enlarge an uneconomic unit into a family-type farm. Owners whose farms are too small to qualify as a family-type unit may obtain funds to permit them to purchase additional acreage that will bring their holdings up to an efficient level.

3--Make loans to develop under-improved farms. An owner whose farm is inefficient because it lacks needed improvements may obtain loans for the construction, repair, or replacement of such improvements. Similar loans may also be made for soil improvements, fencing, and terracing.

In all three types of loans, both the applicant and the farm he desires to either purchase, improve, or develop must be approved by a committee of three local persons, at least two of them farmers. All loans must be at or lower than the average value of all efficient family-type farm units in the county. This change from all units 30 acres or more to all efficient units has now made it possible to make loans in most counties and the minimum price limitation in effect anywhere in the country is now $4500.

In all three types of loans, funds may be included for either construction or repair of the family dwelling to meet satisfactory requirements of health, safety, and convenience. All farms must be ones that, when purchased, improved, or developed, will "appraise out" on the basis of long-time prices and normal earning capacities. Veterans have preference for all loans.

Insured Loans

The Act also added one further feature not previously included in rural credit legislation. For the first time, a place for private credit has been found in the government's agricultural credit set-up. Loans made by private lenders that do not exceed 90 per cent of the investment in the farm will be insured by the Farmers Home Administration. Because of this safety factor, and because the Farmers Home Administration does all the servicing on such loans, private lenders may reasonably be expected to

accept this type of credit as readily as they do the Federal Housing Administration credit available to city dwellers. Lenders receive 2½ per cent interest on their investment but the borrower pays 3½ per cent. The difference goes to the agency for payment of insurance costs and servicing fees.

Despite the authorization carried in the Farmers Home Administration Act, applicants should not expect a major housing program by the Farmers Home Administration in our rural areas during the fiscal year 1948. While the authorization for direct loans is $50 million, appropriations for the coming year are less than one-third that amount. It is estimated that the actual appropriation of $15 million will permit the Farmers Home Administration to make approximately 3500 loans--but there were 55,000 applications for such services on hand at the end of the 1947 fiscal year.

Authorization for the insuring of privately made loans was set in the Act as $100 million in any one year but the actual number made will depend entirely upon the degree to which private credit circles accept this new farm financing scheme and it is expected that during the first year or so, only a pilot program will be carried on. (The first loan under the insured mortgage feature of the FHA Act was made in Americus, Georgia, on October 3, 1947.)

Guidance Available

To help borrowers repay Farmers Home loans, no matter whether they represent direct government credit or insured mortgages on loans made by private lenders, the agency supplies on-the-farm guidance in farm and home management where needed. It has skilled farm and home management field staffs who visit families periodically, help them plan their operations, and provide any technical assistance needed.

At least partially because of this on-the-farm assistance, borrowers are repaying their loans far ahead of schedule. Of the 47,000 families who have borrowed to date, 16 per cent have already repaid in full loans that had 30 or more years yet to mature. All borrowers still on the program have paid 156 per cent of the scheduled repayment, based on 40-year amortization.

16-Housing

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JUN 6 1949

PROGRESS REPORT 1172
TEXAS AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION-THE TEXAS A&M COLLEGE SYSTEM
R. D. Lewis, Director, College Station, Texas, May 28, 1949

FARM HOUSING IN THE BLACKLAND PRAIRIE AREA OF BELL COUNTY, TEXAS

Wayne C. Rohrer, Assistant Professor
Department of Agricultural Economics and Sociology

Housing of farm people has become a national problem through an intermingling of cause and effect. Because many farm tenants move frequently--often annually--they do not acquire the attachment for a house which is necessary to insure that the house is maintained in a sound condition. On the other hand, many landlords, who have had a succession of tenants who failed to care for their property, will not spend money on repairs or improvements. Because farmsteads are comparatively isolated, it has been considered too costly to provide most community public services for rural areas. Thus, the deficiency of gas, electric, water and disposal services has contributed greatly to the low level of rural housing. The irregularity of farm income is another characteristic of rural life which has prohibited routine maintenance and improvement of the farm house. Years of low income have failed to provide the necessary cash, and the money received in years of high income has gone to clear debts incurred in previous years or for additional land, livestock or farm machinery.

This report is concerned with the housing of 294 white farm operators, 162 tenants, 53 part owners, 79 full owners, living in eastern Bell county, Texas in 1942. (A full owner owns all the land he operates. A part owner owns part and rents the remainder of the land he operates. A tenant operates only rented land. Rent is paid in the form of cash, a share of the crop plus cash, or by crop share, usually one-third of the grain and one-fourth of the cotton.) This portion of Bell county was selected as representative of rural conditions in the Blackland Prairie type-of-farming area.

Despite the age of these data, they are representative of the relative levels of tenant and owner housing as found in the Blackland Prairie in 1949. Tenant housing in 1949 is more adequate than it was in 1942, but it still lacks many facilities and conveniences found in the house of an owner. Since the end of World War II, landlords have improved tenant housing by re-roofing, screening porches and re-painting. Owner housing has been improved by building new houses or re-modeling old houses. Re-modeling has included the addition of sanitary facilities, re-roofing, re-painting and additional rooms. Farm housing will be improved so long as farm income remains at a high level.

The data indicate that tenure and size of farm unit influence the level of housing attained by the farm family. As tenure is the more important of the two, the level of housing is given for each type of operator without regard to size of farm. Full owners live in the best houses; the part owner's house is nearly as adequate; and the tenant's house is the least adequate. Because tenure is so influencial in determining level of housing, strengthening the landlord-tenant relationship should benefit housing of tenant-operators. Improvement of the farm leasing system by introduction of written farm leases that include provision for improving farm housing would do much to make stable and secure the landlord-tenant relationship. Then it would be likely that the landlord would improve tenant housing, and the tenant would take care of the landlord's property.

Within each type of operator group, those who farmed the large units (120 acres or over) have better houses than do the operators of small units (0-119 acres).

Some Characteristics of Farm Housing

A well cared for farm house will be a well painted one. Paint has high economic value in that it is a preservative and thus extends the life of a house. At the time of the survey over half of the tenants lived in unpainted houses, or houses whose exterior paint was in poor condition (Table 1). On the other hand, 58 percent of the part owners and 61 percent of the full owners had houses whose exterior paint was in good condition.

Table 1. Condition of exterior paint

Type of operator	Unpainted	Painted	
		Poor condition	Good condition
	%	%	%
Tenants (162 cases)	32	20	48
Part owners (53 cases)	25	17	58
Full owners (79 cases)	11	28	61

Fifty-six percent of the full owners lived in a house which was less than 25 years old (Table 2). Over half of the tenant and part owner houses were more than 25 years old.

Table 2. Age of house

Type of operator	0-9 years	10-24 years	25-49 years	50 years and over
	%	%	%	%
Tenants (162 cases)	6	35	43	16
Part owners (53 cases)	23	23	47	7
Full owners (79 cases)	27	29	38	6

Seventy-six percent of the tenants and 58 percent of the part owners lived in houses which provided less than two rooms per person (Table 3). On the other hand, 63 percent of the full owners lived in houses which provided two or more rooms per person. This difference is at least partially attributable to the variance in number of persons in a family. Tenant and part owner families included more than three persons living at home; full owner families included less than three persons. (The stage in the family cycle is emphasized by the difference in the age of the family heads. The average age of the tenant-operator was 42 years, the part owner was 49 years, and the full owner was 55 years.) Another significant factor was the difference in the average number of rooms in the house. Tenant houses averaged four rooms, part owner houses five rooms, and full owner houses nearly six rooms.

Table 3. Rooms per person

Type of operator	Less than one room	One room, less than two	Two rooms or more
	%	%	%
Tenants (162 cases)	29	47	24
Part owners (53 cases)	13	45	42
Full owners (79 cases)	5	32	63

A majority of the farm operators had a house which included at least two bedrooms, a separate living room and a separate kitchen (Table 4). Seven out of 10 of all owners had a house which included a separate dining room.

Table 4. Room type

Type of operator	One bedroom	Two bedrooms	Three or more bedrooms	Living room 1/	Dining room	Other 2/
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Tenants (162 cases)	24	46	30	77	45	9
Part owners (53 cases)	11	59	30	91	68	2
Full owners (79 cases)	6	47	47	81	72	9

1/ Only rooms used solely as living rooms were counted. If a room served as a living room and also as a bedroom, it was counted as a bedroom.
2/ Includes dens, parlors and sun porches.

Fewer tenant's houses than owner's houses had sanitary facilities such as a drained kitchen sink, running water and a bathroom (Table 5). More operators had drained kitchen sinks than had either of the other two facilities. It might be interesting to note here that the Czech operators fell behind other farm operators in providing sanitary facilities for the house. (The sample included 88 Czech farm operators. An operator was considered to be of the Czech ethnic group if the Czech language was the primary tongue used by his family.) This was true when size of holding and tenure status were held constant.

Table 5. Sanitary facilities

Type of operator	Kitchen sink	Water piped into house	Bathroom
	%	%	%
Tenants (162 cases)	17	14	9
Part owners (53 cases)	56	56	43
Full owners (79 cases)	65	55	48

Thirty-nine percent of the tenants, 82 percent of the part owners and 74 percent of the full owners lived in a house which was lighted by electricity. It is evident that tenure is influential in this aspect of farm housing. The farm home and business are made more convenient and efficient through the addition of electricity. Also, electricity usually

stimulates the farm family to install other housing improvements. Thus, the addition of an electrically powered water pump will likely be followed by the installation of sanitary facilities.

The effect of tenure was apparent when comparing the value of the house which was occupied by each type of operator. The average value of a tenant house was $698; part owner's, $1,043, and full owner's was $1,512. Low as the average values are, the eastern Bell county farm house compared favorably with farm houses in the rest of the country. The median value of farm houses in the 13 Southern States in 1940 was $443, and for the other states it was $1,048, according to "Housing in the South," published by the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia, April 1948. (These regional averages are based on housing of all farm people. This report does not include housing of share croppers and farm laborers.)

The eastern Bell county farm operator's house had a floor of planed softwood. The few hardwood floors found by the survey were in owners' houses. The house had a wooden shingle roof which did not leak. Three doors and between two and three windows per house was the general rule. Generally, windows and doors were well screened.

Summary

The ownership of the farm unit is a strong influence in determining level of housing. It was found in this survey that a farm owner-operator's house as compared with a farm tenant-operator's house was larger, newer, better painted, and had a higher value. Also, it was more likely that the owner's house had sanitary facilities and electric lights. Housing of both owners and tenants was improved during the war and postwar periods. However, the relative differences in the housing of owner-operators and tenant-operators are still in existence.

The size of the farm unit is also an influence in determining level of housing. It was found in this survey that operators of large units (120 acres or over) had better houses than did the operators of small units (0-119).

Most farm operators in eastern Bell county lived in a one-story house which provided one-to-two rooms per person, well-screened windows and doors, a finished floor of softwood and a sound roof of wooden shingles.

Acknowledgment

This report is based on data collected for the Regional Land Tenure Research Project under the sponsorship of the Southwestern Land Tenure Research Committee, composed of representatives of agricultural economics and rural sociology departments in the land-grant colleges of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma and Texas, and one representative each from the USDA Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and the Farm Foundation. The project was financed by the institutions represented and the General Education Board. The data were collected in late 1942 and early 1943.

The purpose of the survey was to study land tenure and the effect it may have on the economic and social life of the farm family and the rural community.

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16 - Housing

Public Law 171 (81st Congress) signed by the President on July 15, 1949, authorizes, during a four year period, government loans to help farmers construct or repair existing houses or other farm buildings. Actual loan making, however, will await Congressional action on appropriations to implement the new Act.

Also authorized are a limited number of grants to correct housing defects which menace health or safety of the occupant or the community.

If appropriations match authorizations in the Act, approximately 13,000 farmers can be aided by loans or grants the first year, while a total of 135,000 will be assisted during the four year period. Authorization in the Act provides a total of $275,000,000 loans and grants over the four year period, with $25,000,000 for construction or repair loans during the first year and $2,000,000 for grants or combined grants and enlargement or development loans during the same period.

To be eligible for loans, a farmer must be unable to get needed credit for housing improvements from other sources. Loans can be made only to farm owners, but owners may avail themselves of the benefits of the Act to provide better housing for tenants, sharecroppers and farm laborers.

Most loans will be made to farmers whose income from farm and other sources is considered sufficient to repay the loan plus interest without further assistance from the government. The legislation does not set a limit on the amount a farmer may borrow for housing or other farm buildings; but it is estimated that such loans—expected to be primarily for remodeling rather than new construction—will average about $2,200.

A loan may also be made where the farmer's income is considered inadequate to make repayments as scheduled during the first few years of the loan. On such loans, the borrower agrees to revise his farming operations or make other improvements needed to protect the government's investment and earn enough income to meet his scheduled payments. During the first five years of the repayment period the

borrower may, if he has lived up to the terms of his agreement, and his income is insufficient to make scheduled payments have up to half the principal payment and all the interest due in an installment year written off by a contribution made by the Government.

Where necessary loans may also be make to enlarge or develop inadequate farms to provide sufficient income to support decent housing.

Loans are repayable in a maximum of 33 years, and carry 4 percent interest. A moratorium on payment of principal and interest may be granted when, because of circumstances beyond his control, the farmer is unable to make scheduled payments. In extreme hardship cases, interest may be cancelled during the moratorium.

Grants for minor improvements may be made to farmers who are unable to qualify for farm construction and repair loans. A grant may be used only to make dwellings or other buildings safe and sanitary or to remove hazards to the health of the occupant or community.

Grants to any individual may not exceed $500, and the total of grants and special loans for minor improvements may not exceed $1,000.

All phases of the farm program set up by the Act will be handled by existing agencies. Financial assistance will be administered by the Farmers Home Administration. All applications for such services will be filed at county offices of this agency. Preference will be given to veterans and to families of deceased servicemen.

Supplemental services such as research on new materials and construction methods will be carried on by the Agricultural Research Administration. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics will conduct surveys of housing needs in rural areas. The results of such research and surveys, including plans and specifications for construction, will be made available to all farmers through the Agricultural Extension Service.

The existing Farmers Home Administration county committees composed of local farmers will assist in administering the program. They will certify as to the eligibility of the applicant and the reasonable value of the farm.

16 - Housing

FACT SHEET ON FARM HOUSING LOANS

The Housing Act of 1949 authorizes government loans to help farmers construct or repair houses and other farm buildings. It also authorizes a limited number of grants to correct housing defects which are dangerous to the health or safety of the farm family or the community.

The program will not be placed in operation until funds are made available by action of Congress.

ELIGIBILITY

To be eligible for a loan, a farmer must be unable to get needed credit for housing improvements from other sources. Loans can be made only to farm owners, but landlords may use the loans to provide better housing for tenants, sharecroppers or farm laborers. Veterans have preference.

TYPES OF LOAN ASSISTANCE

A loan may be made to a farmer whose income from farm or other sources is considered sufficient to repay the loan plus interest without further assistance from government. A loan may also be made where the farmer's income is considered inadequate if the borrower agrees to revise his farming operations or make other improvements to protect the government's interest, and if such changes will make his income adequate to repay the debt on schedule. In this case, the government may forgive the interest and up to half the principal due during the first five years if the borrower is unable to make full payments and if he is following the improvement program outlined at the time of making the loan. A loan may also be made to enlarge or improve farm land to make the unit capable of producing income that, combined with income from other sources, will repay a housing loan and sustain the family.

TERMS OF LOANS

Loans are repayable in a maximum of 33 years at 4 percent interest. A moratorium on principal and interest payments may be granted when, because of circumstances beyond his control, the farmer is unable to make scheduled payments. In extreme hardship cases, interest may be cancelled during the moratorium.

HOW TO APPLY

When the program is placed in operation applications will be filed at local offices of the Farmers Home Administration, usually located in the county seat. The eligibility of all applicants must be certified by the local county committee of three farmers before loans may be made.

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Farmers Home Administration
Washington 25, D. C.
July 26, 1949

16 - Housing

INFORMATION KIT

FOR ADMINISTRATIVE USE ONLY

August, 1949

SUBJECT: "FHA and Rural Housing"

CONTENTS: 1 Radio Broadcast, 1 Talk, 1 Press Release

This Information Kit on farm housing is intended for state and county office use in helping to correct any misunderstanding on the part of the public, and to present more complete information where the coverage has neglected the farm programs.

With the passage of Public Law 171 (81st Congress)--the Housing Act of 1949--considerable information has been carried in the press and on radio stations attempting to explain the provisions of the Act. While this information has been essentially factual, it is frequently misunderstood and the general public may be confused as to just what to expect, when funds will be available, and how to apply for assistance. This is particularly true of the farm sections of the Act, which have received less coverage since most newspapers and radio stations address their major coverage to urban families.

The kit includes a radio broadcast in question and answer form which can be given by the station announcer and any FHA supervisor, state director or committeeman with minor revisions. It also includes a news release which provides the essential information needed for press coverage; and a talk which could be used in addressing civic, service, farm or veteran groups.

Any of the pieces attached could be adapted for other use. The news-release, for example, could be given to radio stations for the farm news programs; the talk used as a straight-talk over radio; the radio program or talk given to newspaper correspondents as background information for any article they might write. Any of the material could be given to interested persons who want information on what we will do under the terms of the Act. Information in kit should not be destroyed after use, since it will be suitable for re-use later. With minor adaptation it can be used to announce what will be done after appropriations are made, as background information when telling about the first farm housing loan made in a state or county, or in summarizing results of the program once it is well under way in a state or county.

RADIO SCRIPT

ANNOUNCER: I see by the papers Congress has now passed a national housing program, and included in it loans to help farmers improve their homes and farm buildings. . . .Mr. _____, supervisor of the Farmers Home Administration for _____ County (or counties) tells me that his agency has been selected to make these loans, so station _____ has asked him to come in and tell us about it. . . .Mr. (SUP.), where shall we start?

SUPERVISOR: Thanks (ANN.), for giving me this chance to tell your listeners about farm housing loans. I've already had a number of inquiries since the newspaper and radio said such loans were authorized, and so I know a lot of _____ County farmers are interested. Maybe if we just answered for your listeners the same questions farmers are now asking me, it will help.

ANN: That sounds like a good idea. What is the question they ask first?

SUP: I guess most of them want to know WHEN they can get the money.

ANN: That sounds like a good start, anyway. Just when will they be able to borrow money for farm housing?

SUP: (GIVE LATEST AVAILABLE INFORMATION, WHICH WILL DEPEND ON STATUS OF APPROPRIATION BILL. AT PRESENT ANSWER WOULD BE:)

I wish I could give a definite answer to that one, but I can't. . . . You see, the new Housing Act authorizes farm housing loans, but it didn't make any money available for that purpose. And we can't loan money we don't have. . . . The President has submitted a budget for the consideration of Congress. The radio newscasts and the newspapers will tell your listeners what the decision of Congress is. We will be able to accept application soon after funds are appropriated.

ANN: Well, with all the talk about Congress expected to recess soon, any action they take should come in the next few weeks. Is that right?

SUP: Yes. . .and I promise to send you word just as soon as we know.

ANN: In the meantime, it seems that the important answer to the WHEN question is a matter of understanding words. So far all we have is an "Authorized". That simply means your agency has a go-ahead sign, as soon as you get money to do it. Now you're waiting for another word--"Appropriated". When we hear that one, we know it's time to apply for loans.

SUP: Right. . .Of course if folks who need a farm housing loan want to drop into our office or mail me a card, I'll see that they receive word, too, just as soon as funds are appropriated and they can make formal application. But really, we can't do any more, at present, than just explain what the program WILL be, and take names for future action.

ANN: At least that's something. . .but go ahead with the questions your office-visitors ask. What is their next question?

SUP: I guess they want to know WHAT. What they can get loans for, mostly.

ANN: And what do you tell them when they ask you that?

SUP: Well, the law is specific. . .Loans can be made to provide decent farm dwellings and other farm buildings. In a few cases funds will even be used to make farm enlargement and development loans. . .if the applicant's present income isn't enough to repay the loan and if buying additional land or improving the land he owns can boost his income high enough to pay the loan and support his family.

ANN: Just WHO can obtain these loans?

SUP: That's usually one of the questions I'm asked, so I have the answer to that one. . .Only farm owners may borrow under this Act.

ANN: Than what about the tenant, the sharecropper, or the farm laborer? Usually their housing is worse than the owner's.

SUP: That's right, and the owner of a tenant house can borrow to rebuild or repair that tenant housing. But the loan must originate with the owner. That's at least partially to provide added security to the government's investment. We take a mortgage on the property where the construction is done, and we couldn't do that if we made a loan to a tenant.

ANN: I was going to ask what security the government required for the loans. The answer is a mortgage on the farm, right?

SUP: Yes. . .and if necessary to protect the government's interest, other security might also be asked. But we haven't worked out all the details on that score--yet.

ANN: Then let's discuss some where you do already have the answers. Can ANY owner of a rural dwelling obtain a loan to rebuild or repair?

SUP: No. . .The law says only owners of FARMS. . .and it defines a farm as any parcel or parcels of land operated as a single unit for the production of one or more agricultural commodities for sale or home use which have an annual gross value of $400 based on 1944 commodity prices.

ANN: Whee! Let's go back and see if we can say that in words the listeners will remember.

SUP: How's this? We can make a loan to an owner of land which annually produces at least $400 worth of usable foods or fibres based on 1944 prices.

ANN: That's better. . .but my arithmetic isn't very good today. How much would the borrower have had to grow in 1949 to qualify on "$400 based on 1944 prices" part.

SUP: About $550, roughly.

ANN: Now we're getting somewhere. If my farm produces at least $550 this year, and I'm an owner, than I could qualify.

SUP: Maybe. . .there's another qualification we think is important. Government, you know, isn't trying to compete with private business, so if the owner can obtain credit elsewhere, he still isn't eligible. We will make loans to farmers whose farm produced enough to qualify, and who can't get needed credit elsewhere on reasonable terms.

ANN: I'll accept your qualifications. Now WHAT kind of a loan can I get, supposing I can qualify otherwise?

SUP: Actually there are three different ways we might help you. . .

ANN: Then let's take them one by one.

SUP: We think most of the loans will be to what are called adequate-income farmers. That means that the borrower will be able to repay on schedule from his farm and other income, any loan made to repair or construct buildings on his farm. For such an applicant, loans are repayable in a maximum of 33 years, at 4 percent interest. In the event of bad years, a moratorium on principal and interest may be granted him, and in extreme emergencies, the interest during moratorium periods may be entirely forgiven.

ANN: How big a loan would be available under this plan?

SUP: The law doesn't set any top limit, but because we believe most loans in this class will be for remodeling rather than new construction, we've estimated that they will average about $2,200 apiece. That's just a guess, of course.

ANN: You said three ways you can help. What are the others?

SUP: Well, next we might mention what--for lack of a better name--we are calling loans to farmers with potentially adequate income.

ANN: That doesn't sound like a very safe sort of loan.

SUP: That's why I hesitated to call it by that name. Actually we believe they will be very safe loans, because safeguards are written into the loan itself to give added protection to the government.

ANN: What do you mean by that?

SUP: Well, the loan is made only if an appraisal shows that potentially the income is adequate, even if it isn't actually there at the moment. Then, to make sure this potential income actually comes in, the applicant works out a farm and home plan which will bring the desired income. For example, maybe he would have enough income if he added two or three dairy cows to his farming enterprise so there would be some milk checks to help pay the loan. Or maybe he is now selling only cream but would have enough income if he made over his dairy barn so he could sell Grade-A milk.

ANN: So what you are actually doing is helping the borrower plan how to make his farming operations pay enough to repay the housing loan.

SUP: That's about it. . .and we know that in the first few years of making such farming adjustments, many farmers can't do the necessary rebuilding and also pay as they plan on their housing loans. So the government is authorized, in the act, to give a helping hand where necessary.

ANN: And how is that done?

SUP: Each year of the first five years, IF the borrower is doing the farm development work he agreed to do, and if his income proves too small to make full payments the government may forgive the interest payments, and up to half the principal for that year.

ANN: Supposing that a farmer in order to increase his income and pay off his housing loan needs to buy additional land or develop the land he already owns. Can he get a loan for these purposes?

SUP: He can. A limited amount of money is authorized for land enlargement or development when this would help a farmer get the income he needs to pay off his housing loan.

ANN: That sounds as if it would really be helpful. But our time is running short. What about the third type of service?

SUP: Special loans and grants for minor repairs can be made in order to make a dwelling safe and sanitary, or to remove hazards to the health of the occupant or the community even if the borrower's actual or potential income is not large enough to support minimum housing standards. He will receive a loan for that part he can reasonably be expected to repay, and a grant for the balance. Grants may not exceed $500, nor can the combination of special loans and grants exceed $1,000.

ANN: Well, while I realize there are a lot of questions left unanswered, we'll have to defer them until some later broadcast. Let's see if I can summarize what we've said today. . .First, the present Act only authorizes loans, and the actual loaning must wait until money is appropriated. . .

SUP: But someone needing farm housing can get further information, now, or leave his name and address with us so he can be notified when funds are available.

ANN: RIGHT. . .Next, loans may be made to construct new dwellings, or other farm buildings, or to rebuild existing farm structures, but can be made only to owners.

SUP: Check. . .And the loans are for a maximum of 33 years, at 4 percent interest.

ANN: The loan can be made to a farmer whose present income would repay the loan on schedule, or to a farmer who can work out a sound plan for rebuilding his farm to produce the necessary income.

SUP: And if he does a good job of improving the farm so it will produce added income, the government may help him over the first few hardest years by forgiving the interest and up to half the principal payment due during the first five years.

ANN: And finally, the applicant might be able to get a loan to buy additional land or develop the land he owns if that will make his income support a housing loan. . .or he might get a grant to make minor improvements which will protect the health and safety of the occupant or the community.

SUP: Sounds like that's the program in a nutshell. . .and I'll let you and our listeners know just as soon as we can start taking actual applications. At that time I'll also tell them about committee approval, appraisals, and other technicalities connected with the actual making of a loan.

ANN: That's a promise. . .Folks, you've been listening to Mr. _____, supervisor of the Farmers Home Administration for _____ County, tell about the new housing authorization as it applies to rural families. (USUAL END)

NEWS RELEASE - Housing Kit

Farmers in _____ County are showing considerable interest in the new Housing Act recently passed by Congress and signed by the President on July 15, according to _____, Farmers Home Administration supervisor. He said that his office had received a number of calls or visits from farmers anxious to construct or repair farm buildings.

(Supervisor), said, however, that his office was not as yet accepting applications for farm housing loans. The actual loaning program will not be placed in operation until funds are made available by action of Congress. At present he is keeping names and addresses of persons desiring loans; and will notify them as soon as funds are availalble.

To be eligible for loans once funds are available, an applicant must be a farm owner, and be unable to obtain credit for his construction or repair work from local sources at reasonable terms. A farm tenant may not obtain a loan under the Housing Act; but a farm owner may borrow to repair or construct farm buildings for his tenants.

In a brief description of the farm housing program as authorized, Mr. _____ said that most loans would be made for construction or repair of homes and other farm buildings to farmers whose income from farm or other resources is sufficient to repay the loan plus interest without further assistance from government. On this type of loan the Act does not set a limit on the amount a farmer may borrow, but _____ estimated that--since most of the loans are expected to be for remodeling rather than new construction--nationally they would average about $2,200. Loans will be repayable in a maximum of 33 years, at 4 percent interest. When a farmer, because of circumstances beyond his control, is unable to make his payments, a moratorium on interest and principal may be granted, and in extreme cases the interest for that year may be forgiven.

A farmer whose income is considered inadequate to repay a loan on schedule may borrow money if a change in farming methods would make his income adequate to repay the loan. In such cases where the farmer works out a farm plan that will bring the needed increase in his income, the government will offer special assistance. During the first five years of the loan if the adjusted farming plan is carried out, up to half the principal payment and all of the interest due may be paid by the Government.

For the farmer whose income is not adequate to repay a loan and whose farming operations cannot be changed enough to make the income adequate, assistance will be available if existing housing is considered a menace to the health or safety of the occupant or the community. In these cases loans and grants may be used for needed minor repairs which will provide safe or sanitary housing. The total amount of grants may not exceed $500, however, nor may the total of grants and loans for such minor repairs exceed $1,000.

When necessary, loans may be made to enlarge or develop farm land to help provide income needed to pay off a housing loan.

The program during its first year is expected to start slowly, with total authorization nationally of $25 million for construction and repair loans and an additional $2 million for loans and grants for minor repairs and loans to enlarge or develop farm land. It is estimated that this will provide funds to help about 13,000 farmers--about 5 per county. The program, however, is authorized to continue for four years, with a total authorization of $275 million in loans and grants over that period. If appropriations match authorization, this would permit helping about 135,000 farm families nationally--an average of about 50 in each county during the four years.

Supervisor _____ said that these loans, to be made through his agency and approved by the Farmers Home county committee, are only part of the aid which the new Act holds out to farmers. The Agricultural Research Administration is authorized to work out research on new materials and construction methods. This information, plus building plans for various farm construction, will be made available to farmers through the County Agent. In addition, The Bureau of Agricultural Economics will make special surveys to determine farm construction needs.

* * * *

(Ten-minute talk which can be used to explain the new Housing Act to civic, service, farm, church or veteran groups in your county. If used after funds are appropriated, omit or change paragraph two.)

(INTRODUCTORY REMARKS WHICH MIGHT BE A LOCALIZED ADAPTATION OF THE FOLLOWING:)

It is always a pleasure to appear before the _____ Club, because I have found your group not only civic-minded but ever willing to help when you see a problem which requires willing hands to solve. I think we have such a problem in _____ County, and some new legislation just passed by Congress and signed by the President July 15 provides part of the answers. But your help is needed, too; and so I am happy to have this chance to explain the way the new Housing Act will work in providing farm housing. Then: --

First, I'd like to make one thing very clear to all of you. The Housing Act of 1949 authorizes a national farm housing program which includes $275 million in loans and grants over a four-year period for repair or construction of farm buildings. Right now we don't have the money to make those loans. We're waiting for funds to be appropriated, and even then the program may start slowly. Only $27 million of that 4-year total is authorized during the first year. _____ County's share during the first year, therefore, might be only enough to make 5 loans, but in the four-year period we might make ten times that many.

One of the ways you folks can help then, is to see that these loans are used to the best advantage of the whole county. The loans must be made where they will do the most good, where they are needed most, where other forms of credit can't do the job. If a farmer needs new housing and can get the money from the bank here in _____, then the bank should have first chance at the loan. But if the family can't obtain private credit, and if their present housing is such that it is holding back their farm progress, or is a menace to their health or safety--or to the health and safety of the community--then federal funds must be made available to help them.

I'm sure you have already heard most of the details of this new program over the radio or read about it in your newspapers, so I'll just sketch hastily some of the key points. And I've brought along with me some copies of a fact-sheet which will supply information in a nutshell about the whole program. Any of you who are interested, or who knows some farmer who might be interested, can obtain copies after the meeting. (NOTE TO SUPERVISORS. A COPY OF THE FACT-SHEET IS ATTACHED, AND MAY BE MIMEOGRAPHED IN WHATEVER AMOUNTS YOU WILL NEED TO HAND OUT AT MEETINGS SUCH AS THIS OR TO GIVE TO APPLICANTS WHO CALL AT YOUR OFFICE.)

First, however, let's discuss the need for such a program. You hear a lot about city slums, but most people think of the country as a healthful, safe, prosperous place to live. But that isn't always so. Here are a few statistics which may surprise you. . .Only 4 percent of city homes are overcrowded--that is, they have more than 1½ persons per room. But 10 percent of our farm homes are overcrowded. Ninety-eight percent of all city homes have electric lights,

but only 60 percent of the country homes have them. Only 32 percent of the farm dwellings have running water, and 20 percent have flush toilets as compared to 96 percent and 84 percent respectively in the city.

I don't expect you'll remember those figures, and the actual figures themselves aren't too important. What is important is that only about one in every six farm dwellings have the things which city families consider as bare minimums for adequate, healthful, American living.

This new Act makes it possible to see that a lot of country-folk will now have the same good American standards of living as their city-cousins. And it's probably the only way most of them would have this opportunity. It's perfectly true that there has been a lot of construction, recently, out in the rural areas. A recent BAE survey shows that new houses were under construction on almost a quarter million farms in 1947. But there are about 6 million farms, and the census of 1940 showed that almost half of them did not meet the Housing Act standards of decent, safe and sanitary housing.

Since 1940, you know, we've had a long war, during which very little or no construction was done, and so those three million bad farm dwellings didn't get fixed up, they got a little worse instead. And since the war, with labor and materials expensive, and with average gross farm income less than $1,500 in the good year of 1945, what construction has been done has all been on our better farms, not on those which need it most. Our banks today have money to lend for housing construction, but too many farm families haven't the chattels or other security necessary to make such a loan a good investment to the banker.

So. . .it seems that government aid is necessary for this bottom-half of our farmers; and the new Act provides it.

Here, summing up, is what it provides:

If a farmer needs new construction or repairs on his farm home or other farm buildings, and if his income from farm and other sources indicates he will be able to repay the loan, and if he can't get a private lender to lend him the money for such construction, then he can probably get a federal loan to do the job. If he is approved by a committee of three local farmers, that is, and if his farm produces at least $400 worth of products for sale or home use. That $400 is based on 1944 prices, by the way, and would figure about $550 at present prices.

If he gets the loan, he has up to 33 years in which to repay it, although the term may be shorter for small loans. He pays principal plus 4 percent interest annually; but if he has a bad year through no fault of his own, he doesn't lose his farm. What happens is that the government allows a moratorium of principal and interest for that year. In extreme cases, the interest may be forgiven entirely.

Of course all farmers who need these loans don't have enough income from farm or other sources so they will be able to repay the loan without some additional help from government. For these folks, two different ways are provided. First,

it may be possible to change the farmer's operations or enlarge his farm so he can repay the loan. That type of an applicant is called one with "potentially adequate income". For him, we help work out a farm and home plan that will increase that farm income, and if he agrees to the plan, make the loan. And if he sincerely tries to carry out the plan and is still short of income while the new plan is being developed into a paying proposition, the Secretary of Agriculture may contribute toward his payments during any of the first five years, a sum up to the total amount of interest and half the principal due.

If his farm just isn't capable of being made to produce enough income to repay the loan, but if its present housing is a source of danger to the health, sanitation, or safety of the family or the community, a loan might still be made in whatever amount he could repay. He could use it only to make minor repairs such as installing screens or providing an adequate roof. Actually he might even receive an outright grant to do this minor repairing. But the total amount of grants to any one family may not be more than $500; and the total for minor repairs, whether it is loans and grants or loans alone, may not be more than $1,000.

Whatever type of loan is provided, it may be made only to farm owners, although owners may use the loans to provide decent housing for their tenants or workers.

Of course I've talked mostly about the loans which will be available under this new program as soon as money is appropriated. That's because I'm with the Farmers Home Administration, and our agency has been selected to make these loans and to service them. But there are other branches of the Department of Agriculture that will help, too. The Agricultural Research Administration, for example, will do housing research to discover new methods of construction, or to test out new materials. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics will make periodic surveys to determine the need for this housing program, and help see that the public gets the most use out of each appropriated dollar, that is, see that the money goes into areas where it is needed most, and to correct problems which are most urgent. And the Extension Service has a mighty important part in the program, too. It will have available plans for construction available both to persons who obtain loans from the government and to farmers who use local credit. The County Agent will not only provide these plans but will also pass on the information worked out by the research agencies.

Well. . .that's the new housing program. With more experience it may be necessary to change some of the provisions or ways of doing the job; and that's one reason for starting in a small way the first year. And that's also the reason why we want you folks to help work out the kinks and interpret the experience.

There will be some benefits in it for you, too. These loans for farm construction will be money spent for labor and materials right in our own community. Because of the improvements made on the farm, property values not only of that farm but of the whole community will be improved. In many cases, the improvement will help the farmer increase his income, and that will be more money coming in to the local community, too. What I'm trying to say, as a sort of summary, is that this is a program that will help the farm family, but it merits your support because it will help you and the whole community, too.

* * * *

16 - Housing

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

Atlanta National Building
Atlanta, Georgia

October 7, 1949

Mr. George Mitchell
906 Lullwater Road
Atlanta 6, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

As requested by you over the telephone today, we are enclosing a copy of Public Law 171-81st Congress and a copy of a "Fact Sheet on Farm Housing Loans." We trust that this material will fill your needs.

Sincerely yours,

J. D. Whiteside
Acting State Director

Enclosures (2)

FACT SHEET ON FARM HOUSING LOANS

The Housing Act of 1949 authorizes government loans to help farmers construct or repair houses and other farm buildings. It also authorizes a limited number of grants to correct housing defects which are dangerous to the health or safety of the farm family or the community.

The program will not be placed in operation until funds are made available by action of Congress.

ELIGIBILITY

To be eligible for a loan, a farmer must be unable to get needed credit for housing improvements from other sources. Loans can be made only to farm owners, but landlords may use the loans to provide better housing for tenants, sharecroppers or farm laborers. Veterans have preference.

TYPES OF LOAN ASSISTANCE

A loan may be made to a farmer whose income from farm or other sources is considered sufficient to repay the loan plus interest without further assistance from government. A loan may also be made where the farmer's income is considered inadequate if the borrower agrees to revise his farming operations or make other improvements to protect the government's interest, and if such changes will make his income adequate to repay the debt on schedule. In this case, the government may forgive the interest and up to half the principal due during the first five years if the borrower is unable to make full payments and if he is following the improvement program outlined at the time of making the loan. A loan may also be made to enlarge or improve farm land to make the unit capable of producing income that, combined with income from other sources, will repay a housing loan and sustain the family.

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Loans are repayable in a maximum of 33 years at 4 percent interest. A moratorium on principal and interest payments may be granted when, because of circumstances beyond his control, the farmer is unable to make scheduled payments. In extreme hardship cases, interest may be cancelled during the moratorium.

HOW TO APPLY

When the program is placed in operation applications will be filed at local offices of the Farmers Home Administration, usually located in the county seat. The eligibility of all applicants must be certified by the local county committee of three farmers before loans may be made.

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Farmers Home Administration
Washington 25, D. C.
July 26, 1949

FSA Pub. 59

EXPERIMENTS IN RAMMED EARTH CONSTRUCTION

by the

Farm Security Administration
U. S. Department of Agriculture

Seven houses near Gardendale, Alabama, about 13 miles from Birmingham, have been constructed of rammed earth as an experiment in, and a demonstration of the use of, rammed earth as a construction material. The experiments were conducted under the supervision of Farm Security Administration engineers and the following information is taken from the reports of these engineers and from conversations with families who now occupy these houses.

Rammed earth as a construction material was chosen after the investigation of a variety of old and new building systems. The history of its use dates from ancient times. Examples and records exist of structures built of this material which have endured centuries of weathering and use, in all parts of the world and under the most extreme range of climatic conditions.

Investigation by Farm Security Administration engineers showed that suitable earth was available almost everywhere in this country. It appeared probable, therefore, that with such a material, which is both cheap and durable, houses could be built at a cost within the means of low-income families.

Since labor is the principal factor involved in the erection of such buildings, it was found that a much greater percentage of the construction cost would go for wages than is usually possible in building with brick or wood.

Rough estimates have been made on the cost of rammed earth houses at Gardendale, Alabama. A three-bedroom house with 22,500 cubic feet was built at an approximate cost of $.122 a cubic foot. Materials cost $1,050 and the cost of labor amounted to $1,700. A two-bedroom house with 17,000 cubic feet was erected at a cost of $.12 a cubic foot. The cost of materials was $750, and the cost of labor, $1,300.

The experimental work was divided into three phases:

1st. The determination of the physical character and capacity of the material.

2nd. The development of a system of design which would take advantage of these characteristics.

3rd. The development of an organized method of building which would increase efficiency and reduce cost.

Test blocks, 9" x 17" in area and 5" in depth, were subjected to compression loads to the point of failure. The ratios of sand, clay and coarse aggregate were varied, while the moisture content was kept constant at 11 percent. All blocks were dried for thirty days before testing. Their compositions, together with loads at point of failure, were as follows:

Block

A - 3 parts sand, 2 parts clay, and 1 part aggregate - 76,000 lbs.
B - 3 parts sand, 2 parts clay, and 1 part aggregate - 56,000 "
C - 3 parts sand, 2 parts clay, and 1 part aggregate - 41,000 "
D - 3 parts sand, 2 parts clay, and 1 part aggregate - 96,000 "

The average for this series of identical mixtures is-67,000 "
in excess of 33 tons per square foot - over 450 lbs. per square inch.

E - 3 parts sand, 1 part clay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ parts aggregate - 76,000 lbs.
F - 6 parts sand, 4 parts clay, 1 part aggregate - 69,000 "
G - 1 part sand, 1 part clay, no aggregate - 27,000 "

Additional tests were made to determine the effect of various admixtures - lime, Portland cement and asphalt. The addition of lime or Portland cement appeared to have no effect on the strength of the block. Asphalt emulsion added at the rate of 15 percent of the material passing through a 200 mesh screen increased the toughness of the blocks and made them considerably more impervious to moisture.

From the data obtained, a general rule for the composition of rammed earth may be stated: The clay content should not exceed one-third, nor the aggregate be less than one-sixth of the whole. The ratio of sand to aggregate may be varied to suit local conditions, but in no case should the aggregate present exceed the amount of sand. The moisture content should be held rigidly between 14 percent and 8 percent, but 10 percent to 11 percent gives the best results. Admixtures are not required and do not justify their cost. Aggregate should not be larger than 1" in diameter but may be of almost any material - gravel, slag, shale or crushed rock.

To obtain proper material, it is necessary to remove all top soil containing vegetable matter or roots. Samples should then be taken at varying depths and analyzed for sand, clay and aggregate content. Such investigation will usually locate earth satisfactory for rammed blocks. If any deficiency occurs, it is usually lack of coarse aggregate and this can be overcome by adding gravel or crushed rock to the natural earth. The moisture content will necessarily vary from day to day. When too much water is present the earth may be dried by spreading it in the sun, or by heating it over pit ovens. In extremely dry weather water may be added. The most satisfactory method of adding water is to pour it over the surface of the ground

at night, allowing it to seep down naturally into the mixture. A rough but satisfactory test of the moisture content can be made in the following manner. Knead a ball of earth with the hands and drop it to the ground. If the ball shatters, the moisture present is satisfactory. If it fails to shatter, there is too much water in the mixture. Insufficient water content will make it impossible to mold a ball.

While it is possible, through heating the material, to work through the winter months, this procedure is not recommended when frost is present. Rammed earth has great strength in compression (in excess of 30 tons per square foot) but it does not have much strength in tension. For this reason, all walls or columns which have tension stresses or are subject to bending should be avoided.

Different surface textures on the wall may be achieved by varying the interior facing of the forms. With care a wall can be made as smooth as rubbed concrete. The natural wall, however, with its slight imperfections, is cheaper and more effective architecturally. When the earth wall has been compacted and the forms removed, the wall surfaces will readily shed rain without serious washing or erosion, but water allowed to seep down through the center of the wall from above, or up from below, will eventually destroy it. For this reason all walls should be set on damp-proofed foundations and the upper surfaces of walls should be covered during construction and protected until the roof is in place.

In addition to its high bearing capacity, rammed earth has another feature particularly advantageous for house construction. This is its extremely low thermal conductivity. A 12" to 15" wall has a thermal conductivity of approximately zero, which makes it possible to build a house that will be cool in summer and easily and cheaply heated in winter.

After a wall has dried for at least thirty days, the exterior and interior surfaces may be treated. Interior walls may be painted, whitewashed, or plastered. Where the wall surface has been rubbed down and thoroughly wetted, it furnishes a good surface for the retention of plaster. For lowcost housing, a painted or color-washed interior wall is satisfactory and materially cheaper. The exterior wall may be treated with almost any kind of water-proofing material - boiled linseed oil, or tung oil, with or without pigment. Sodium Silicate may be applied. Paraffin dissolved in benzine and sprayed on at a temperature of 70° is satisfactory. Cement stucco applied to a roughened wall is recommended by many authorities, but to date our experiments in the use of it have not proved successful. Smooth finished stucco is both expensive and subject to cracking. A cheap and adequate finish may be made as follows: Add 5 pounds of casein glue to 2 gallons of boiling water, dissolve 3 pounds of trisodium

phosphate with 3 gallons of water. Mix together the trisodium phosphate solution with the casein glue and add this mixture to a lime paste made of 50 pounds of hydrated lime in 8 gallons of water, stirring the whole thoroughly. Just before using, add 3 pints of formaldehyde dissolved in 3 gallons of water. This formaldehyde solution should be added slowly just before use. The whitewash can be colored to any tint by the addition of dry pigment, and may be applied to the wall in a spray. The color-wash should be applied only on the shady side of the house, or the work may be done on cloudy days. In especially dry weather, the color-washed wall should be sprayed with water to allow the mixture to cure slowly. This cover effectively seals the wall, and is the least expensive of any of the waterproofing compounds in cost of materials and application.

The second general problem in the experiment was the choice of a design which would take full advantage of the character of the material. Since the material is crude and heavy, all unnecessary detail should be eliminated and the wall forms kept as simple as possible. Experiment shows that a 12" wall thickness is adequate for one story buildings, but 15" is recommended since the reduction of the wall thickness below this size has a tendency to cramp the workmen and decrease their production. In general, rammed earth walls should be one and one-half times the thickness required for brick walls.

Although buildings of two or even three stories in height have been built, the labor involved in raising so heavy a material to any great height offsets its low initial cost. A rule of thumb to determine an economical wall height is to limit it to a height which will permit the loose earth to be thrown into the highest forms without the use of more than one stage.

While examples of arch construction and even of flat arch lintels exist, it is not advisable to carry the wall over openings. If structural horizontal top pieces or lintels are required for doorways or window openings, it is more satisfactory to make them of concrete. It is better, however, to avoid these lintels within the wall altogether. The horizontal top member on the wall or plate, reinforced according to the loading, will serve as a lintel and eliminate both difficulty and cost.

Since the wall is heavy, continuous concrete foundations should be provided the full width of the wall and these should be reinforced to prevent bending.

Floors may be of any type desired. Concrete slabs poured directly on the ground, waterproofed and finished with linoleum, tile, or wood, are most satisfactory. Joist construction may be used, the joists either recessed into the wall, or, better, supported on a sill. Wood nailing blocks may be inserted in the wall where they are needed and rammed in place. If such blocks are used they must be thoroughly impregnated with creosote. They are, however, unnecessary since it is possible to nail directly into the wall after it has dried and secure a firm and rigid hold.

within the limitations of these rules, there is considerable freedom in the design of structures. Although the material is heavy and crude, fine architectural effects can be attained by the manipulation of form and color. Any attempt at refinement of superficial detail will prove both unsatisfactory and expensive.

In the development of an organized method of construction, various types of wall-form in thich the earth was rammed were tried by Farm Security Administration engineers. The most satisfactory consists of horizontal side panels made up of 2" lumber, strongly braced vertically every three feet. Wrought iron bolts, 1½" size, are inserted through the vertical braces 6" from each top and bottom. These bolts, being threaded and capped with a nut on one end, serve to draw the two side panels together to the desired thickness of the wall. Approximately 30" is the most convenient height for side panels. End gates or bulkheads are built the full height of the intended wall from foundation to roof. These serve to keep the side panels in alignment and at the same time form the openings.

The design of forms must be strong and true, both vertically and horizontally. Since the materials recommended for form construction are heavy, it is inadvisable to make form sections too long. Generally, section sizes should be no larger than can be easily handled and raised by a crew of four men. As it is necessary to repair and re-condition forms from time to time, duplicates of each type should be kept ready for use. It is important that the initial setting of the form should be in perfect alignment and the openings spaced according to the plan. A tolerance of 3/4" in a five-foot opening is sufficient to take care of any variations and allow for the easy setting of door frames.

For practically any type of building, the only forms needed are a right and left hand ell, a straight line, and a tee.

Once the forms have been set and aligned, they are ready to receive the loose earth. Tests having been previously made and the location of suitable earth determined, a crew is set to digging and mixing the selected material. Clods should be broken up and, if necessary, either water or coarse aggregate added.

The prepared earth is then placed in the wall forms in layers approximately 3" deep. This depth of layer should be carefully adhered to, since greater amounts not only make the work harder but tend to cause soft spots of inadequately rammed earth to occur in the wall. Workmen who are doing the ramming stand in the wall forms and pack the earth with ramming tools. The ramming or tamping of the earth is a kneading rather than a pounding motion, and contrary to what one might expect is neither tedious nor tiring once the workman has acquired a certain rhythm in his work.

After experimenting with various sizes and shapes of rammers, a standard

type was developed which appears most satisfactory. It is made from 4" x 10" x 18" block of hard wood, with one 10" face sloped to have a tamping edge 1½" x 10". A wrought-iron pipe threaded into the block serves as a handle. The tool weighs approximately 18 pounds.

After the earth is rammed hard, it will compress to approximately 50% of its loose volume. It is sufficiently compacted when the upper surface will take but a slight impression of the ramming tool. When one layer has been rammed, a new 3" layer is spread in the form and the work continued until the form has been entirely filled.

The bolts are then taken out and the side panels raised, no waiting time being required for the setting of the material. It is well, however, to have the forms so designed that at each raising an apron of at least 6" overlaps the newly made wall. This will prevent bulging and cracking. The process of filling, ramming and raising forms is continued until the wall has reached the desired height.

At this point it has been found advantageous to trim the wall top by filling in the last 2" of the form with concrete. This serves to protect the top of the wall and to provide a level bed for the plate. During the raising of the forms the end gates or bulkheads remain constantly in place and are not removed until all the forms have been taken down.

It is a good idea to place a triangular strip approximately 3" across the face in all outside corners. This serves to round or chamfer the wall corners and prevents their being chipped on the edges.

The work of a crew of 14 men is best allocated as follows:

4 men to dig and mix the earth,
2 men to deliver it into the forms,
6 men to tamp,
2 men to change forms.

The operation of changing forms requires the greatest skill, since it involves not only the raising of the form itself, but the maintenance of alignment and level. The mixers of the earth must be taught to maintain a constant composition and to recognize changes in strata. The rammers usually work in pairs and the average rate of production of wall is approximately two-thirds of a cubic yard per man per day, counting the whole crew, whether mixing, ramming, or changing forms.

Such plumbing, pipes, or wiring conduit as may occur in the wall may be set in the form and rammed in place, or the wall may be grooved for their insertion after completion.

In addition to the experiment on the earth wall itself, investigation into a number of roof types was made and a roof structure designed

which is particularly suitable and inexpensive. This consists of a wood joist construction, the joists being spaced according to the span and extending out beyond the wall approximately 20". They are covered above with a wood deck upon which is laid a dead level tar and slag composition roof. A galvanized iron gravel stop extends down over the outside face of the wall (facia) and turns back under the eaves (soffit). This protects the roof structure and forms a drip.

The soffits were variously treated, some being finished with cement plaster and others with tongue and groove boards. In the interior the joists are stripped below with 2" nailing strips (furring), upon which is hung gypsum board lath and plaster. The roof structure so constructed is itself an integral air chamber which may be ventilated either in the soffit or through vents built up on the roof.

It was found that the temperature within this air space was from five to eight degrees higher when the upper roof surface had been colored black than when this surface was white, this being due to the greater heat absorption of black over white. Due to this difference in temperature and to the consequent tendency of the warm air to rise, a slight air current is set up, which draws the warm air off the room ceilings through ceiling vents.

This type of roof structure is fire resistant and can be built and maintained at a cost materially less than is required for any type of pitched roof.

Each of the experimental houses was provided with a barn and a well-house. The barn consists of a central garage space flanked on one side by a cow stall and a tool room, and on the other by a chicken house and a feed storage room. At the end is placed a hay rack. The bearing structure of the barn is made up of rammed earth columns.

The roof is similar to that used on the houses with the exception that the ceiling is not plastered. The upper third of the space between exterior columns is filled with wooden slats, which provide ventilation and light. The lower panel is covered both inside and out with corrugated galvanized sheet iron. The interior partitions are of sheet iron on studs. A barn so built is fire resistant, easy to clean and maintain, and requires only rudimentary skill for its construction.

The pump houses in addition to providing for well, pump, and water tanks, contain storage space for coal, vegetables and roots and a cold storage room. This latter has a cork and rock wool lined ceiling and an insulated refrigerator-type door.

A review of the rresults attained by this experiment in rammed earth construction indicates that it is possible to build:

1. A house of such sturdy character that it will last indefinitely. Such maintenance as is necessary can be performed by the owner at a minimum cost.

2. A house so insulated that it is exceptionally cool in summer and easily and cheaply heated in winter.

3. A house which can be built in some areas and under certain conditions for approximately two-thirds the cost of frame dwellings of comparable space and functional design.

The method of construction and finish outlined above requires but a limited number of skilled workmen, whereas an exceptionally large number of unskilled workers are given employment. The ratio of skilled to unskilled workmen needed is approximately four unskilled to one skilled and this without performing with unskilled labor any part of the work which is normally and properly in the field of skilled labor. This may be compared with the corresponding ratios on brick or wood construction, where four skilled laborers are required to each unskilled worker.

The ratio of labor cost to the cost of materials is also favorable, approximately seventy cents of each construction dollar going to wages as compared with thirty to thirty-five cents for wages on houses built of brick or wood.

oooOooo

November 1, 1938
Rerun June 16, 1942

United States Department of Agriculture
War Food Administration
Farm Security Administration - Region V
Information Division - Montgomery, Ala.

The Farm Security Administration in 1939 constructed ten houses with cotton duck used for the roof and exterior walls, to test the use of this material for home construction in the southeast. Two of the houses were built in Coffee county, Alabama, two in Okaloosa county, Florida, and six labor camp shelters in Palm Beach county, Florida. The cotton duck was donated by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation.

The labor camp shelters and the houses in Okaloosa county, Florida, were carefully maintained and today are none the worse for wear.

The two houses in Coffee county, Alabama, were allowed to stand without repair or maintenance until this year. It was found that after five years the cotton duck on these houses was still in good condition except that both units required a coat of paint and the roof on each unit had developed a split in about two places. This condition can be easily remedied by placing another piece of cotton duck where the splitting has occurred. No splitting occurred on the side walls. Mildew developed on the sidewalls of one house in Coffee county due to shrubbery being planted too close to the house.

According to Michael L. Mascia, district engineer of the Farm Security Administration, cotton duck requires the same protective painting that is required for the maintenance of frame dwellings. In the opinion of Mr. Mascia the cotton duck, if properly maintained, should last as long or longer than any of the component parts of the house. The experimental houses have shown that a coat of paint every four years would be required. The weather resistent properties of cotton duck are well known inasmuch as the Navy has long used this material for ship decking.

The cost of each house in Coffee County was approximately $1,300 excluding the value of the cotton duck. The duck at that time was valued at about $150.

Plywood of 3/8 inch thickness, which comes in four feet by eight feet sheets, was used for the interior walls, ceiling and for the roof sheeting. It was also used as backing for the exterior walls. A fire resistant compound was applied to the exterior walls and to the roof, and the cotton duck, weighing 24 ounces to the square yard, was thus glued to the walls. The duck was nailed at the edge and the nails overlapped at the seams.

The Coffee county houses each have three bedrooms, living room, a combination kitchen and dining room, a large pantry, a work porch, a front porch and large closets in each bedroom. Two of the bedrooms are 10 by 12 feet. The other bedroom is 11 feet by 12 feet six inches. The kitchen and dining room is 11 feet six inches by 18 feet. The living room is 13 feet six inches by 11 feet six inches, while the work porch is eight feet six inches by seven feet. The pantry is four feet six inches by five feet.

The overall dimensions are 23 1/2 feet by 40 feet. The height from the grade line to the eaves is 10 feet seven inches, and to the ridge, 18 feet.

The use of plywood for exterior wall backing and for interior walls and ceiling is within itself almost enough to make the house air tight. With the addition of the duck the house is so tight that it is difficult to close a closet door without first opening a window. A small fire in the fire place in the living room is all that is necessary to heat the house comfortably on the coldest day. The same insulating properties also make the house much cooler in the summer.

One of the cotton houses is located two miles north of Elba on the Troy highway. The house and farm of 97 acres have been purchased by C. W. Hall upon the same credit terms as provided in the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Mr. Hall

was enrolled in the rehabilitation program of the Farm Security Administration. This house has not been repainted or repaired since it was constructed to test its durability, and only recently deterioration of the roof began to show up with a leak here and there. The FSA sought to obtain some of the fire resistant compound to re-glue the roof seams but found that a AA-1 priority would be required for this critical material. The cotton duck showed its first signs of mildew more than a year ago and the house shortly will receive a fresh coat of paint from the owner. Mr. Hall purchased the house and farm last May.

The other house is located about 10 miles from Elba in the Victoria community. It is occupied by E. H. Wise who purchased the house and farm of 230 acres last year. Early during 1944 leaks also appeared in the roof of this house which had not been repainted or repaired since it was constructed. Mr. Wise, being unable to obtain any of the fire resistant compound and assuming that the cotton duck roof had outlived its usefulness, purchased asphalt shingles. In removing the cotton duck roof, however, he found that the duck was still strong and durable and regretted his decision in purchasing the shingles. This house now has an asphalt shingle roof, and the side walls have been repainted.

Mr. Wise, incidentally, will make his final payment on the 230 acre farm this year. He was enrolled in the rehabilitation program in 1937, and at that time one cow, a few hogs and household goods were his worldly possessions. When he purchased the farm last year for $2,350, Mr. Wise paid $1,150 cash. This year he made nine tons of peanuts for which he received $160 per ton, three bales of cotton, and marketed 12 hogs which brought him around $300. The farm which Mr. Wise has purchased is part of a tract of land which at one time was owned by his wife's father, who lost it through foreclosure on a mortgage held by the Federal Land Bank during the depression.

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Sources of Information on Earth Construction

BE SURE TO WRITE AS DIRECTED BELOW FOR COPIES OF THESE PUBLICATIONS

RAMMED EARTH

Farmers' Bulletin 1500, Rammed Earth Walls for Buildings, outlines the principles involved in the use of rammed earth or Pise' de Terre for wall construction. A copy may be purchased only from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, 25, D. C. for five cents in coin.

Professor Ralph L. Patty, Department of Agricultural Engineering, South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, Brookings, South Dakota, has issued the following bulletins. Write to him direct regarding their availability and price; also arrangements can be made with that institution for testing samples of earth for a nominal price. THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE DOES NOT MAKE SUCH TESTS.

Rammed Earth Walls for Farm Buildings, by Ralph L. Patty and L. W. Minium, South Dakota Experiment Station, Bulletin 277, 1933. (Rev. 1938).

The Relationship of Colloids in Soils to its Favorable Use in Pise' or Rammed Earth Walls. R. L. Patty, South Dakota Agr. Experiment Station, Bulletin 298, 1936.

Paints and Plasters for Rammed Earth Walls. R. L. Patty, South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 336, 1940.

BMS 78, Structural Heat-Transfer and Water-Permeability Properties of Five Earth-Wall Constructions, describing tests conducted by the National Bureau of Standards on both rammed earth and adobe walls, is available only by purchase direct from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for 20 cents in coin. Stamps not accepted.

Directions for using portland cement as a stabilizer in rammed earth construction are given in a publication entitled, Terracrete, Building with Rammed-Earth Cement, obtainable only from the author, Mr. Francis Macdonald, Chestertown, Maryland, for $1,00 per copy.

A laboratory handbook entitled, Soil-Cement Mixtures, contains directions of a technical nature for testing soil-cement mixtures for road paving - the same procedures are useful for testing soils for buildings. The publication does not deal with rammed earth. Available from Portland Cement Association, 33 W. Grand Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, (Technical).

"How to Build Your Own Home of Earth" Publication No. 54 May, 1943
Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College
Engineering Experiment Station
Stillwater, Oklahoma

BETTER HOMES for NEGRO FARM FAMILIES

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
Office of Education

Housing

Clearing House Release, No. 20
American Council on Race Relations

March 11, 1946

RECEIVED
MAR 18 1946
Southern Regional Council

TO Correspondents of the Clearing House:

In our Release no. 19 last week, the Clearing House called attention to the Veterans' Emergency Housing Program outlined by Wilson W. Wyatt, Housing Expediter, in his report to President Truman.

We are now sending you a statement on this program because the urgency of meeting the housing needs of minorities calls for swift and concerted action by all interested groups. The statement and proposals were prepared by A. A. Liveright, executive director, and Robert C. Weaver, director of Community Services of the American Council.

The Clearing House will welcome a report on your experience in putting these proposals to work and will be glad to help any group wishing further information or suggestions for action in specific situations.

Mary-Jane Grunsfeld
Director, Clearing House

Enclosure

American Council on Race Relations
March 6, 1946

Statement on the Wyatt Housing Program

The Program

Wilson W. Wyatt, National Housing Expediter, has announced a bold and workable plan for veterans' housing. The program calls for the construction of 2,700,000 low and moderately priced homes during the next two years, for the enactment of national legislative measures to implement the program, and for the action of local government and of all community groups in setting up local programs.

While this program is designed to take care of the immediate needs of war veterans, it involves more than emergency housing. The Veterans' Emergency Housing Program has wisely been integrated into the long-run approaches to the total problem of housing. It will therefore establish the basis and set the patterns for all future postwar housing activities. If the needs of minority groups are to be adequately met, they must have full consideration before policy on local programs becomes fixed. Experience has proved that an increase in the total volume of homes does not itself guarantee a proportionate increase in the number of homes available for minority groups nor does it assure integration of all veterans--regardless of race, creed, or national origin--into non-segregated housing.

Wyatt's program depends upon the enactment of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft and the Patman bills. Negroes, Japanese Americans, Mexican Americans, and other minority groups have a stake also in this aspect of the program, for these bills provide extension of public housing and effective devices to keep prices from rising.

In all his discussions, Wyatt has emphasized that this is essentially a local program. Local government must therefore assume responsibility for meeting equitably the housing needs of minorities in each community, and the federal government must guarantee adequate administrative assistance to local governments.

Each community will have a local Emergency Housing Committee, to be appointed by the mayor. Mr. Wyatt has said, "these committees will be composed of representatives from local government, veterans, labor, builders, building material producers, financial institutions, chambers of commerce, and other interested groups." It is important to note that the statement does not specifically include representation of Negroes or other minority groups.

Proposals for Local Action

Minority groups themselves, as well as labor, veteran, church, and other civic organizations will want to look into the full Wyatt program and the associated legislation to determine what they must do to assure equitable administration of the program in their communities. It will be up to these

groups to see that local government discharges its obligations in meeting the housing needs of Negroes, Japanese Americans, Mexican Americans and other minorities in each community; and that the federal government retains such administrative control over local programs as will guarantee adequate assistance to local governments in carrying out the program.

Specifically, the following proposals are made for action by these groups to insure "homes for all veterans who need them for themselves and their families--regardless of race or creed":

1. Insist on minority group representation on the local Emergency Housing Committee.

   In the selection of such representation, attempt to choose independent, capable, and forceful people. Persons already employed in city government or associated with the local housing authority should not be chosen for the committee.

   It is important to avoid factional competition in the selection of candidates. Effective representation will be most readily assured if cooperating groups can present the names of several competent persons, as a joint recommendation of broadly representative and influential minority and civic organizations.

2. Assure equal service to minority group war veterans in local Veterans' Housing Information and Referral Centers.

   It is in the centers that the "racial pattern" of housing in the local community is shaped. Policies and practices must be established in these centers that will assure adequate service for minority veterans and that will assure the community the most advanced practice. In the North, ways have already been found to establish democratic interracial housing under the veterans program. Community groups must take the lead in seeing that the Veterans' Housing Information and Referral Centers are set up to make this possible in northern communities.

   The selection of staff for the centers is of course crucial to the carrying out of policy. In the South, branch offices completely manned by Negro personnel are perhaps the only feasible and equitable means of providing adequate services; in the Southwest, needs of Spenish-American veterans must not be ignored, and qualified Spanish Americans must be employed in the centers. In northern, eastern, and western sections of the country it should be possible to insist on interracial staffs for all central and branch offices.

3. Press now for inclusion of minority group veterans in the apprenticeship training program in the building construction trades, as well as for fair employment of those already qualified.

   Local groups should be watchful of federal regulations and programs to release more men for apprentice-training, on the one hand, and of local practices in the vocational shcools and building trade unions, on the other.

The concerted action of all groups working for better race relations can help materially to shape the housing program in local communities.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census

July 31, 1946 Population: HVet-No. 11

Survey of Housing of World War II Veterans and Dwelling Unit Vacancy and Occupancy in the Macon Area, Georgia

How veterans are living

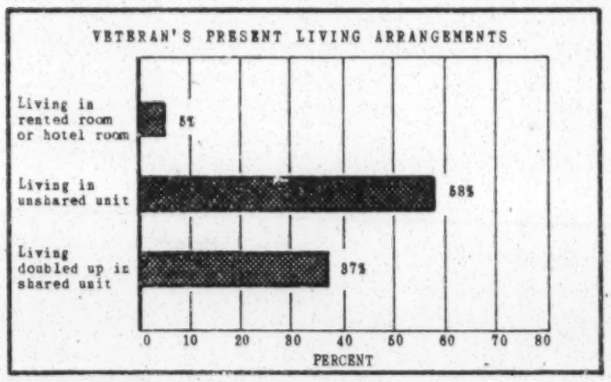
About two-fifths (37 percent) of the estimated 4,200 World War II veterans living in the Macon area during the early part of April were doubling up with relatives or friends, according to the results of a sample survey released by Director J. C. Capt, Bureau of the Census. The survey, made at the request of the National Housing Agency, further shows that almost three-fifths (58 percent) of the veterans were living in dwelling units for the exclusive use of their immediate families and the remaining few (5 percent) were living in rented rooms or hotels. One-third of the veterans lived in dwelling units which needed major repairs or lacked one or more of the standard facilities--electric light, running water, private flush toilet, and private bath.

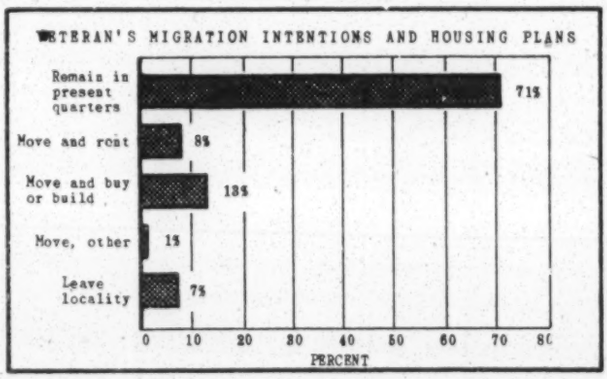
The survey indicated more doubling up among the Negro veterans than among white veterans. Forty-four percent of the Negro veterans were doubling up as compared with 33 percent of the white veterans.

What they plan to do about their housing

Of every 100 veterans, 71 plan to remain in their present quarters for the next 12 months, 8 plan to move and rent a dwelling unit, 13 plan to buy or build a house, 1 plans to move into the home of a relative or friend, and the remaining 7 plan to leave the Macon locality. Among those who plan to move and rent, the average (median) gross monthly rental they would be able to pay was $24 and the average size unit they desired was four rooms. Among those who plan to buy or build, the average (median) price they said they would be able to pay was $5,000 and the average size house they desired was five rooms.

Proportionately fewer Negro veterans reported they planned to buy or build than white veterans. Ten percent of the Negro veterans would buy or build as compared with 14 percent of the white veterans. Negro veterans would be able to pay an average (median) price of $2,100 and preferred four room houses. White veterans would be able to pay an average of $5,400 and preferred houses having five rooms.





What housing is available

The survey shows that 2.3 percent of all the dwelling units in the area, including privately financed and publicly financed dwelling units, were unoccupied. Exclusive of public housing units, the gross vacancy rate was only 0.9 percent. The gross vacancy rate among private units in Negro sections was only 0.5 percent as compared with 1.2 percent for private units in white sections.

Approximately four-fifths of the unoccupied private units were habitable. The average size of such vacancies was four rooms and one-third lacked at least one of the standard facilities. Of the habitable private vacancies, seven-tenths were rental or sale vacancies over one-half of which had already been rented or sold but were not yet occupied.

Table 1 -- VACANCY AND OCCUPANCY IN PRIVATELY AND PUBLICLY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

CHARACTERISTIC	Public and Private Dwelling Units*	Private Dwelling Units
Estimated total number of dwelling units.....	22,402	20,000
Percent: Total.....	100.0 %	100.0 %
Occupied.....	97.7	99.1
Unoccupied.....	2.3	0.9
Habitable.....	2.2	0.7
Rental.....	1.9	0.4
Sale.....	0.1	0.1
Other.....	0.2	0.2
Not habitable.....	0.1	0.2

*The public dwelling units reported for the Macon locality includes all the publicly financed housing which serves the Macon area covered in the survey.

CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSING INTENTIONS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Personal Characteristics of Veterans

Former residence, marital and employment status

Of the 4,200 World War II veterans living in the Macon area, over three-fourths (78 percent) had lived in this locality prior to induction. Married veterans outnumbered single veterans by approximately three to two—61 percent of the veterans were married and 39 percent were single, widowed, or divorced. (See table 2 below.)

Seven out of ten (70 percent) veterans were employed. The proportion of Negro veterans who were employed was lower than the proportion of white veterans—58 percent of the Negro veterans as compared with 75 percent of the white veterans. Veterans in the "other than employed" group included those who did not desire work at the time of the survey as well as those who were seeking employment. Over two-thirds of all the veterans who were not working had been discharged since December 1, 1945.

Table 2 - PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	Married	Single and Other	White	Negro
Estimated total number of veterans	4,200	2,500	1,700	2,800	1,400
Percent	100%	61%	39%	67%	33%
Residence Prior to Induction					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Lived in locality* prior to induction	78	72	87	74	86
Lived outside locality prior to induction	22	28	13	26	14
Employment					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Employed	70	81	53	75	58
Other than employed	30	19	47	25	42

*For purposes of this survey, the locality included Bibb County.

Present Living Arrangements of Veterans

Veterans doubling up

The results of the survey showed that a substantial proportion (37 percent) of the veterans were doubling up with persons other than their immediate families and a small proportion (5 percent) were living in rented rooms or hotels. The remaining three-fifths (58 percent) were occupying dwelling units with only their immediate families and possibly roomers. (See table 3 on the following page.)

Of the married veterans, over three-fifths (61 percent) occupied dwelling units exclusively with their families; of these, four and one-half times as many rented as owned. About three-eighths (38 percent) of the married veterans were doubling up and of these, about three-fifths were sharing with the veteran's or his wife's parents.

Of the single veterans, one out of ten (11 percent) lived in rented rooms or hotels. One-third (34 percent) of the single veterans were doubling up with friends or relatives other than parents, single brothers, or single sisters.

Except for the veterans who were living in rented rooms or hotel rooms, almost one-fifth (18 percent) were living in dwelling units which were overcrowded, that is, contained more than one and one-half persons per room. More than three-tenths (34 percent) of the Negro veterans were living in overcrowded units as compared with one-tenth (11 percent) of the white veterans. (See table 3.)

Condition and facilities of units

About three-fifths (62 percent) of all veterans were occupying dwelling units which were equipped with all the standard facilities and were in good condition or in need of only minor repairs, almost one-twelfth (8 percent) lived in dwelling units which needed major repairs, and one-fourth (25 percent) lived in dwelling units which did not need major repairs but lacked standard facilities. (See table 3.) The remaining 5 percent lived in rented rooms or hotels.

Of the veterans living in dwelling units which lacked one or more of the standard facilities, practically all of them lived in units having no private installed bathtub or shower, nine-tenths lived in units having no private flush toilet, one-half lived in units without running water, and one-fourth lived in units having no electric light.

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Table 3 - PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS, CONDITION AND FACILITIES OF DWELLING UNITS, AND DEGREE OF CROWDING FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

SUBJECT	Total	Married	Single and Other	White	Negro
Estimated total number of veterans	4,200	2,500	1,700	2,800	1,400
Present Living Arrangements					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Living in rented rooms or hotel rooms	5	1	11	6	3
Living in dwelling units	95	99	89	94	97
Occupied exclusively by immediate family	58	61	55	61	53
Rented by veteran	31	49	3	34	23
Owned by veteran	6	11	1	9	2
Other	21	1	51	18	28
Doubled up	37	38	34	33	44
With parents	15	24	(1)	14	16
With other relatives or friends	22	14	34	19	28
Degree of Crowding in Dwelling Unit					
All veterans living in dwelling units	95%	99%	89%	94%	97%
Having less than 3/4 persons per room	19	18	20	23	10
Having from 3/4 to 1 1/2 persons per room	58	63	50	60	53
Having more than 1 1/2 persons per room	18	18	19	11	34
Condition and Facilities of Dwelling Unit					
All veterans living in dwelling units	95%	99%	89%	94%	97%
In good condition or in need of minor repairs	87	92	79	91	79
Having all standard facilities*	62	65	58	79	26
Lacking one or more standard facilities	25	27	21	12	53
In need of major repairs	8	7	10	3	18
Having all standard facilities	1	1	1	1	(2)
Lacking one or more standard facilities	7	6	9	2	18

*Standard facilities include: electric light, running water in unit, private flush toilet in the structure, and private installed bathtub or shower in the structure.

[1] A single veteran was not considered as living doubled up if he lived with his parents only since they were defined as part of his immediate family.

[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

Migration Intentions and Housing Plans of Veterans

According to reports from the veterans, only 7 percent of them plan to leave the Macon locality within the next 12 months—2 percent were definitely planning to leave and the remaining 5 percent were undecided but would probably leave. (See table 4 on the following page.)

Remain in present quarters for the next 12 months

Approximately seven-tenths (71 percent) of all the veterans plan to remain in their present quarters for the coming year. (See table 4.) Some of the veterans who reported such intentions were definite in their plans for the immediate future and the others were not so definite but felt that it was quite probable they would remain in their present quarters even though they may have preferred to move.

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Table 4 — MIGRATION INTENTIONS AND HOUSING PLANS FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

SUBJECT	Total	Married	Single and Other	White	Negro
Estimated total number of veterans	4,200	2,500	1,700	2,800	1,400
Migration Intentions of All Veterans					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Plan to leave locality*	7	5	9	5	11
Will definitely leave locality	2	1	3	1	3
Will probably leave locality	5	4	6	4	8
Plan to remain in locality	93	95	91	95	89
Will definitely remain in locality	72	70	76	73	70
Will probably remain in locality	21	25	15	22	19
Housing Plans of Veterans Who Plan to Remain in Locality					
Total	93%	95%	91%	95%	89%
Remain in present quarters	71	65	79	72	66
Move and rent a dwelling unit	8	12	4	7	12
Move and buy or build a house	13	18	5	14	10
Move, other	1	(1)	3	2	1
Veterans living in dwelling units for exclusive use	54%	57%	(2)	57%	47%
Remain in present quarters	42	41	(2)	45	35
Move and rent a dwelling unit	4	6	(2)	3	6
Move and buy or build a house	8	10	(2)	9	5
Move, other	(1)	(1)	(2)	(1)	1
Veterans living in rented rooms or doubling up	39%	38%	(2)	38%	42%
Remain in present quarters	29	24	(2)	27	31
Move and rent a dwelling unit	4	6	(2)	4	6
Move and buy or build a house	5	8	(2)	5	5
Move, other	1	(1)	(2)	2	(1)
Dwelling Unit Veteran Plans to Rent					
Average (median) size unit	4 rooms	3 rooms	(2)	4 rooms	4 rooms
Average (median) gross monthly rental able to pay	$24	$20	(2)	$37	$15
House Veteran Plans to Buy or Build					
Average (median) size house	5 rooms	5 rooms	(2)	5 rooms	4 rooms
Average (median) price able to pay	$5,000	$5,000	(2)	$5,400	$2,100
Average (median) gross monthly payment able to make	$40	$38	(2)	$44	$20

*For purposes of this survey, the locality included the Macon metropolitan district as defined in the 1940 Census.

[1] Less than 0.5 percent.

[2] There were too few single veterans in the sample who planned to move to show detailed data on their housing intentions.

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Move and rent a dwelling unit

Less than one-tenth (8 percent) of all the veterans planned to move from their present quarters and rent a dwelling unit in the Macon area within the next 12 months. (See table 4 on the preceding page.) About two-fifths of those planning to move and rent were married veterans who were living as roomers or were doubling up.

The average (median) gross monthly rental the veterans reported they were able to pay was $24. Six-tenths of those who planned to move and rent a dwelling unit reported they were able to pay less than $30 monthly, two-tenths from $30 to $40, one-tenth from $40 to $50, and one-tenth reported they were able to pay $50 or more monthly.

There was a great difference, however, between the gross monthly rentals Negro veterans reported they would be able to pay as compared with white veterans. About nine-tenths of the Negro veterans reported amounts less than $20 and the remaining one-tenth reported amounts from $20 to $30. Among the white veterans, only one-fifth reported rentals of less than $30, two-fifths said they would be able to pay from $30 to $40, one-fifth from $40 to $50, and the remainder would be able to pay $50 or more per month.

The average (median) size dwelling unit the veterans planned to rent was four rooms and almost one-half desired three-room units. The average (median) size of the veteran's immediate family, including the veteran himself, was two persons; for about one-fourth of the veterans planning to move and rent, the family size was three or more persons.

The gross monthly rental payments referred to above included, in addition to the contract rent, payments for heat, light, and cooking fuel. The amount the veterans indicated they were able to pay represented what they considered as a reasonable proportion of their incomes to be spent for rent.

Move and buy or build a house

Approximately one-eighth (13 percent) of all the veterans reported that they planned to buy or build a house in the locality within the next year. (See table 4 on the preceding page.) Among those who planned to buy or build, the ratio of white to Negro veterans was about three to one. Of all the prospective home owners, about three-eighths were married veterans who were doubling up or were living as roomers and an additional one-half were married veterans living exclusively with their families in dwelling units which they rented.

The average (median) price the veterans reported they were able to pay for a house was $5,000. Over four-fifths of the Negro veterans who planned to buy or build reported they would be able to pay less than $3,000, while the remainder reported prices of $3,000 to $5,000. Of the white veterans, a small proportion (about 5 percent) reported prices less than $3,000, three-tenths from $3,000 to $5,000, four-tenths from $5,000 to $6,000, and the remainder reported they were able to pay $6,000 or more.

Practically all of the veterans who planned to buy or build intended to purchase through monthly payments. The gross monthly payments veterans would be able to make, including real estate taxes, fire insurance, heat, light, and cooking fuel, averaged $40. Three-tenths of the veterans who planned to buy or build indicated they would be able to pay less than $30 monthly, two-tenths from $30 to $40, three-tenths from $40 to $50, and the remaining two-tenths reported they were able to pay $50 or more per month.

The average (median) size house the veterans planned to buy or build was five rooms and one-third of the veterans preferred six or more rooms. The average (median) size of the veteran's immediate family, including the veteran himself, was three persons; for almost one-third of the veterans the family size was four or more persons.

Reasons for moving

About two-tenths (22 percent) of the veterans planned to move within the Macon locality during the coming year. Almost one-half of the veterans planning to move were living doubled up or as roomers.

"Present quarters too crowded" was the principal reason given by the veterans planning to move. (See table 5 below.) Other reasons included: want own home, present quarters in poor condition, and owner to reclaim unit. A number of the single veterans who wanted homes of their own were planning to be married shortly.

Table 5 - REASONS FOR PLANNING TO MOVE FOR WORLD WAR II VETERANS WHO PLAN TO MOVE WITHIN THE LOCALITY

REASON FOR PLANNING TO MOVE	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of veterans who plan to move within the locality*	950	650	300
Percent: Total	100%	100%	100%
Present quarters too crowded	68	63	76
Want own home	13	17	6
Present quarters in poor condition	9	7	14
Other	10	13	4

*For purposes of this survey, the locality included the Macon metropolitan district as defined in the 1940 Census.

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AVAILABILITY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF PRESENT HOUSING

In conjunction with the survey of veterans in the Macon locality to determine their present living arrangements and housing intentions, information on occupancy and vacancy in dwelling units was collected. The table below (table 6) summarizes the availability and characteristics of vacant dwelling units, and tenure and crowding in occupied units. The data in this table and in the remainder of the report relate to privately financed dwelling units only.

Unoccupied Privately Financed Dwelling Units

Of the privately financed dwelling units, 0.9 percent were unoccupied—0.7 percent were habitable and the remaining 0.2 percent were not habitable. (See table 6 below.) Habitable vacancies included those in good condition or in need of minor repairs and those in need of major repairs which were in no worse condition than similar occupied units in the same neighborhood. Of the habitable private vacancies, about three-tenths were offered for rent or sale, four-tenths had already been rented or sold, and the remaining three-tenths were being held off the rental or sale market for various reasons—awaiting demolition, undergoing extensive repairs, being held for settlement of estate, etc.

Separate analysis for Macon city alone showed that 0.7 percent of the private dwelling units in the city were unoccupied. This rate indicates a substantial decrease in the number of unoccupied dwelling units in this city since August 1942 when a similar survey showed a gross vacancy rate of 1.2 percent.

Table 6 – CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIVATELY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of privately financed dwelling units.....	20,000	11,000	9,000
Percent: Total.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied.....	99.1	98.8	99.5
Owner-occupied.....	33.2	46.3	17.4
Tenant-occupied.....	65.9	52.5	82.1
Having less than 3/4 persons per room.....	38.3	45.0	30.2
Having from 3/4 to 1 1/2 persons per room.....	45.9	45.5	46.3
Having more than 1 1/2 persons per room.....	14.9	8.3	23.0
Unoccupied.....	0.9	1.2	0.5
Habitable.....	0.7	1.1	0.3
Rental.....	0.4	0.6	0.2
Available for rent.....	0.2	0.3	0.1
Rented, not yet occupied.....	0.2	0.3	0.1
Sale.....	0.1	0.2	(1)
For sale only.....	(1)	(1)	(1)
Sold, not yet occupied.....	0.1	0.2	(1)
Other.....	0.2	0.3	0.1
Not habitable.....	0.2	0.1	0.2
Characteristics of Occupied Units			
Estimated number of dwelling units containing subfamilies.....	800	500	300
Average (median) monthly contract rent of tenant-occupied units..	$9	$28	$6
One-fourth rented for less than.....	$6	$15	$5
One-fourth rented for more than	$23	$40	$8
Characteristics of Habitable Unoccupied Units			
Average (median) size of habitable vacancies.....	4 rooms	(2)	(2)
Proportion of habitable vacancies having all standard facilities.	67%	(2)	(2)

[1]Less than 0.05 percent.
[2]There were too few habitable vacancies in the sample to quote size and proportion having all facilities.

Practically all of the unoccupied private dwelling units had installed cooking facilities. Of the habitable vacancies, seven-tenths (71 percent) were single family dwelling units without business and virtually all of the remainder were units in 2-, 3-, or 4-family structures without business. (See table 7 below.)

Approximately one-half (50 percent) of the habitable vacancies were built before 1920; almost nine out of ten (88 percent) were vacant less than 1 month; and about one-eighth (12 percent) were located in converted structures. (A converted structure is one in which the number of dwelling units has changed since the structure was originally built.) One-third (33 percent) of the habitable vacancies lacked both private bath and private flush toilet and one-fourth (25 percent) lacked running water.

Table 7—CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIVATELY FINANCED HABITABLE VACANCIES

CHARACTERISTIC	Percent of Total
Type of Structure	
Total	100%
Single family structure without business	71
2-, 3-, or 4-family structure without business	29
1- to 4-family structure with business	([1])
5 or more family structure	([1])
Year Built	
Total	100%
Before 1920	50
1920 to 1929	12
1930 to 1939	21
1940 or after	17
Length of Vacancy	
Total	100%
Less than 1 week	63
1 week up to 1 month	25
1 month up to 3 months	8
3 months up to 6 months	4
6 months or more	([1])
Conversion	
Total	100%
Located in converted structures	12
Created by structural changes	4
Created by nonstructural changes	8
Not affected by conversion	([1])
Located in nonconverted structures	88
Facilities	
Total	100%
Having all standard facilities	67
Having private bath and private flush toilet	67
Lacking one or more standard facilities	33
Lacking private bath in structure	33
Lacking private flush toilet in structure	33
Lacking running water in unit	25

[1] Less than 0.5 percent.

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Occupied Privately Financed Dwelling Units

Extent of crowding

According to the results of the survey, 23.0 percent of the private dwelling units occupied by Negro families and 8.3 percent of the units occupied by white families were overcrowded, that is, contained more than one and one-half persons per room. (See table 6 on page 6.)

About 4 percent, or an estimated 800 private dwelling units, contained one or more subfamilies. (A subfamily is defined as a married couple living in the dwelling unit in addition to the head of the household.) Almost nine-tenths of these units had only one subfamily each and the remainder had two or more, making a total of almost 900 subfamilies in the area. Of the private units containing veterans, about 13 percent contained subfamilies.

In addition to the subfamilies, there were a considerable number of married women who did not report themselves as heads of households and whose husbands were living away from home. Of approximately 300 such women, about three-fourths had husbands in the armed forces and the remainder had husbands living away from home for other reasons, such as employment, "separation," protracted illness, and school.

Tenure, rent, and plans to move

About one-third (33.2 percent) of all the privately financed dwelling units in the area were occupied by their owners and almost two-thirds (65.9 percent) were occupied by tenants. (See table 6 on page 6.) The average (median) monthly contract rent for all tenant-occupied private units was $9. However, the average for units occupied by white tenants was $28 and the average for those occupied by Negroes was only $6.

Separate analysis for Macon city exclusive of the nearby built-up area (which amounted to only a small proportion of the total survey area) shows that 28.6 percent of the private dwelling units were occupied by their owners and 70.7 percent were occupied by tenants. These findings indicate a considerable shift from tenant-occupancy to owner-occupancy since April 1940 when a complete enumeration in the Census of Housing showed that 17.7 percent of all the dwelling units in Macon were owner-occupied and 80.0 percent were tenant-occupied. The 1940 data on tenure relate to all types of dwelling units including units in public housing projects, trailers, and tourist cabins which were excluded from the 1946 survey.

The recent survey further shows that less than 1 percent of the households in the area plan to move within 60 days and only one-third of these would definitely leave the locality. Almost all of the family groups planning to move were white families who rented their dwelling units.

STATEMENT ON THE SURVEY

What the survey covers

The findings presented in this report are based on a sample survey in Macon and built-up areas in Godfrey and Vineville districts. For dwelling unit occupancy and vacancy characteristics, approximately 3,700 privately financed dwelling units were enumerated in a sample carefully selected to represent all sections of the area and all types of residential structures except institutions, commercial rooming houses, transient hotels, trailers, and tourist cabins. For information on veterans' housing characteristics and intentions, the enumeration was extended to cover World War II veterans in hotels, commercial rooming houses, public housing projects, and trailer camps. Vacancy data for publicly financed housing for the Macon locality were obtained from reports from the National Housing Agency as of the end of March 1946.

Statistical reliability of the sample

Because the estimates in this report are based on data obtained from a sample of dwelling units, they may differ somewhat from the results which would have been obtained from a complete census of the area.

The following are examples of the magnitude of the sampling variations and the probability of their occurrence for three of the more important statistics quoted in this report. For the 0.9 percent gross vacancy rate for the privately financed dwelling units, the chances are two out of three that the rate which would have been obtained by a complete census is between 0.8 percent and 1.0 percent. For the 13 percent of the veterans who plan to buy or build in the locality, the chances are two out of three that it would have been between 12 percent and 14 percent; and for the 37 percent of the veterans who were living in shared units, the chances are two out of three that it would have been between 35 percent and 39 percent. Since the sampling variability of any percentage depends not only on the value of the percent but also on the size of the base on which the percentage is determined, the variations shown in the examples should not be applied indiscriminately to all percentages quoted in this report.

In addition to sampling variations, the estimates are subject to errors of response; but the possibility of such errors is not included in these measures of reliability since it is assumed that the results which would be obtained from a complete census with the use of the same schedules, instructions, and enumerators would be subject to the same type of error.

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November 18, 1946

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census

Population: HVet-No. 58

Survey of World War II Veterans and Dwelling Unit Vacancy and Occupancy in Baltimore, Md.

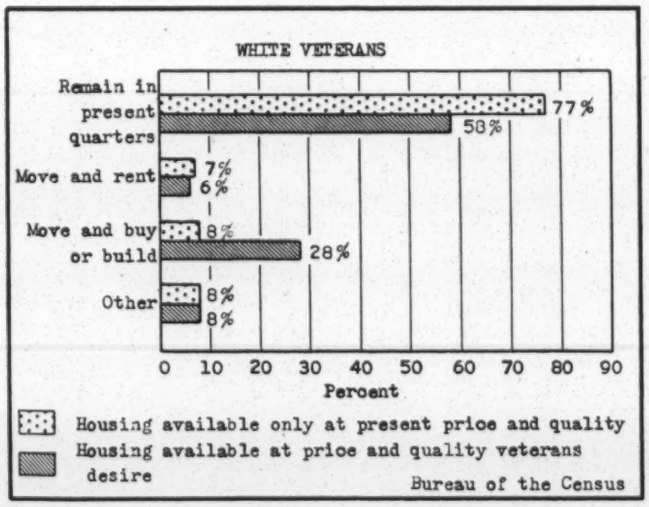
Approximately one-third of the married white World War II veterans and three-fifths of the married Negro veterans in Baltimore were doubling up with relatives or friends or were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins according to the results of a sample survey released today by Director J.C.Capt, Bureau of the Census. The survey, made during September at the request of the National Housing Agency for the Veterans Emergency Housing Program, further showed that about one-tenth of the married white veterans and one-fourth of the married Negro veterans lived in dwelling units which needed major repairs or lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities--running water, private flush toilet, and private bath.

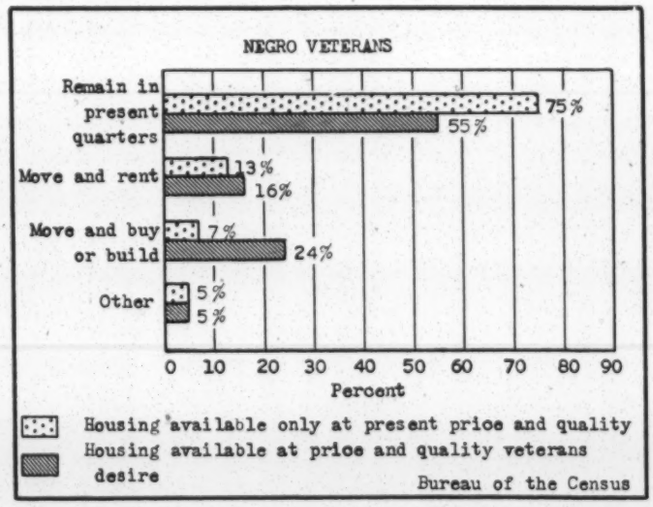
Of the estimated 90,000 World War II veterans living in Baltimore at the time of the survey, 70,000 were white and 20,000 were Negro. Slightly more than one-half of the white veterans were married and a little less than one-half were single, widowed, or divorced. Among the Negro veterans, the proportions were about the same as among the white veterans.

The survey also inquired into the housing plans of all the veterans for the next 12 months. When asked what they would do if housing would be available during the next year only at present prices and quality, 15 percent of the white veterans said they would be in the housing market--8 percent would buy or build a house and 7 percent would move and rent. Of the Negro veterans, 20 percent would be in the housing market--7 percent would buy or build and 13 percent would move and rent.

An additional 19 percent of the white veterans and 20 percent of the Negro veterans would be drawn into the housing market if they could find houses at the price, size, and quality they desire. Under such conditions, a total of 28 percent of the white veterans and 24 percent of the Negro veterans would buy or build a house within the next 12 months; and 6 percent of the white and 16 percent of the Negro veterans would move and rent.

VETERANS' HOUSING PLANS FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS





Of those who plan to buy or build in the present market, the white veterans indicated they are able to pay an average (median) price of $6,300 and Negro veterans reported they are able to pay $4,000.

Among the white veterans who would buy or build if houses are available at the price and quality they desire, the average (median) price they reported they would be able to pay for a house was $5,700 and the average (median) gross monthly payment they would be able to make was $51. Their average (median) weekly income from all sources was $51. The average size house they desired was six rooms. Negro veterans who would buy or build under these conditions reported an average price of $4,100, an average monthly payment of $40, and an average weekly income of $34. The average size house Negro veterans desired was six rooms.

Among the white veterans who would move and rent other quarters if they could get what they wanted, the average gross monthly rental they reported they would be able to pay was $44, their average weekly income was $39, and the average size unit they desired was four rooms. For Negro veterans who would move and rent, the average monthly rental reported was $36, their average weekly income was $32, and the average size unit they desired was four rooms.

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF VETERANS

Of the estimated 90,000 veterans living in Baltimore at the time of the survey, about one-tenth (11 percent) were newcomers to the locality since they entered the service. The proportion of in-migrants for married white veterans was considerably higher than the proportion for single white veterans, while among Negro in-migrants the proportion was higher for single veterans. (See table 1 on page 5.)

Less than nine-tenths (87 percent) of the married white veterans and almost two-thirds (64 percent) of the single white veterans were employed. Of the Negro veterans, 78 percent of the married and 58 percent of the single were employed. Veterans in the "other than employed" group included those who did not desire work at the time of the survey as well as those who were seeking employment. Three-fifths of all the veterans who were not working had been discharged since December 31, 1945.

For all veterans, the average (median) weekly income from all sources was $39. Income for white veterans averaged $51 for the married as compared with $32 for the single. Among the Negro veterans there was less difference—$33 for the married and $28 for the single. Average income was based on all veterans including those who reported having no income.

PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF VETERANS

Hardship among veterans was partly reflected by the extent to which they were doubling up with relatives or friends or were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins. Over one-fourth (28 percent) of the married white veterans and more than one-third (36 percent) of the married Negro veterans were doubling up in ordinary dwelling units, that is, were living in units which contained, in addition to the head of the household, one or more married couples or married women whose husbands were living elsewhere. Eighteen percent of the single white veterans as compared with seven percent of the married white veterans were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins. For the Negro veterans, these proportions were 34 percent for the single and 21 percent for the married. (See table 2 on page 5.)

Exclusive of those living in rented rooms, one-tenth of the total white veterans and about one-fourth of the total Negro veterans lived in dwelling units which were in need of major repairs or lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities.

Eighteen percent of the married white and three percent of the married Negro veterans owned their homes. (See table 2 on page 5.) Approximately one-fourth of the married white and one-half of the married Negro owners purchased their homes after they were discharged. Over two-fifths (42 percent) of the married white veterans and less than one-half (46 percent) of the married Negro veterans were renting dwelling units in their names at the time of the survey and were paying an average (median) gross monthly rent of $38 and $30 respectively. About one-half of the white veterans and one-fifth of the Negro veterans who were renting acquired their units after they were discharged.

HOUSING PLANS OF VETERANS

More than nine-tenths (95 percent) of the total veterans plan to remain in the Baltimore locality for the coming year. Two percent of the veterans plan to leave the locality and three percent are undecided in their plans. (See table 3 on page 6.)

If housing is available during the year only at present prices and quality, 8 out of every 100 white veterans plan to buy or build in the locality, 7 plan to move and rent, 77 plan to remain in their present quarters, and the remaining 8 plan to move into rented rooms or double up, leave the area, or are undecided. Out of every 100 Negro veterans, 7 plan to buy or build, 13 plan to move and rent, 75 plan to remain in their present quarters, and the remaining 5 have other plans.

However, if the veterans could find what they want, 28 out of every 100 white veterans would buy or build a house, 6 would move and rent, and only 58 would remain in their present quarters during the coming year. If the Negro veterans could find what they want, 24 out of every 100 would buy or build a house, 16 would move and rent, and 55 would remain in their present quarters. (See table 5 on page 6.)

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For the white veterans who would buy or build if they could find what they want, the average (median) price house they said they could afford was $5,700 and one-fourth of the veterans could pay only $4,700 or even less. Negro veterans desiring to buy or build reported they could afford to pay an average price of $4,100 with one-fourth able to pay only $3,300 or even less. (See table 4 on page 6.) Three-fifths of the white veterans preferred six-room houses and three-fifths of the Negro veterans preferred six-room houses. Two-thirds of the white veterans and almost two-fifths of the Negro veterans who would buy or build a house have taken some action toward buying or building or have saved money specifically for a house.

Practically all of the prospective home owners would purchase through monthly payments. The gross monthly payments they reported they would be able to make, including real estate taxes, fire insurance, heat, light, and cooking fuel, averaged $51 for white veterans and $40 for Negro veterans. One-fourth of the white veterans planning to buy or build reported they could pay only $44 or less and one-fourth of the Negro veterans could pay only $33 or less.

For the veterans who would move and rent if they could find what they want, the average (median) gross monthly rental they reported they would be able to pay, including payments for heat, light, and cooking fuel, was $44 for white and $36 for Negro veterans. Units in multifamily structures were preferred by one-half of the white and by two-thirds of the Negro veterans who would like to rent.

AVAILABILITY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF PRESENT HOUSING

In conjunction with the survey of veterans to determine their general characteristics, present living arrangements and housing plans, information on occupancy and vacancy in dwelling units was collected. Tables 6, 7, and 8 on the following pages summarize the availability and characteristics of vacant dwelling units and tenure, rent, facilities, and doubling up in occupied dwelling units.

The survey showed that 1.9 percent of all the dwelling units in Baltimore, including privately and publicly financed dwelling units, were unoccupied. The gross vacancy rate for privately financed dwelling units was also 1.9 percent. Among private units in white neighborhoods, the gross vacancy rate was 2.0 percent, and in Negro neighborhoods, 1.3 percent. A previous survey made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in December 1945 showed gross vacancy rates of 1.2 percent in white sections and 1.1 percent in Negro sections of the city.

According to the recent survey, about four-fifths of the private vacancies were habitable; of these, one-fifth lacked installed cooking facilities. One-fourth of the habitable vacancies were being offered for rent or sale and the remainder were either already rented or sold or were being held off the rental or sale market for other reasons.

Three-fourths (74 percent) of the habitable vacancies were built before 1920, more than two-fifths (44 percent) were located in converted structures (structures in which the number of dwelling units has changed since the original construction), over three-tenths (32 percent) lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities, and the average size was four rooms.

About two-fifths of the habitable vacancies were rental units for which the average (median) monthly rental asked was $20 and the average size was three rooms. Over three-fifths (63 percent) of these units were located in converted structures.

The survey further showed that 22 percent of the privately financed dwelling units in which white veterans lived contained doubled-up families as compared with 8 percent for all private units occupied by white families. For Negroes, the proportions were 37 percent and 20 percent respectively. (See table 7 on page 7.) Practically all of the veteran-occupied units with doubled-up families contained one or more married couples in addition to the head of the household while very few contained only married women in addition to the head.

One-half (50.6 percent) of all the private dwelling units in Baltimore were occupied by their owners and less than one-half (47.5 percent) were occupied by tenants. The average (median) monthly contract rent was $36 for private units occupied by white tenants and $25 for those occupied by Negro tenants. (See tables 6 and 7 on page 7.) Among the tenant units containing one or more veterans, the average monthly rental was $35 for units occupied by white families and $28 for those occupied by Negroes. These units were rented by the heads of the households and not necessarily by the veterans themselves.

The proportions of owner-occupied and tenant-occupied dwelling units in September 1946 represent a substantial shift from tenant-occupancy to owner-occupancy since April 1940 when a complete enumeration in the Census of Housing showed that 39.3 percent of all the dwelling units in the area were occupied by their owners and 56.9 percent were occupied by tenants.

TECHNICAL NOTE

The findings presented in this report are based on a sample survey in Baltimore city. For dwelling unit occupancy and vacancy characteristics, approximately 6,100 dwelling units were enumerated to represent all sections of the city and all types of residential structures except institutions, publicly financed housing projects, transient hotels, commercial rooming houses, trailers, and tourist cabins. For information on veterans' housing characteristics and intentions, the enumeration was extended to include veterans in all types of residential structures except institutions and transient hotels. Occupancy and vacancy data for publicly financed housing for the Baltimore locality were obtained from reports of the National Housing Agency as of the end of August.

Because the percentages in this report are based on data obtained from a sample of dwelling units and veterans, they may vary somewhat from the results which would have been obtained from a complete census of the city. In general, the allowance to be made for sampling variation depends both on the numerical value of the percentage and the size of the base on which the percentage is determined, a percentage based on a larger number of dwelling units or veterans being less variable than one based on a smaller number. For example, in at least two out of three instances, almost all of the estimated percentages based on total veterans (column 1 of tables 1 through 5) may be expected to be not more than two percentage points larger or smaller than the percentages which would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken. Almost all of the percentages based on married veterans are subject to an allowance of plus or minus three percentage points while those based on single veterans are subject to an allowance of plus or minus four percentage points. Thus for the 27 percent of the total veterans who would like to buy or build a house it may be expected that the proportion which would have been obtained by a complete census would have been between 25 percent and 29 percent; for the 28 percent of the married white veterans who were living doubled up, the proportion would have been between 25 percent and 31 percent.

In addition to sampling variability, the estimates are subject to errors of response. Such errors may be expected to affect the sample estimates to about the same degree as they would affect the results of a complete census.

The number of World War II veterans shown in this report is an estimate of the number of veterans in the locality exclusive of those in institutions and hotels. This figure was based on the weighted sample results and on an independent estimate derived from the distribution of veterans by state of preservice residence and the proportion of 1-C Selective Service registrants in the locality. This estimate is only a rough approximation but is the best that can be made from the limited information available.

The number of privately financed dwelling units in the city is an estimate based on the weighted sample results and the 1940 census data plus building permit records.

Table 1.—GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS
Baltimore, Md.

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	90,000	37,000	33,000	11,000	9,000
Percent: Total	100%	41%	37%	12%	10%
Residence Prior to Induction					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Lived in locality[1] prior to induction	89	86	93	91	88
Lived outside locality prior to induction	11	14	7	9	12
Employment					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Employed	75	87	64	78	58
Other than employed	25	13	36	22	42
Income					
Average (median) weekly income for all veterans	$39	$51	$32	$33	$28

[1] For purposes of this survey, the locality included Baltimore city, Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, and Howard Counties.

Table 2.—PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND CONDITION, PLUMBING FACILITIES, TENURE, AND RENT OF DWELLING UNITS, FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS
Baltimore, Md.

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	90,000	37,000	33,000	11,000	9,000
Percent: Total	100%	41%	37%	12%	10%
Present Living Arrangements					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins	15	7	18	21	34
Living in ordinary dwelling units	85	93	82	79	66
Doubled-up[1]	22	28	12	36	16
Not doubled-up	63	65	70	43	50
Condition and Plumbing Facilities					
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	85%	93%	82%	79%	66%
In good condition or in need of minor repairs	81	92	81	66	52
Having all standard plumbing facilities[2]	71	82	73	52	38
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	10	10	8	14	14
In need of major repairs or unfit for use	4	1	1	13	14
Having all standard plumbing facilities	2	1	(3)	5	6
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	2	(3)	1	8	8
Tenure and Rent					
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	85%	93%	82%	79%	66%
Owned by veteran	8	18	(3)	3	(3)
Rented by veteran	24	42	2	46	2
Other	53	33	80	30	64
Average (median) monthly gross rent for units rented by veteran	$36	$38	(4)	$30	(4)
One-fourth of the units rented for less than	$27	$28	(4)	$24	(4)
One-fourth of the units rented for more than	$45	$47	(4)	$37	(4)

[1] For purposes of this survey, a veteran was considered as living doubled-up if he lived in a dwelling unit which contained more than one family, that is, the unit contained, in addition to the head of the household, married couples or married women with husbands absent.

[2] Standard plumbing facilities included running water in the unit, private flush toilet in the structure, and private installed bathtub or shower in the structure.

[3] Less than 0.5 percent.

[4] There were too few single veterans in the sample who rented their dwelling units to quote average monthly rental.

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Table 3.—MIGRATION INTENTIONS FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS AND HOUSING PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT THE PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE
Baltimore, Md.

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	90,000	37,000	33,000	11,000	9,000
Percent: Total	100%	41%	37%	12%	10%
Migration Intentions					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Plan to stay in locality[1]	95	96	93	97	97
Plan to leave locality	2	2	2	1	1
Undecided	3	2	5	2	2
Housing Plans of Veterans Who Plan To Remain in Locality					
Total	95%	96%	93%	97%	97%
Remain in present quarters	58	44	74	39	74
Move and rent a dwelling unit	8	8	3	22	9
Move and buy or build a house	27	41	14	35	11
Move into rented room or double up	2	3	2	1	3

[1] See footnote 1 on table 1.

Table 4.—CHARACTERISTICS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS WHO PLAN TO RENT OR BUY OR BUILD IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE
Baltimore, Md.

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of veterans	90,000	70,000	20,000
Percent: Total	100%	78%	22%
Plan to move and rent a dwelling unit	8%	6%	16%
Plan to move and buy or build a house	27%	28%	24%
Veterans Planning To Rent			
Average (median) gross monthly rental veterans able to pay	$42	$44	$36
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay less than	$32	$37	$27
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay more than	$50	$50	$50
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to rent	$35	$39	$32
Average (median) size unit veterans plan to rent	4 rooms	4 rooms	4 rooms
Veterans Planning To Buy or Build			
Average (median) price veterans able to pay	$5,500	$5,700	$4,100
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay less than	$4,400	$4,700	$3,300
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay more than	$6,700	$7,000	$5,200
Average (median) gross monthly payment veterans able to make	$49	$51	$40
One-fourth of the veterans able to make payments less than	$41	$44	$33
One-fourth of the veterans able to make payments more than	$57	$58	$47
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to buy or build	$48	$51	$34
Average (median) size house veterans plan to buy or build	6 rooms	6 rooms	6 rooms

Table 5.—HOUSING PLANS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE COMPARED WITH PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY
Baltimore, Md.

PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE	Total	PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY			
		Remain in present quarters	Move and rent a dwelling unit	Move and buy or build a house	Other[1]
White	100%	77%	7%	8%	8%
Remain in present quarters	58	58	-	-	-
Move and rent a dwelling unit	6	3	3	(2)	(2)
Move and buy or build a house	28	16	4	8	(2)
Other[1]	8	-	-	-	8
Negro	100%	75%	13%	7%	5%
Remain in present quarters	55	55	-	-	-
Move and rent a dwelling unit	16	6	10	(2)	(2)
Move and buy or build a house	24	14	3	7	(2)
Other[1]	5	-	-	-	5

[1] Other plans included move into a rented room or double up, leave the locality, and undecided.
[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

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Table 6.—VACANCY AND OCCUPANCY IN PRIVATELY AND PUBLICLY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

Baltimore, Md.

SUBJECT	Private and public dwelling units[1]	PRIVATE DWELLING UNITS		
		Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of dwelling units.....	255,905	255,000	210,000	45,000
Percent: Total.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied.....	98.1	98.1	98.0	98.7
Owner-occupied.....	48.3	50.6	58.2	15.8
Tenant-occupied.....	49.8	47.5	39.8	82.9
Unoccupied.....	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.3
Habitable[2].....	1.6	[4]1.6	1.7	1.0
Rental.....	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4
Offered for rent.....	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Rented, not yet occupied.....	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2
Sale.....	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.1
For sale, only.....	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Sold, not yet occupied.....	0.4	0.4	0.5	([5])
Other[3].....	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Not habitable.....	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

[1] The public housing included all the publicly financed dwelling units which serve Baltimore city.

[2] Included as habitable were units in good condition or in need of only minor repairs and those in need of major repairs which were in no worse condition than similar occupied units in the same neighborhood.

[3] Other vacancies included units undergoing extensive repairs, units to be demolished, units in litigation, etc.

[4] Approximately one-fifth of the habitable vacancies lacked installed cooking facilities for the exclusive use of the intended occupants.

[5] Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7.—CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL PRIVATELY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

Baltimore, Md.

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of privately financed dwelling units.....	255,000	210,000	45,000
Percent: Total.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied.....	98.1	98.0	98.7
Unoccupied.....	1.9	2.0	1.3
Occupied Dwelling Units			
All occupied units containing doubled-up families.....	11%	8%	20%
Veteran-occupied units containing doubled-up families[1].....	25%	22%	37%
All occupied units having all standard plumbing facilities.....	83%	88%	57%
Veteran-occupied units having all standard plumbing facilities[1].....	84%	89%	66%
Average (median) monthly contract rent for all tenant-occupied units.....	$32	$36	$25
One-fourth of the units rented for less than.....	$22	$25	$19
One-fourth of the units rented for more than.....	$44	$48	$34
Average (median) monthly contract rent for veteran-occupied tenant units.....	$32	$35	$28
One-fourth of the units rented for less than.....	$23	$24	$22
One-fourth of the units rented for more than.....	$43	$47	$36
Habitable Unoccupied Dwelling Units			
Average (median) size of all habitable vacancies.....	4 rooms	4 rooms	([2])
Proportion of habitable vacancies having all standard plumbing facilities.....	68%	74%	([2])
Average (median) size of habitable rental vacancies.....	3 rooms	([2])	([2])
Average (median) monthly rental of habitable rental vacancies.....	$20	([2])	([2])
Proportion of habitable rental vacancies having all standard plumbing facilities.	61%	([2])	([2])

[1] Proportions for characteristics of veteran-occupied dwelling units are not comparable with those for veterans shown in table 2. The figures in table 2 are based on veterans and those in table 7 are based on dwelling units containing veterans.

[2] There were too few habitable vacancies in the sample to quote average size, monthly rental and the proportion having all standard plumbing facilities.

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Table 8.—CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIVATELY FINANCED HABITABLE VACANCIES

Baltimore, Md.

CHARACTERISTIC	All habitable vacancies	Habitable rental vacancies
Type of Structure		
Total	100%	100%
Single family structure without business	38	13
2-,3-, or 4-family structure without business	38	65
1- to 4-family structure with business	19	14
5 or more family structure	5	8
Year Built		
Total	100%	100%
Before 1920	74	77
1920 to 1929	12	11
1930 to 1939	8	1
1940 or after	6	11
Length of Vacancy		
Total	100%	100%
Less than 1 week	7	2
1 week up to 1 month	29	26
1 month up to 3 months	46	59
3 months or more	18	13
Conversion		
Total	100%	100%
Located in converted structures	44	63
Created by structural changes	19	27
Created by nonstructural changes	15	8
Not affected by conversion	10	28
Located in nonconverted structures	56	37
Plumbing Facilities		
Total	100%	100%
With private flush toilet and private bath	68	61
With private flush toilet, no private bath	3	7
With running water, no private flush toilet	24	24
No running water	5	8

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November 29, 1946 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census Population: HVet-No. 63

Survey of World War II Veterans and Dwelling Unit Vacancy and Occupancy in Charlotte, N. C.

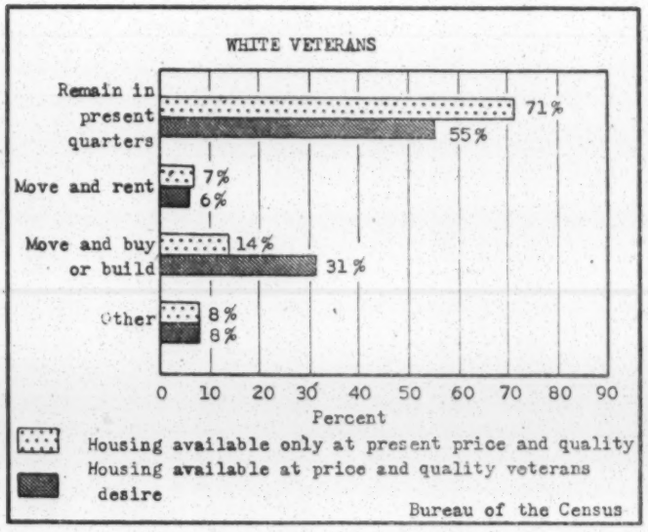
Approximately two out of five married white World War II veterans and two out of five married Negro veterans in Charlotte were doubling up with relatives or friends or were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins according to the results of a sample survey released today by Director J.C. Capt, Bureau of the Census. The survey, made during the latter part of August at the request of the National Housing Agency for the Veterans Emergency Housing Program, further showed that eight percent of the married white veterans and 45 percent of the married Negro veterans lived in dwelling units which needed major repairs or lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities—running water, private flush toilet, and private bath.

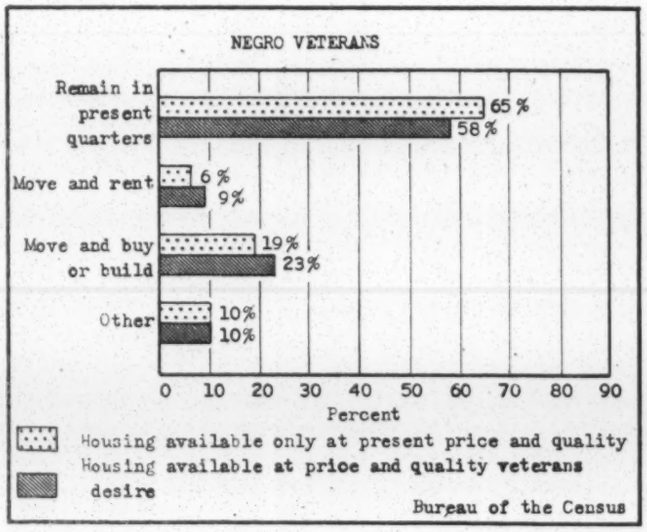
Of the estimated 10,000 World War II veterans living in Charlotte at the time of the survey, 8,200 were white and 1,800 were Negro. About three-fifths of the white veterans were married and two-fifths were single, widowed, or divorced. Among the Negro veterans, one-half were married.

The survey also inquired into the housing plans of all the veterans for the next 12 months. When asked what they would do if housing would be available during the next year only at present prices and quality, 21 percent of the white veterans said they would be in the housing market—14 percent would buy or build a house and 7 percent would move and rent. Of the Negro veterans, 25 percent would be in the housing market—19 percent would buy or build and 6 percent would move and rent.

An additional 16 percent of the white veterans and 7 percent of the Negro veterans would be drawn into the housing market if they could find houses at the price, size, and quality they desire. Under such conditions, a total of 31 percent of the white veterans and 23 percent of the Negro veterans would buy or build a house within the next 12 months; and 6 percent of the white and 9 percent of the Negro veterans would move and rent.

VETERANS' HOUSING PLANS FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS





Of those who plan to buy or build in the present market, the white veterans indicated they are able to pay an average (median) price of $6,700 and one-half the Negro veterans reported they are able to pay $3,000 or less.

Among the white veterans who would buy or build if houses are available at the price and quality they desire, the average (median) price they reported they would be able to pay for a house was $6,800 and the average (median) gross monthly payment they would be able to make, including payments for real estate taxes, fire insurance, heat, light, and cooking fuel, was $51. Their average (median) weekly income from all sources was $55. The average size house they desired was six rooms. Negro veterans who would buy or build under these conditions reported an average price of $3,900, an average monthly payment of $33, and an average weekly income of $29. The average size house Negro veterans desired was five rooms.

Among all of the veterans who would move and rent other quarters if they could get what they wanted, the average gross monthly rental they reported they would be able to pay was $37, their average weekly income was $44, and the average size unit they desired was four rooms.

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF VETERANS

Of the estimated 10,000 veterans living in Charlotte at the time of the survey, almost one-fifth (18 percent) were newcomers to the locality since they entered the service. The proportion of in-migrants for married veterans was considerably higher than the proportion for single veterans. (See table 1 on page 5.)

More than nine-tenths (94 percent) of the married white veterans and two-thirds (66 percent) of the single white veterans were employed. Of the Negro veterans, 80 percent of the married and 62 percent of the single were employed. Veterans in the "other than employed" group included those who did not desire work at the time of the survey as well as those who were seeking employment. Three-fifths of all the veterans who were not working had been discharged since December 31, 1945.

For all veterans, the average (median) weekly income from all sources was $40. Income for white veterans averaged $53 for the married as compared with $30 for the single. Among the Negro veterans, there was less difference--$30 for the married and $26 for the single. Average income was based on all veterans including those who reported having no income.

PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF VETERANS

Hardship among veterans was partly reflected by the extent to which they were doubling up with relatives or friends or were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins. One-third (33 percent) of the married white veterans and one-third (32 percent) of the married Negro veterans were doubling up in ordinary dwelling units, that is, were living in units which contained, in addition to the head of the household, one or more married couples or married women whose husbands were living elsewhere. Fifteen percent of the single white veterans as compared with five percent of the married white veterans were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins. For the Negro veterans, these proportions were 16 percent for the single and 8 percent for the married. (See table 2 on page 5.)

Exclusive of those living in rented rooms, less than one-tenth of the total white veterans and over four-tenths of the total Negro veterans lived in dwelling units which were in need of major repairs or lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities.

One-fifth (19 percent) of the married white and six percent of the married Negro veterans owned their homes. (See table 2 on page 5.) Two-fifths of the white and one-twelfth of the Negro owners purchased their homes after they were discharged. Almost two-fifths (38 percent) of the married white veterans and one-half (49 percent) of the married Negro veterans were renting dwelling units in their names at the time of the survey and were paying an average (median) gross monthly rent of $42 and $18, respectively. About one-half of the white veterans and one-third of the Negro veterans who were renting acquired their units after they were discharged.

HOUSING PLANS OF VETERANS

More than nine-tenths (93 percent) of the total veterans plan to remain in the Charlotte locality for the coming year. Four percent of the veterans plan to leave the locality and three percent are undecided in their plans. (See table 3 on page 6.)

If housing is available during the year only at present prices and quality, 14 out of every 100 white veterans plan to buy or build in the locality, 7 plan to move and rent, 71 plan to remain in their present quarters, and the remaining 8 plan to move into rented rooms or double up, leave the area, or are undecided. Out of every 100 Negro veterans, 19 plan to buy or build, 6 plan to move and rent, 65 plan to remain in their present quarters, and the remaining 10 have other plans.

However, if the veterans could find what they want, 31 out of every 100 white veterans would buy or build a house, 6 would move and rent, and only 55 would remain in their present quarters during the coming year. (See table 5 on page 6.) If the Negro veterans could find what they want, 23 out of every 100 would buy or build a house, 9 would move and rent, and 58 would remain in their present quarters.

For the white veterans who would buy or build if they could find what they want, the average (median) price house they said they could afford was $6,800 and one-fourth of the veterans could pay only $5,700 or even less. Negro veterans desiring to buy or build reported they could afford to pay an average price of $3,900 with one-fourth able to pay only $3,000 or even less. (See table 4 on page 6.) About four-fifths of the white veterans preferred five- or

six-room houses and the same proportion of the Negro veterans preferred four- or five-room houses. Seven-tenths of the white veterans and slightly more than one-half of the Negro veterans who would buy or build a house have taken some action toward buying or building or have saved money specifically for a house.

Practically all of the prospective home owners would purchase through monthly payments. The gross monthly payments they reported they would be able to make, including real estate taxes, fire insurance, heat, light, and cooking fuel, averaged $51 for white veterans and $33 for Negro veterans. One-fourth of the white veterans planning to buy or build reported they could pay only $41 or less and one-fourth of the Negro veterans could pay only $25 or less.

For the white veterans who would move and rent if they could find what they want, the average (median) gross monthly rental they reported they would be able to pay, including payments for heat, light, and cooking fuel, was $43. One-fourth of the veterans could afford only $34 or less. Of the Negro veterans who would move and rent if they could find what they want, three-fourths reported they are able to pay $20 or less monthly. Units in single-family structures were preferred by three-fourths of all the veterans who would like to rent.

AVAILABILITY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF PRESENT HOUSING

In conjunction with the survey of veterans to determine their general characteristics, present living arrangements and housing plans, information on occupancy and vacancy in dwelling units was collected. Tables 6 and 7 on the following pages summarize the availability and characteristics of vacant dwelling units and tenure, rent, facilities, and doubling-up in occupied dwelling units.

The survey showed that 0.5 percent of all the dwelling units in Charlotte, including privately and publicly financed dwelling units, were unoccupied. The gross vacancy rate for privately financed dwelling units alone was the same, 0.5 percent. Among private units in white neighborhoods, the gross vacancy rate was 0.6 percent and among those in Negro neighborhoods, 0.3 percent. These rates indicate a decrease in the number of unoccupied private units in Charlotte since July 1944, when a similar survey showed gross vacancy rates of 0.9 percent in white and 0.8 percent in Negro sections.

According to the recent survey four-fifths of the private vacancies were habitable. About one-fourth of the habitable vacancies were being offered for rent or sale and the remainder were either already rented or sold or were being held off the rental or sale market for other reasons.

The survey further showed that 27 percent of the privately financed dwelling units in which white veterans lived contained doubled-up families as compared with 13 percent for all private units occupied by white families. For Negroes the proportions were 25 percent and 9 percent respectively. (See table 7 on page 7.) Practically all of the veteran-occupied units with doubled-up families contained one or more married couples in addition to the head of the household while very few contained only married women in addition to the head.

About two-fifths (39.0 percent) of all the private dwelling units in Charlotte were occupied by their owners and three-fifths (60.5 percent) were occupied by tenants. The average (median) monthly contract rent was $34 for private units occupied by white tenants and $13 for those occupied by Negro tenants. (See tables 6 and 7 on page 7.) Among the tenant units containing one or more veterans, the average monthly rental was $32 for units occupied by white families and $14 for those occupied by Negroes. These units were rented by the heads of the households and not necessarily by the veterans themselves.

The proportions of owner-occupied and tenant-occupied dwelling units in August 1946 represent a considerable shift from tenant-occupancy to owner-occupancy since April 1940 when a complete enumeration in the Census of Housing showed that 27.0 percent of all the dwelling units in the area were occupied by their owners and 71.3 percent were occupied by tenants.

TECHNICAL NOTE

The findings presented in this report are based on a sample survey in the city of Charlotte. For dwelling unit occupancy and vacancy characteristics, approximately 5,300 dwelling units were enumerated to represent all sections of the city and all types of residential structures except institutions, publicly financed housing projects, transient hotels, commercial

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rooming houses, trailers, and tourist cabins. For information on veterans' housing characteristics and intentions, the enumeration was extended to include veterans in all types of residential structures except institutions and transient hotels. Occupancy and vacancy data for publicly financed housing for the Charlotte locality were obtained from reports of the National Housing Agency as of the end of August.

Because the percentages in this report are based on data obtained from a sample of dwelling units and veterans, they may vary somewhat from the results which would have been obtained from a complete census of the city. The following are examples of the magnitude of the sampling variations and the probability of their occurrence for three of the more significant statistics quoted in this report. For the 29 percent of the total veterans who would like to buy or build a house, the chances are two out of three that the rate which would have been obtained by a complete census is between 27 percent and 31 percent. For the 33 percent of the married white veterans who were living doubled-up, the chances are two out of three that the rate which would have been obtained by a complete census is between 30 percent and 36 percent; and for the 32 percent of the married Negro veterans who were living doubled-up, the chances are two out of three that the rate would have been between 27 percent and 37 percent. Since the sampling variability of any percentage depends not only on the value of the percent, but also on the size of the base on which the percentage is determined, the variations shown in the examples should not be applied indiscriminately to all percentages quoted in this report.

In addition to sampling variability, the estimates are subject to errors of response. Such errors may be expected to affect the sample estimates to about the same degree as they would affect the results of a complete census.

The number of World War II veterans shown in this report is an estimate of the number of veterans in the locality exclusive of those in institutions and hotels. This figure was based on the weighted sample results and on an independent estimate derived from the distribution of veterans by state of preservice residence and the proportion of 1-C Selective Service registrants in the locality. This estimate is only a rough approximation but is the best that can be made from the limited information available.

The number of privately financed dwelling units in the city is an estimate based on the weighted sample results and the 1940 census data plus building permit records.

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Table 1.—GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Charlotte, N. C.

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	10,000	4,700	3,500	900	900
Percent: Total	100%	47%	35%	9%	9%
Residence Prior to Induction					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Lived in locality[1] prior to induction	82	77	88	79	91
Lived outside locality prior to induction	18	23	12	21	9
Employment					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Employed	80	94	66	80	62
Other than employed	20	6	34	20	38
Income					
Average (median) weekly income for all veterans	$40	$53	$30	$30	$26

[1] For purposes of this survey, the locality included Mecklenburg County.

Table 2.—PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND CONDITION, PLUMBING FACILITIES, TENURE, AND RENT OF DWELLING UNITS, FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Charlotte, N. C.

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	10,000	4,700	3,500	900	900
Percent: Total	100%	47%	35%	9%	9%
Present Living Arrangements					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins	10	5	15	8	16
Living in ordinary dwelling units	90	95	85	92	84
Doubled-up[1]	26	33	18	32	19
Not doubled-up	64	62	67	60	65
Condition and Plumbing Facilities					
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	90%	95%	85%	92%	84%
In good condition or in need of minor repairs	83	91	80	67	65
Having all standard plumbing facilities[2]	77	87	78	47	42
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	6	4	2	20	23
In need of major repairs or unfit for use	7	4	5	25	19
Having all standard plumbing facilities	4	4	4	9	6
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	3	([3])	1	16	13
Tenure and Rent					
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	90%	95%	85%	92%	84%
Owned by veteran	10	19	1	6	1
Rented by veteran	23	38	1	49	6
Other	57	38	83	37	77
Average (median) monthly gross rent for units rented by veteran	$35	$42	([4])	$18	([4])
One-fourth of the units rented for less than	$23	$28	([4])	$15	([4])
One-fourth of the units rented for more than	$49	$53	([4])	$26	([4])

[1] For purposes of this survey, a veteran was considered as living doubled-up if he lived in a dwelling unit which contained more than one family, that is, the unit contained, in addition to the head of the household, married couples or married women with husbands absent.

[2] Standard plumbing facilities included running water in the unit, private flush toilet in the structure, and private installed bathtub or shower in the structure.

[3] Less than 0.5 percent.

[4] There were too few single veterans in the sample who rented their dwelling units to quote average monthly rental.

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Table 3.—MIGRATION INTENTIONS FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS AND HOUSING PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT THE PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE

Charlotte, N. C.

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	10,000	4,700	3,500	900	900
Percent: Total	100%	47%	35%	9%	9%
Migration Intentions					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Plan to stay in locality[1]	93	93	94	94	90
Plan to leave locality	4	4	3	2	5
Undecided	3	3	3	4	5
Housing Plans of Veterans Who Plan To Remain in Locality					
Total	93%	93%	94%	94%	90%
Remain in present quarters	56	37	79	46	70
Move and rent a dwelling unit	7	9	3	14	4
Move and buy or build a house	29	46	11	31	15
Move into rented room or double up	1	1	1	3	1

[1] See footnote 1 on table 1.

Table 4.—CHARACTERISTICS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS WHO PLAN TO RENT OR BUY OR BUILD IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE

Charlotte, N. C.

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of veterans	10,000	8,200	1,800
Percent: Total	100%	82%	18%
Plan to move and rent a dwelling unit	7%	6%	9%
Plan to move and buy or build a house	29%	31%	23%
Veterans Planning To Rent			
Average (median) gross monthly rental veterans able to pay	$37	$43	([1])
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay less than	$27	$34	([1])
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay more than	$52	$55	([1])
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to rent	$44	$49	$28
Average (median) size unit veterans plan to rent	4 rooms	4 rooms	4 rooms
Veterans Planning To Buy or Build			
Average (median) price veterans able to pay	$6,600	$6,800	$3,900
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay less than	$5,300	$5,700	$3,000
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay more than	$8,300	$8,500	$5,500
Average (median) gross monthly payment veterans able to make	$49	$51	$33
One-fourth of the veterans able to make payments less than	$38	$41	$25
One-fourth of the veterans able to make payments more than	$58	$59	$48
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to buy or build	$51	$55	$29
Average (median) size house veterans plan to buy or build	6 rooms	6 rooms	5 rooms

[1] Three-fourths of the Negro veterans reported they could pay $20 or less monthly.

Table 5.—HOUSING PLANS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE COMPARED WITH PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY

Charlotte, N. C.

PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE	Total	PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY			
		Remain in present quarters	Move and rent a dwelling unit	Move and buy or build a house	Other[1]
White	100%	71%	7%	14%	8%
Remain in present quarters	55	55	-	-	-
Move and rent a dwelling unit	6	2	4	([2])	([2])
Move and buy or build a house	31	14	3	14	([2])
Other[1]	8	-	-	-	8
Negro	100%	65%	6%	19%	10%
Remain in present quarters	58	58	-	-	-
Move and rent a dwelling unit	9	3	6	([2])	([2])
Move and buy or build a house	23	4	([2])	19	([2])
Other[1]	10	-	-	-	10

[1] Other plans included move into a rented room or double up, leave the locality, and undecided.

[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

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Table 6.—VACANCY AND OCCUPANCY IN PRIVATELY AND PUBLICLY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

Charlotte, N. C.

SUBJECT	Private and public dwelling units[1]	PRIVATE DWELLING UNITS		
		Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of dwelling units	27,905	27,000	19,000	8,000
Percent: Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied	99.5	99.5	99.4	99.7
Owner-occupied	37.7	39.0	48.4	16.4
Tenant-occupied	61.8	60.5	51.0	83.3
Unoccupied	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3
Habitable[2]	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2
Rental	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Offered for rent	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Rented, not yet occupied	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sale	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1
For sale, only	0.1	0.1	0.1	(*)
Sold, not yet occupied	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Other[3]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Not habitable	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

[1] The public housing included all the publicly financed dwelling units which serve Charlotte city.

[2] Included as habitable were units in good condition or in need of only minor repairs and those in need of major repairs which were in no worse condition than similar occupied units in the same neighborhood.

[3] Other vacancies included units undergoing extensive repairs, units to be demolished, units in litigation, etc.

* Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7.—CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL PRIVATELY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of privately financed dwelling units	27,000	19,000	8,000
Percent: Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied	99.5	99.4	99.7
Unoccupied	0.5	0.6	0.3
Occupied Dwelling Units			
All occupied units containing doubled-up families	12%	13%	9%
Veteran-occupied units containing doubled-up families[1]	27%	27%	25%
All occupied units having all standard plumbing facilities	83%	98%	48%
Veteran-occupied units having all standard plumbing facilities[1]	90%	97%	56%
Average (median) monthly contract rent for all tenant-occupied units	$23	$34	$13
One-fourth of the units rented for less than	$13	$23	$10
One-fourth of the units rented for more than	$37	$44	$17
Average (median) monthly contract rent for veteran-occupied tenant units	$27	$32	$14
One-fourth of the units rented for less than	$16	$22	$11
One-fourth of the units rented for more than	$39	$43	$20

[1] Proportions for characteristics of veteran-occupied dwelling units are not comparable with those for veterans shown in table 2. The figures in table 2 are based on veterans and those in table 7 are based on dwelling units containing veterans.

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November 29, 1946 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census Population: HVet-No. 84

Survey of World War II Veterans and Dwelling Unit Vacancy and Occupancy in the Beaumont-Port Arthur Area, Texas

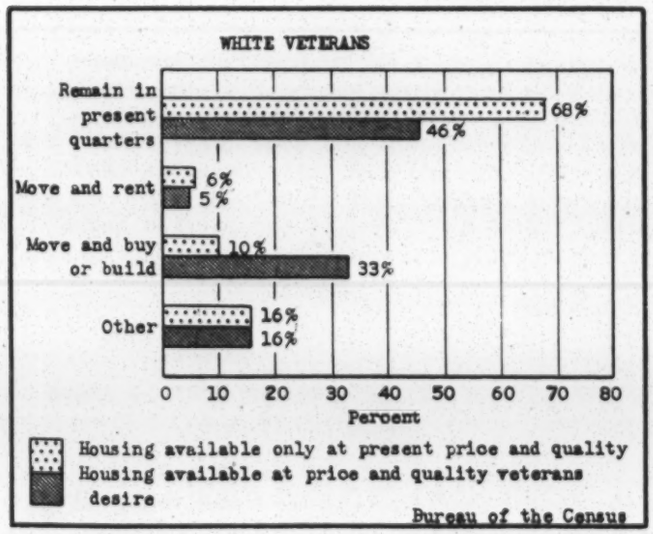
Approximately three-tenths of the married white World War II veterans and four-tenths of the married Negro veterans in the Beaumont-Port Arthur area were doubling up with relatives or friends or were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins according to the results of a sample survey released today by Director J. C. Capt, Bureau of the Census. The survey, made during July at the request of the National Housing Agency for the Veterans Emergency Housing Program, further showed that one-seventh of the married white veterans and three-fifths of the married Negro veterans lived in dwelling units which needed major repairs or lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities--running water, private flush toilet, and private bath.

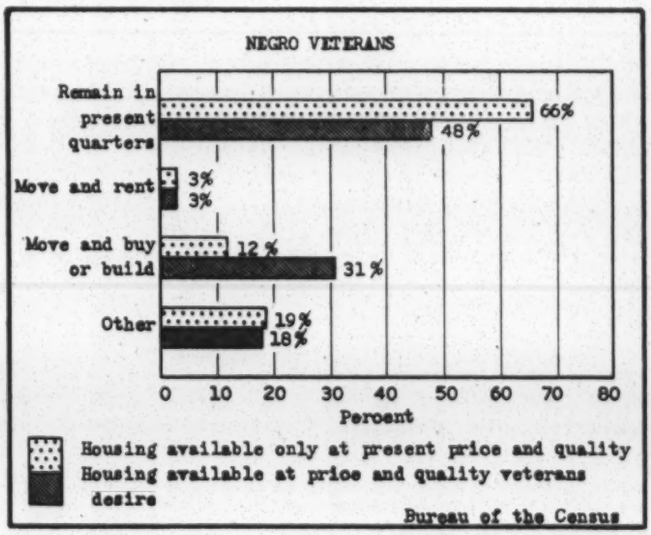
Of the estimated 10,000 World War II veterans living in the Beaumont-Port Arthur area at the time of the survey, 8,200 were white and 1,800 were Negro. Three-fifths of the white veterans were married and two-fifths were single, widowed, or divorced. Among the Negro veterans, more than one-half were married.

The survey also inquired into the housing plans of all the veterans for the next 12 months. When asked what they would do if housing would be available during the next year only at present prices and quality, 16 percent of the white veterans said they would be in the housing market—10 percent would buy or build a house and 6 percent would move and rent. Of the Negro veterans, 15 percent would be in the housing market—12 percent would buy or build and 3 percent would move and rent.

An additional 22 percent of the white veterans and 19 percent of the Negro veterans would be drawn into the housing market if they could find houses at the price, size, and quality they desire. Under such conditions, a total of 33 percent of the white veterans and 31 percent of the Negro veterans would buy or build a house within the next 12 months; and 5 percent of the white and 3 percent of the Negro veterans would move and rent.

VETERANS' HOUSING PLANS FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS





Of those who plan to buy or build in the present market, the white veterans indicated they are able to pay an average (median) price of $5,600 and Negro veterans reported they are able to pay $3,500.

Among the white veterans who would buy or build if houses are available at the price and quality they desire, the average (median) price they reported they would be able to pay for a house was $5,200 and the average (median) gross monthly payment they would be able to make, including real estate taxes, fire insurance, heat, light, and cooking fuel, was $45. Their average (median) weekly income from all sources was $53. The average size house they desired was five rooms. Negro veterans who would buy or build under these conditions reported an average price of $3,200, an average monthly payment of $33, and an average weekly income of $29. The average size house Negro veterans desired was five rooms.

Among all of the veterans who would move and rent other quarters if they could get what they wanted, the average gross monthly rental they reported they would be able to pay was $37, their average weekly income was $38, and the average size unit they desired was four rooms.

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF VETERANS

Of the estimated 10,000 veterans living in the Beaumont-Port Arthur area at the time of the survey, nearly one-fourth (23 percent) were newcomers to the locality since they entered the service. The proportion of in-migrants for married veterans was higher than the proportion for single veterans. (See table 1 on page 5.)

Almost nine-tenths (88 percent) of the married white veterans and six-tenths (61 percent) of the single white veterans were employed. Of the Negro veterans, 76 percent of the married and 56 percent of the single were employed. Veterans in the "other than employed" group included those who did not desire work at the time of the survey as well as those who were seeking employment. One-half of all the veterans who were not working had been discharged since December 31, 1945.

For all veterans, the average (median) weekly income from all sources was $43. Income for white veterans averaged $53 for the married as compared with $32 for the single. Among the Negro veterans there was less difference—$30 for the married and $25 for the single. Average income was based on all veterans including those who reported having no income.

PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF VETERANS

Hardship among veterans was partly reflected by the extent to which they were doubling up with relatives or friends or were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins. Over two-tenths (22 percent) of the married white veterans and three-tenths (31 percent) of the married Negro veterans were doubling up in ordinary dwelling units, that is, were living in units which contained, in addition to the head of the household, one or more married couples or married women whose husbands were living elsewhere. Thirty-three percent of the single white veterans as compared with nine percent of the married white veterans were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins. For the Negro veterans, these proportions were 29 percent for the single and 11 percent for the married. (See table 2 on page 5.)

Exclusive of those living in rented rooms, about one-eighth of the total white veterans and nearly three-fifths of the total Negro veterans lived in dwelling units which were in need of major repairs or lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities.

One-fifth (19 percent) of the married white and one-eighth (12 percent) of the married Negro veterans owned their homes. (See table 2 on page 5.) About one-half of the married white and one-fourth of the married Negro owners purchased their homes after they were discharged. More than one-half (55 percent) of the married white veterans and over two-fifths (43 percent) of the married Negro veterans were renting dwelling units in their names at the time of the survey and were paying an average (median) gross monthly rent of $37 and $16 respectively. Four-fifths of the married white veterans and three-fifths of the married Negro veterans who were renting acquired their units after they were discharged.

HOUSING PLANS OF VETERANS

More than four-fifths (85 percent) of the total veterans plan to remain in the Beaumont-Port Arthur locality for the coming year. Eight percent of the veterans plan to leave the locality and seven percent are undecided in their plans. (See table 3 on page 6.)

If housing is available during the year only at present prices and quality, 10 out of every 100 white veterans plan to buy or build in the locality, 6 plan to move and rent, 68 plan to remain in their present quarters, and the remaining 16 plan to move into rented rooms or double up, leave the area, or are undecided. Out of every 100 Negro veterans, 12 plan to buy or build, 3 plan to move and rent, 66 plan to remain in their present quarters, and the remaining 19 have other plans.

However, if the veterans could find what they want, 33 out of every 100 white veterans would buy or build a house, 5 would move and rent, and only 46 would remain in their present quarters during the coming year. (See table 5 on page 6.) If the Negro veterans could find what they want, 31 out of every 100 would buy or build a house, 3 would move and rent, and 48 would remain in their present quarters.

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For the white veterans who would buy or build if they could find what they want, the average (median) price house they said they could afford was $5,200 and one-fourth of the veterans could pay only $4,100 or even less. Negro veterans desiring to buy or build reported they could afford to pay an average price of $3,200. (See table 4 on page 6.) Almost nine-tenths of the white veterans preferred five- or six-room houses and nine-tenths of the Negro veterans preferred four- or five-room houses. About two-thirds of the white veterans and slightly more than two-fifths of the Negro veterans who would buy or build a house have taken some action toward buying or building or have saved money specifically for a house.

Practically all of the prospective home owners would purchase through monthly payments. The gross monthly payments they reported they would be able to make, including real estate taxes, fire insurance, heat, light, and cooking fuel, averaged $45 for white veterans and $33 for Negro veterans. One-fourth of the white veterans planning to buy or build reported they could pay only $37 or less and one-fourth of the Negro veterans could pay only $26 or less.

For the white veterans who would move and rent if they could find what they want, the average (median) gross monthly rental they reported they would be able to pay, including payments for heat, light, and cooking fuel, was $37. One-fourth of the veterans could afford only $33 or less. Units in single-family structures were preferred by nine-tenths of all the white veterans who would like to rent. (There were too few Negro veterans in the sample who plan to move and rent other quarters to quote average monthly rent and size of unit.)

AVAILABILITY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF PRESENT HOUSING

In conjunction with the survey of veterans to determine their general characteristics, present living arrangements and housing plans, information on occupancy and vacancy in dwelling units was collected. Tables 6, 7, and 8 on the following pages summarize the availability and characteristics of vacant dwelling units and tenure, rent, facilities, and doubling-up in occupied dwelling units.

The survey showed that 1.3 percent of all the dwelling units in the Beaumont-Port Arthur area, including privately and publicly financed dwelling units, were unoccupied. The gross vacancy rate for privately financed dwelling units alone was the same, 1.3 percent, in both white and Negro neighborhoods. However, the habitable vacancy rate was higher in white than in Negro sections—1.2 percent and 0.6 percent respectively. (See table 6 on page 7.)

Approximately three-fourths of the private vacancies were habitable; of these, about three-tenths lacked installed cooking facilities. One-half of the habitable vacancies were being offered for rent or sale and the remainder were either already rented or sold or were being held off the rental or sale market for other reasons.

One-half (51 percent) of the habitable vacancies were built before 1930, more than one-half (54 percent) had been vacant one month or longer, one-third (33 percent) lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities, and the average size was four rooms.

About two-fifths of the habitable vacancies were rental units for which the average (median) monthly rental asked was $28 and the average size was two rooms. Almost two-thirds (65 percent) of the rental vacancies lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities.

The survey further showed that 22 percent of the privately financed dwelling units in which white veterans lived contained doubled-up families as compared with 8 percent for all private units occupied by white families. For Negroes the proportions were 27 percent and 11 percent respectively. (See table 7 on page 7.) Practically all of the veteran-occupied units with doubled-up families contained one or more married couples in addition to the head of the household while very few contained only married women in addition to the head.

More than one-half (54.4 percent) of all the private dwelling units in the Beaumont-Port Arthur area were occupied by their owners and less than one-half (44.3 percent) were occupied by tenants. The average (median) monthly contract rent was $33 for private units occupied by white tenants and $13 for those occupied by Negro tenants. (See tables 6 and 7 on page 7.) Among the tenant units containing one or more veterans, the average monthly rental was $35 for units occupied by white families and $14 for those occupied by Negroes. These units were rented by the heads of the households and not necessarily by the veterans themselves.

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The proportions of owner-occupied and tenant-occupied dwelling units in July 1946 represent a substantial shift from tenant-occupancy to owner-occupancy since April 1940 when a complete enumeration in the Census of Housing showed that 37.1 percent of all the dwelling units in the area were occupied by their owners and 58.4 percent were occupied by tenants. (The 1940 tenure figures do not include those for Lakeview town; however this town represents only a small portion of the survey area.)

TECHNICAL NOTE

The findings presented in this report are based on a sample survey in Beaumont city, Port Arthur city, Griffing Park town, Lakeview town, Pear Ridge town, and Port Neches city. For dwelling unit occupancy and vacancy characteristics, approximately 6,000 dwelling units were enumerated to represent all sections of the area and all types of residential structures except institutions, publicly financed housing projects, transient hotels, commercial rooming houses, trailers, and tourist cabins. For information on veterans' housing characteristics and intentions, the enumeration was extended to include veterans in all types of residential structures except institutions and transient hotels. Occupancy and vacancy data for publicly financed housing for the Beaumont-Port Arthur locality were obtained from reports of the National Housing Agency as of the end of June.

Because the percentages in this report are based on data obtained from a sample of dwelling units and veterans, they may vary somewhat from the results which would have been obtained from a complete census of the area. The following are examples of the magnitude of the sampling variations and the probability of their occurrence for three of the more significant statistics quoted in this report. For the 32 percent of the total veterans who would like to buy or build a house, the chances are two out of three that the rate which would have been obtained by a complete census is between 30 percent and 34 percent. For the 22 percent of the married white veterans who were living doubled-up, the chances are two out of three that the rate which would have been obtained by a complete census is between 20 percent and 24 percent; and for the 31 percent of the married Negro veterans who were living doubled-up, the chances are two out of three that the rate would have been between 26 percent and 36 percent. Since the sampling variability of any percentage depends not only on the value of the percent, but also on the size of the base on which the percentage is determined, the variations shown in the examples should not be applied indiscriminately to all percentages quoted in this report.

In addition to sampling variability, the estimates are subject to errors of response. Such errors may be expected to affect the sample estimates to about the same degree as they would affect the results of a complete census.

The number of World War II veterans shown in this report is an estimate of the number of veterans in the locality exclusive of those in institutions and hotels. This figure was based on the weighted sample results and on an independent estimate derived from the distribution of veterans by state of preservice residence and the proportion of 1-C Selective Service registrants in the locality. This estimate is only a rough approximation but is the best that can be made from the limited information available.

The number of privately financed dwelling units in the area is an estimate based on the weighted sample results and the 1940 census data plus building permit records.

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Table 1.—GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Beaumont — Port Arthur Area, Texas

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	10,000	5,000	3,200	1,000	800
Percent: Total	100%	50%	32%	10%	8%
Residence Prior to Induction					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Lived in locality[1] prior to induction	77	73	81	82	84
Lived outside locality prior to induction	23	27	19	18	16
Employment					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Employed	76	88	61	76	56
Other than employed	24	12	39	24	44
Income					
Average (median) weekly income for all veterans	$43	$53	$32	$30	$25

[1] For purposes of this survey, the locality included Jefferson and Orange Counties.

Table 2.—PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND CONDITION, PLUMBING FACILITIES, TENURE, AND RENT OF DWELLING UNITS, FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Beaumont — Port Arthur Area, Texas

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	10,000	5,000	3,200	1,000	800
Percent: Total	100%	50%	32%	10%	8%
Present Living Arrangements					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins	19	9	33	11	29
Living in ordinary dwelling units	81	91	67	89	71
Doubled-up[1]	18	22	8	31	13
Not doubled-up	63	69	59	58	58
Condition and Plumbing Facilities					
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	81%	91%	67%	89%	71%
In good condition or in need of minor repairs	72	86	65	55	43
Having all standard plumbing facilities[2]	62	76	61	29	19
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	10	10	4	26	24
In need of major repairs or unfit for use	9	5	2	34	28
Having all standard plumbing facilities	3	3	1	4	3
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	6	2	1	30	25
Tenure and Rent					
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	81%	91%	67%	89%	71%
Owned by veteran	12	19	3	12	2
Rented by veteran	32	55	2	43	1
Other	37	17	62	34	68
Average (median) monthly gross rent for units rented by veteran	$35	$37	([3])	$16	([3])
One-fourth of the units rented for less than	$27	$29	([3])	([3])	([3])
One-fourth of the units rented for more than	$45	$47	([3])	([3])	([3])

[1] For purposes of this survey, a veteran was considered as living doubled-up if he lived in a dwelling unit which contained more than one family, that is, the unit contained, in addition to the head of the household, married couples or married women with husbands absent.

[2] Standard plumbing facilities included running water in the unit, private flush toilet in the structure, and private installed bathtub or shower in the structure.

[3] There were too few veterans in the sample who rented their dwelling units to quote average monthly rental.

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Table 3.—MIGRATION INTENTIONS FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS AND HOUSING PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT THE PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE

Beaumont — Port Arthur Area, Texas

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	10,000	5,000	3,200	1,000	800
Percent: Total	100%	50%	32%	10%	8%
Migration Intentions					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Plan to stay in locality[1]	85	88	82	89	74
Plan to leave locality	8	6	11	5	18
Undecided	7	6	7	6	8
Housing Plans of Veterans Who Plan To Remain in Locality					
Total	85%	88%	82%	89%	74%
Remain in present quarters	47	35	35	41	57
Move and rent a dwelling unit	5	6	3	5	1
Move and buy or build a house	32	46	11	42	15
Move into rented room or double up	1	1	3	1	1

[1] See footnote 1 on table 1.

Table 4.—CHARACTERISTICS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS WHO PLAN TO RENT OR BUY OR BUILD IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE

Beaumont — Port Arthur Area, Texas

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of veterans	10,000	8,200	1,800
Percent: Total	100%	82%	18%
Plan to move and rent a dwelling unit	5%	5%	3%
Plan to move and buy or build a house	32%	33%	31%
Veterans Planning To Rent			
Average (median) gross monthly rental veterans able to pay	$37	$37	(1)
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay less than	$32	$33	(1)
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay more than	$43	$43	(1)
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to rent	$38	$40	(1)
Average (median) size unit veterans plan to rent	4 rooms	4 rooms	(1)
Veterans Planning To Buy or Build			
Average (median) price veterans able to pay	$4,800	$5,200	$3,200
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay less than	$3,700	$4,100	(2)
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay more than	$6,000	$6,300	(2)
Average (median) gross monthly payment veterans able to make	$43	$45	$33
One-fourth of the veterans able to make payments less than	$35	$37	$26
One-fourth of the veterans able to make payments more than	$53	$54	$39
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to buy or build	$50	$53	$29
Average (median) size house veterans plan to buy or build	5 rooms	5 rooms	5 rooms

[1] There were too few Negro veterans in the sample who plan to rent to quote averages.

[2] Two-fifths of the Negro veterans reported they are able to pay less than $3,000 and one-fifth could pay $4,000 or more.

Table 5.—HOUSING PLANS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE COMPARED WITH PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY

Beaumont — Port Arthur Area, Texas

PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE	Total	PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY			
		Remain in present quarters	Move and rent a dwelling unit	Move and buy or build a house	Other[1]
White	100%	68%	6%	10%	16%
Remain in present quarters	46	46	-	-	-
Move and rent a dwelling unit	5	1	4	(2)	(2)
Move and buy or build a house	33	21	2	10	(2)
Other[1]	16	-	-	-	16
Negro	100%	66%	3%	12%	19%
Remain in present quarters	48	48	-	-	-
Move and rent a dwelling unit	3	1	2	(2)	(2)
Move and buy or build a house	31	17	1	12	1
Other[1]	18	-	-	-	18

[1] Other plans included move into a rented room or double-up, leave the locality, and undecided.

[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

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Table 6.—VACANCY AND OCCUPANCY IN PRIVATELY AND PUBLICLY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

Beaumont — Port Arthur Area, Texas

SUBJECT	Private and public dwelling units[1]	PRIVATE DWELLING UNITS		
		Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of dwelling units.....	36,567	35,000	26,000	9,000
Percent: Total.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied.....	98.7	98.7	98.7	98.7
Owner-occupied.....	51.5	54.4	60.9	35.8
Tenant-occupied.....	47.2	44.3	37.8	62.9
Unoccupied.....	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Habitable[2].....	1.0	1.0	1.2	[4]0.6
Rental.....	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Offered for rent.....	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
Rented, not yet occupied.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Sale.....	0.4	0.4	0.5	(5)
For sale, only.....	0.2	0.2	0.2	(5)
Sold, not yet occupied.....	0.2	0.2	0.3	(5)
Other[3].....	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Not habitable.....	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.7

[1] The public housing included all the publicly financed dwelling units which serve the Beaumont — Port Arthur area covered in the survey.

[2] Included as habitable were units in good condition or in need of only minor repairs and those in need of major repairs which were in no worse condition than similar occupied units in the same neighborhood.

[3] Other vacancies included units undergoing extensive repairs, units to be demolished, units in litigation, etc.

[4] Approximately one-fourth of the habitable vacancies for white occupancy and one-half for Negro occupancy lacked installed cooking facilities for the exclusive use of the intended occupants.

[5] Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7.—CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL PRIVATELY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

Beaumont — Port Arthur Area, Texas

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of privately financed dwelling units.....	35,000	26,000	9,000
Percent: Total.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied.....	98.7	98.7	98.7
Unoccupied.....	1.3	1.3	1.3
Occupied Dwelling Units			
All occupied units containing doubled-up families.....	9%	8%	11%
Veteran-occupied units containing doubled-up families[1].....	23%	22%	27%
All occupied units having all standard plumbing facilities.....	76%	92%	35%
Veteran-occupied units having all standard plumbing facilities[1].....	77%	88%	32%
Average (median) monthly contract rent for all tenant-occupied units.....	$25	$33	$13
One-fourth of the units rented for less than.....	$14	$25	$10
One-fourth of the units rented for more than.....	$37	$43	$18
Average (median) monthly contract rent for veteran-occupied tenant units.....	$29	$35	$14
One-fourth of the units rented for less than.....	$18	$27	$11
One-fourth of the units rented for more than.....	$42	$45	$18
Habitable Unoccupied Dwelling Units			
Average (median) size of all habitable vacancies.....	4 rooms	5 rooms	([2])
Proportion of habitable vacancies having all standard plumbing facilities.....	67%	73%	([2])
Average (median) size of habitable rental vacancies.....	2 rooms	([2])	([2])
Average (median) monthly rental of habitable rental vacancies.....	$28	([2])	([2])
Proportion of habitable rental vacancies having all standard plumbing facilities.	35%	([2])	([2])

[1] Proportions for characteristics of veteran-occupied dwelling units are not comparable with those for veterans shown in table 2. The figures in table 2 are based on veterans and those in table 7 are based on dwelling units containing veterans.

[2] There were too few habitable vacancies in the sample to quote average size, monthly rental and the proportion having all standard plumbing facilities.

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Table 8.—CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIVATELY FINANCED HABITABLE VACANCIES

Beaumont — Port Arthur Area, Texas

CHARACTERISTIC	All habitable vacancies	Habitable rental vacancies
Type of Structure		
Total	100%	100%
Single family structure without business	85	73
2-,3-, or 4-family structure without business	9	17
1- to 4-family structure with business	(1)	(1)
5 or more family structure	6	10
Year Built		
Total	100%	100%
Before 1920	25	22
1920 to 1929	26	35
1930 to 1939	20	7
1940 or after	29	36
Length of Vacancy		
Total	100%	100%
Less than 1 week	18	35
1 week up to 1 month	28	22
1 month up to 3 months	28	12
3 months or more	26	31
Conversion		
Total	100%	100%
Located in converted structures	4	10
Created by structural changes	3	7
Created by nonstructural changes	(1)	(1)
Not affected by conversion	1	3
Located in nonconverted structures	96	90
Plumbing Facilities		
Total	100%	100%
With private flush toilet and private bath	67	35
With private flush toilet, no private bath	7	16
With running water, no private flush toilet	9	14
No running water	17	35

[1] Less than 0.5 percent.

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November 29, 1946

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census

Population: HVet-No. 65

Survey of World War II Veterans and Dwelling Unit Vacancy and Occupancy in Greensboro, N. C.

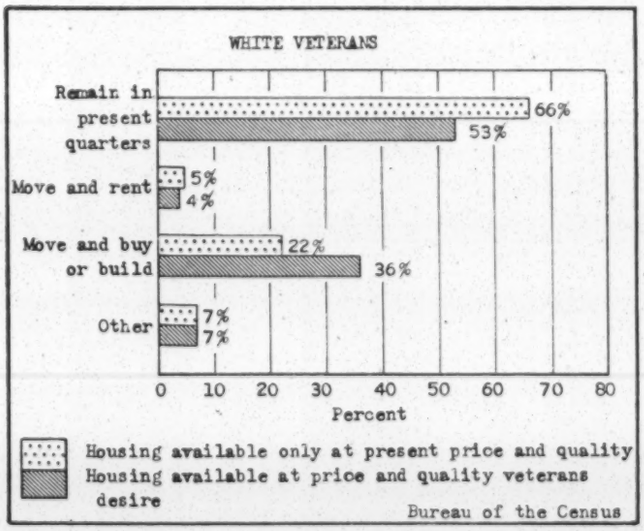
Approximately one-half of the married white World War II veterans and two-thirds of the married Negro veterans in Greensboro were doubling up with relatives or friends or were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins according to the results of a sample survey released today by Director J.C.Capt, Bureau of the Census. The survey, made during early August at the request of the National Housing Agency for the Veterans Emergency Housing Program, further showed that one-sixth of the married white veterans and three-tenths of the married Negro veterans lived in dwelling units which needed major repairs or lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities—running water, private flush toilet, and private bath.

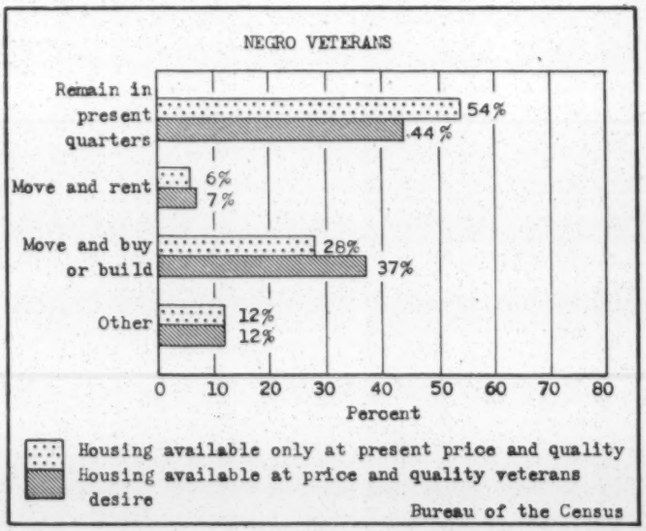
Of the estimated 6,000 World War II veterans living in Greensboro at the time of the survey, 5,000 were white and 1,000 were Negro. About three-fifths of the white veterans were married and two-fifths were single, widowed, or divorced. Among the Negro veterans, approximately two-fifths were married.

The survey also inquired into the housing plans of all the veterans for the next 12 months. When asked what they would do if housing would be available during the next year only at present prices and quality, 27 percent of the white veterans said they would be in the housing market--22 percent would buy or build a house and 5 percent would move and rent. Of the Negro veterans, 34 percent would be in the housing market--28 percent would buy or build and 6 percent would move and rent.

An additional 13 percent of the white veterans and 10 percent of the Negro veterans would be drawn into the housing market if they could find houses at the price, size, and quality they desire. Under such conditions, a total of 36 percent of the white veterans and 37 percent of the Negro veterans would buy or build a house within the next 12 months; and 4 percent of the white and 7 percent of the Negro veterans would move and rent.

VETERANS' HOUSING PLANS FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS





Of those who plan to buy or build in the present market, the white veterans indicated they are able to pay an average (median) price of $6,500 and Negro veterans reported they are able to pay $4,300.

Among the white veterans who would buy or build if houses are available at the price and quality they desire, the average (median) price they reported they would be able to pay for a house was $6,200 and the average (median) gross monthly payment they would be able to make, including real estate taxes, fire insurance, heat, light, and cooking fuel, was $45. Their average (median) weekly income from all sources was $49. The average size house they desired was six rooms. Negro veterans who would buy or build under these conditions reported an average price of $4,100, an average monthly payment of $28, and an average weekly income of $31. The average size house Negro veterans desired was five rooms.

Among all of the veterans who would move and rent other quarters if they could get what they wanted, the average gross monthly rental they reported they would be able to pay was $40, their average weekly income was $44, and the average size unit they desired was four rooms.

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF VETERANS

Of the estimated 6,000 veterans living in Greensboro at the time of the survey, about one-fifth (18 percent) were newcomers to the locality since they entered the service. The proportions of in-migrants for married veterans were considerably higher than the proportions for single veterans. (See table 1 on page 5.)

Over nine-tenths (94 percent) of the married white veterans and two-thirds (67 percent) of the single white veterans were employed. Of the Negro veterans, 84 percent of the married and 66 percent of the single were employed. Veterans in the "other than employed" group included those who did not desire work at the time of the survey as well as those who were seeking employment. Three-fifths of all the veterans who were not working had been discharged since December 31, 1945.

For all veterans, the average (median) weekly income from all sources was $40. Income for white veterans averaged $50 for the married as compared with $31 for the single. Among the Negro veterans, there was less difference--$31 for the married and $28 for the single. Average income was based on all veterans including those who reported having no income.

PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF VETERANS

Hardship among veterans was partly reflected by the extent to which they were doubling up with relatives or friends or were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins. Over three-tenths (32 percent) of the married white veterans and three-tenths (30 percent) of the married Negro veterans were doubling up in ordinary dwelling units, that is, were living in units which contained, in addition to the head of the household, one or more married couples or married women whose husbands were living elsewhere. Twenty-four percent of the single white veterans as compared with 23 percent of the married white veterans were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins. For the Negro veterans, these proportions were 26 percent for the single and 36 percent for the married. (See table 2 on page 5.)

Exclusive of those living in rented rooms, about one-sixth of the total white veterans and two-sixths of the total Negro veterans lived in dwelling units which were in need of major repairs or lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities.

Twenty percent of the married white and six percent of the married Negro veterans owned their homes. (See table 2 on page 5.) Not quite one-half of all the owners purchased their homes after they were discharged. About three-tenths (31 percent) of the married white veterans and almost three-tenths (28 percent) of the married Negro veterans were renting dwelling units in their names at the time of the survey and were paying an average (median) gross monthly rent of $36 and $20 respectively. Five-eighths of the white veterans and three-eighths of the Negro veterans who were renting acquired their units after they were discharged.

HOUSING PLANS OF VETERANS

Over nine-tenths (93 percent) of the total veterans plan to remain in the Greensboro locality for the coming year. Five percent of the veterans plan to leave the locality and two percent are undecided in their plans. (See table 3 on page 6.)

If housing is available during the year only at present prices and quality, 22 out of every 100 white veterans plan to buy or build in the locality, 5 plan to move and rent, 66 plan to remain in their present quarters, and the remaining 7 plan to move into rented rooms or double up, leave the area, or are undecided. Out of every 100 Negro veterans, 28 plan to buy or build, 6 plan to move and rent, 54 plan to remain in their present quarters, and the remaining 12 have other plans.

However, if the veterans could find what they want, 36 out of every 100 white veterans would buy or build a house, 4 would move and rent, and only 53 would remain in their present quarters during the coming year. If the Negro veterans could find what they want, 37 out of every 100 would buy or build a house, 7 would move and rent, and 44 would remain in their present quarters. (See table 5 on page 6.)

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For the white veterans who would buy or build if they could find what they want, the average (median) price house they said they could afford was $6,200 and one-fourth of the veterans could pay only $5,000 or even less. Negro veterans desiring to buy or build reported they could afford to pay an average price of $4,100 with one-fourth able to pay only $3,300 or even less. (See table 4 on page 6.) About four-fifths of the white veterans and four-fifths of the Negro veterans preferred five- or six-room houses. Approximately three-fifths of the white veterans and two-fifths of the Negro veterans who would buy or build a house have taken some action toward buying or building or have saved money specifically for a house.

Practically all of the prospective home owners would purchase through monthly payments. The gross monthly payments they reported they would be able to make, including real estate taxes, fire insurance, heat, light, and cooking fuel, averaged $45 for white veterans and $28 for Negro veterans. One-fourth of the white veterans planning to buy or build reported they could pay only $37 or less and one-fourth of the Negro veterans could pay only $23 or less.

For the white veterans who would move and rent if they could find what they want, the average (median) gross monthly rental they reported they would be able to pay, including payments for heat, light, and cooking fuel, was $45. One-fourth of these veterans could afford only $36 or less. Units in single-family structures were preferred by about three-fifths of the white veterans who would like to rent. (There were too few Negro veterans in the sample who plan to move and rent other quarters to quote average monthly rent and type of unit.)

AVAILABILITY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF PRESENT HOUSING

In conjunction with the survey of veterans to determine their general characteristics, present living arrangements and housing plans, information on occupancy and vacancy in dwelling units was collected. Tables 6, 7, and 8 on the following pages summarize the availability and characteristics of vacant dwelling units and tenure, rent, facilities, and doubling-up in occupied dwelling units.

The survey showed that 1.0 percent of all the dwelling units in the city were unoccupied. The gross vacancy rate among units intended for white occupancy was the same as among units intended for Negro occupancy, 1.0 percent.

Nine-tenths of all the vacancies were habitable; of these, one-sixth lacked installed cooking facilities. One-third of the habitable vacancies were being offered for rent or sale and the remainder were either already rented or sold or were being held off the rental or sale market for other reasons.

Almost three-fifths (57 percent) of the habitable vacancies were built before 1930, one-fourth (26 percent) had been vacant for one month or longer, more than five-sixths (85 percent) were units in single-family structures without business, and the average size was five rooms.

Over two-fifths of the habitable vacancies were rental units with an average size of three rooms. One in five of the habitable rental vacancies lacked one or more of the standard plumbing facilities.

The survey further showed that 33 percent of the dwelling units in which white veterans lived contained doubled-up families as compared with 16 percent for all units occupied by white families. For Negroes the proportions were 36 percent and 17 percent respectively. (See table 7 on page 7.) Practically all of the veteran-occupied units with doubled-up families contained one or more married couples in addition to the head of the household while very few contained only married women in addition to the head.

Less than one-half (45.9 percent) of all the dwelling units in Greensboro were occupied by their owners and more than one-half (53.1 percent) were occupied by tenants. The average (median) monthly contract rent was $29 for units occupied by white tenants and $16 for those occupied by Negro tenants. (See tables 6 and 7 on page 7.) Among the tenant units containing one or more veterans, the average monthly rental was $26 for units occupied by white families and $18 for those occupied by Negroes. These units were rented by the heads of the households and not necessarily by the veterans themselves.

The proportions of owner-occupied and tenant-occupied dwelling units in August 1946 represent a considerable shift from tenant-occupancy to owner-occupancy since April 1940 when a complete enumeration in the Census of Housing showed that 29.6 percent of all the dwelling units in Greensboro were occupied by their owners and 67.8 percent were occupied by tenants.

TECHNICAL NOTE

The findings presented in this report are based on a sample survey in the city of Greensboro. For dwelling unit occupancy and vacancy characteristics, approximately 5,000 dwelling units were enumerated to represent all sections of the city and all types of residential structures except institutions, publicly financed housing projects, transient hotels, commercial rooming houses, trailers, and tourist cabins. For information on veterans' housing characteristics and intentions, the enumeration was extended to include veterans in all types of residential structures except institutions and transient hotels.

Because the percentages in this report are based on data obtained from a sample of dwelling units and veterans, they may vary somewhat from the results which would have been obtained from a complete census of the city. The following are examples of the magnitude of the sampling variations and the probability of their occurrence for three of the more significant statistics quoted in this report. For the 36 percent of the total veterans who would like to buy or build a house, the chances are two out of three that the rate which would have been obtained by a complete census is between 34 percent and 38 percent. For the 32 percent of the married white veterans who were living doubled-up, the chances are two out of three that the rate which would have been obtained by a complete census is between 30 percent and 34 percent; and for the 30 percent of the married Negro veterans who were living doubled-up, the chances are two out of three that the rate would have been between 24 percent and 36 percent. Since the sampling variability of any percentage depends not only on the value of the percent, but also on the size of the base on which the percentage is determined, the variations shown in the examples should not be applied indiscriminately to all percentages quoted in this report.

In addition to sampling variability, the estimates are subject to errors of response. Such errors may be expected to affect the sample estimates to about the same degree as they would affect the results of a complete census.

The number of World War II veterans shown in this report is an estimate of the number of veterans in the locality exclusive of those in institutions and hotels. This figure was based on the weighted sample results and on an independent estimate derived from the distribution of veterans by state of preservice residence and the proportion of 1-C Selective Service registrants in the locality. This estimate is only a rough approximation but is the best that can be made from the limited information available.

The number of dwelling units in the city is an estimate based on the weighted sample results and the 1940 census data plus building permit records.

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Table 1.—GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Greensboro, N. C.

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	6,000	3,000	2,000	450	550
Percent: Total	100%	50%	33%	8%	9%
Residence Prior to Induction					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Lived in locality[1] prior to induction	82	77	90	77	86
Lived outside locality prior to induction	18	23	10	23	14
Employment					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Employed	81	94	67	84	66
Other than employed	19	6	33	16	34
Income					
Average (median) weekly income for all veterans	$40	$50	$31	$31	$28

[1] For purposes of this survey, the locality included Guilford County.

Table 2.—PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND CONDITION, PLUMBING FACILITIES, TENURE, AND RENT OF DWELLING UNITS, FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Greensboro, N. C.

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	6,000	3,000	2,000	450	550
Percent: Total	100%	50%	33%	8%	9%
Present Living Arrangements					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins	24	23	24	36	26
Living in ordinary dwelling units	76	77	76	64	74
Doubled up[1]	27	32	21	30	23
Not doubled up	49	45	55	34	51
Condition and Plumbing Facilities					
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	76%	77%	76%	64%	74%
In good condition or in need of minor repairs	71	74	71	54	59
Having all standard plumbing facilities[2]	56	60	57	34	38
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	15	14	14	20	21
In need of major repairs or unfit for use	5	3	5	10	15
Having all standard plumbing facilities	2	2	3	3	2
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	3	1	2	7	13
Tenure and Rent					
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	76%	77%	76%	64%	74%
Owned by veteran	12	20	3	6	3
Rented by veteran	18	31	2	28	3
Other	46	26	71	30	68
Average (median) monthly gross rent for units rented by veteran	$33	$36	([3])	$20	([3])
One-fourth of the units rented for less than	$19	$22	([3])	([3])	([3])
One-fourth of the units rented for more than	$47	$48	([3])	([3])	([3])

[1] For purposes of this survey, a veteran was considered as living doubled-up if he lived in a dwelling unit which contained more than one family, that is, the unit contained, in addition to the head of the household, married couples or married women with husbands absent.

[2] Standard plumbing facilities included running water in the unit, private flush toilet in the structure, and private installed bathtub or shower in the structure.

[3] There were too few veterans in the sample who rented their dwelling units to quote average monthly rental.

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Table 3.—MIGRATION INTENTIONS FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS AND HOUSING PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT THE PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE

Greensboro, N. C.

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	6,000	3,000	2,000	450	550
Percent: Total	100%	50%	33%	8%	9%
Migration Intentions					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Plan to stay in locality[1]	93	94	95	95	86
Plan to leave locality	5	4	3	4	13
Undecided	2	2	2	1	1
Housing Plans of Veterans Who Plan To Remain in Locality					
Total	93%	94%	95%	95%	86%
Remain in present quarters	51	37	75	30	55
Move and rent a dwelling unit	4	5	2	14	2
Move and buy or build a house	36	50	17	49	28
Move into rented room or double up	2	2	1	2	1

[1] See footnote 1 on table 1.

Table 4.—CHARACTERISTICS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS WHO PLAN TO RENT OR BUY OR BUILD IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE

Greensboro, N. C.

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of veterans	6,000	5,000	1,000
Percent: Total	100%	83%	17%
Plan to move and rent a dwelling unit	4%	4%	7%
Plan to move and buy or build a house	36%	36%	37%
Veterans Planning To Rent			
Average (median) gross monthly rental veterans able to pay	$40	$45	(1)
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay less than	$30	$36	(1)
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay more than	$49	$53	(1)
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to rent	$44	$52	(1)
Average (median) size unit veterans plan to rent	4 rooms	4 rooms	(1)
Veterans Planning To Buy or Build			
Average (median) price veterans able to pay	$5,800	$6,200	$4,100
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay less than	$4,500	$5,000	$3,300
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay more than	$7,000	$7,300	$4,900
Average (median) gross monthly payment veterans able to make	$43	$45	$28
One-fourth of the veterans able to make payments less than	$33	$37	$23
One-fourth of the veterans able to make payments more than	$52	$54	$34
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to buy or build	$46	$49	$31
Average (median) size house veterans plan to buy or build	5 rooms	6 rooms	5 rooms

[1] There were too few Negro veterans in the sample who plan to rent to quote averages.

Table 5.—HOUSING PLANS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE COMPARED WITH PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY

Greensboro, N. C.

PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE	Total	PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY			
		Remain in present quarters	Move and rent a dwelling unit	Move and buy or build a house	Other[1]
White	100%	66%	5%	22%	7%
Remain in present quarters	53	53	-	-	-
Move and rent a dwelling unit	4	1	3	(2)	(2)
Move and buy or build a house	36	12	2	22	(2)
Other[1]	7	-	-	-	7
Negro	100%	54%	6%	28%	12%
Remain in present quarters	44	44	-	-	-
Move and rent a dwelling unit	7	1	6	(2)	(2)
Move and buy or build a house	37	9	(2)	28	(2)
Other[1]	12	-	-	-	12

[1] Other plans included move into a rented room or double up, leave the locality, and undecided.

[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

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Table 6.—VACANCY AND OCCUPANCY IN PRIVATELY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

Greensboro, N. C.

SUBJECT	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of dwelling units	16,000	12,000	4,000
Percent: Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied	99.0	99.0	99.0
Owner-occupied	45.9	50.7	30.9
Tenant-occupied	53.1	48.3	68.1
Unoccupied	1.0	1.0	1.0
Habitable [1]	[3]0.9	1.0	0.8
Rental	0.4	0.5	0.1
Offered for rent	0.2	0.2	([4])
Rented, not yet occupied	0.2	0.3	0.1
Sale	0.3	0.3	0.4
For sale only	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sold, not yet occupied	0.2	0.2	0.3
Other [2]	0.2	0.2	0.3
Not habitable	0.1	([4])	0.2

[1] Included as habitable were units in good condition or in need of only minor repairs and those in need of major repairs which were in no worse condition than similar occupied units in the same neighborhood.

[2] Other vacancies included units undergoing extensive repairs, units to be demolished, units in litigation, etc.

[3] Approximately one-sixth of the habitable vacancies lacked installed cooking facilities for the exclusive use of the intended occupants.

[4] Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7.—CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL PRIVATELY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

Greensboro, N. C.

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of dwelling units	16,000	12,000	4,000
Percent: Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied	99.0	99.0	99.0
Unoccupied	1.0	1.0	1.0
Occupied Dwelling Units			
All occupied units containing doubled-up families	16%	16%	17%
Veteran-occupied units containing doubled-up families [1]	34%	33%	36%
All occupied units having all standard plumbing facilities	78%	85%	57%
Veteran-occupied units having all standard plumbing facilities [1]	77%	83%	55%
Average (median) monthly contract rent for all tenant-occupied units	$21	$29	$16
Average (median) monthly contract rent for veteran-occupied tenant units	$23	$26	$18
Habitable Unoccupied Dwelling Units			
Average (median) size of all habitable vacancies	5 rooms	5 rooms	([2])
Proportion of habitable vacancies having all standard plumbing facilities	79%	84%	([2])
Average (median) size of habitable rental vacancies	3 rooms	3 rooms	([2])
Proportion of habitable rental vacancies having all standard plumbing facilities	79%	78%	([2])

[1] Proportions for characteristics of veteran-occupied dwelling units are not comparable with those for veterans shown in table 2. The figures in table 2 are based on veterans and those in table 7 are based on dwelling units containing veterans.

[2] There were too few habitable vacancies in the sample to quote average size, rental, and the proportion having all standard plumbing facilities.

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Table 8.—CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIVATELY FINANCED HABITABLE VACANCIES

Greensboro, N. C.

CHARACTERISTIC	All habitable vacancies	Habitable rental vacancies
Type of Structure		
Total	100%	100%
Single family structure without business	85	68
2-,3-, or 4-family structure without business	6	16
1- to 4-family structure with business	2	([1])
5 or more family structure	7	16
Year Built		
Total	100%	100%
Before 1920	17	16
1920 to 1929	40	31
1930 to 1939	32	53
1940 or after	11	([1])
Length of Vacancy		
Total	100%	100%
Less than 1 week	42	42
1 week up to 1 month	32	48
1 month up to 3 months	11	5
3 months or more	15	5
Conversion		
Total	100%	100%
Located in converted structures	6	10
Created by structural changes	2	5
Created by nonstructural changes	2	5
Not affected by conversion	2	([1])
Located in nonconverted structures	94	90
Plumbing Facilities		
Total	100%	100%
With private flush toilet and private bath	79	79
With private flush toilet, no private bath	2	([1])
With running water, no private flush toilet	11	21
No running water	8	([1])

[1] Less than 0.5 percent.

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November 29, 1946 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Bureau of the Census Population: HVet-No. 66

Survey of World War II Veterans and Dwelling Unit Vacancy and Occupancy in Asheville, N. C.

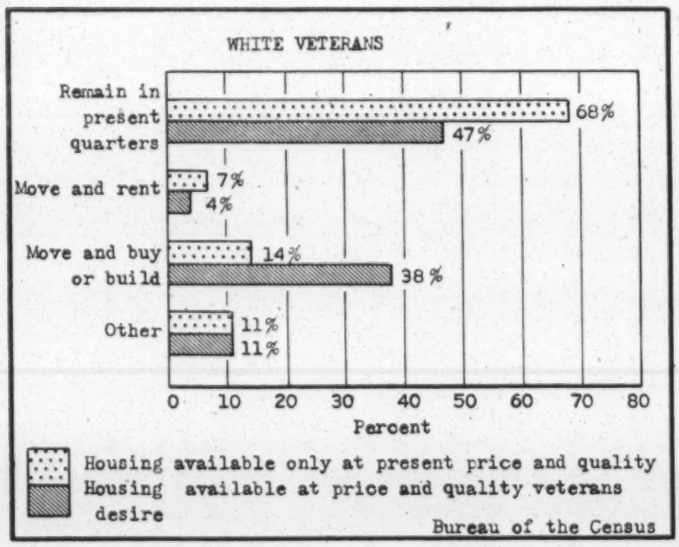
Approximately one out of four married white World War II veterans and two out of five married Negro veterans in Asheville were doubling up with relatives or friends or were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins according to the results of a sample survey released today by Director J. C. Capt, Bureau of the Census. The survey, made during July at the request of the National Housing Agency for the Veterans Emergency Housing Program, further showed that one in four married white veterans and about two in four married Negro veterans lived in dwelling units which needed major repairs or lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities—running water, private flush toilet, and private bath.

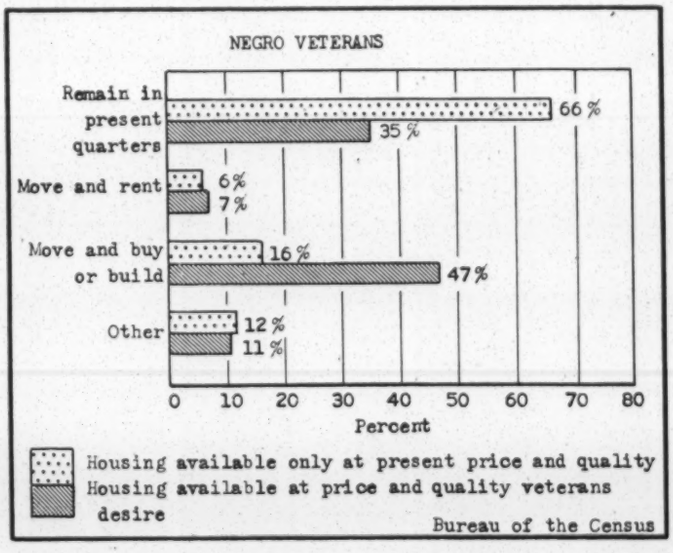
Of the estimated 5,000 World War II veterans living in Asheville at the time of the survey, 4,200 were white and 800 were Negro. About three-fifths of the white veterans were married and two-fifths were single, widowed, or divorced. Among the Negro veterans, the proportions of married and single were about the same as among the white veterans.

The survey also inquired into the housing plans of all the veterans for the next 12 months. When asked what they would do if housing would be available during the next year only at present prices and quality, 21 percent of the white veterans said they would be in the housing market—14 percent would buy or build a house and 7 percent would move and rent. Of the Negro veterans, 22 percent would be in the housing market—16 percent would buy or build and 6 percent would move and rent.

An additional 21 percent of the white veterans and 32 percent of the Negro veterans would be drawn into the housing market if they could find houses at the price, size, and quality they desire. Under such conditions, a total of 38 percent of the white veterans and 47 percent of the Negro veterans would buy or build a house within the next 12 months; and 4 percent of the white and 7 percent of the Negro veterans would move and rent.

VETERANS' HOUSING PLANS FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS





Of those who plan to buy or build in the present market, three-fifths of the white veterans indicated they are able to pay less than $5,000 and three-fifths of the Negro veterans reported they are able to pay less than $3,000.

Among the white veterans who would buy or build if houses are available at the price and quality they desire, the average (median) price they reported they would be able to pay for a house was $4,700 and the average (median) gross monthly payment they would be able to make, including real estate taxes, fire insurance, heat, light, and cooking fuel, was $41. Their average (median) weekly income from all sources was $46. The average size house they desired was five rooms. Negro veterans who would buy or build under these conditions reported an average monthly payment of $28, an average weekly income of $31, and desired an average size house of five rooms. Three-fifths of these Negro veterans reported they would be able to pay less than $3,000 and one-tenth could pay $4,000 or more.

Among the white veterans who would move and rent other quarters if they could get what they wanted, the average gross monthly rental they reported they would be able to pay was $37, their average weekly income was $41, and the average size unit they desired was four rooms. For Negro veterans who would move and rent, the average monthly rental reported was $24, their average weekly income was $31, and the average size unit they desired was four rooms.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF VETERANS

Of the estimated 5,000 veterans living in Asheville at the time of the survey, less than one-fourth (23 percent) were newcomers to the locality since they entered the service. The proportion of in-migrants for married veterans was considerably higher than the proportion for single veterans. (See table 1 on page 5.)

Nine-tenths (89 percent) of the married white veterans and six-tenths (60 percent) of the single white veterans were employed. Of the Negro veterans, 76 percent of the married and 52 percent of the single were employed. Veterans in the "other than employed" group included those who did not desire work at the time of the survey as well as those who were seeking employment. About one-half of all the veterans who were not working had been discharged since December 31, 1945.

For all veterans, the average (median) weekly income from all sources was $37. Income for white veterans averaged $48 for the married as compared with $30 for the single. Among the Negro veterans, there was less difference--$31 for the married and $28 for the single. Average income was based on all veterans including those who reported having no income.

PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF VETERANS

Hardship among veterans was partly reflected by the extent to which they were doubling up with relatives or friends or were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins. One-fifth (20 percent) of the married white veterans and about two-fifths (38 percent) of the married Negro veterans were doubling up in ordinary dwelling units, that is, were living in units which contained, in addition to the head of the household, one or more married couples or married women whose husbands were living elsewhere. Six percent of the single white veterans as compared with four percent of the married white veterans were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins. For the Negro veterans, these proportions were eight percent for the single and four percent for the married. (See table 2 on page 5.)

Exclusive of those living in rented rooms, about one-fifth of the total white veterans and almost one-half of the total Negro veterans lived in dwelling units which were in need of major repairs or lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities.

Approximately one-fourth (23 percent) of the married white and less than one-tenth (7 percent) of the married Negro veterans owned their homes. (See table 2 on page 5.) One-half of the married white and two-thirds of the married Negro owners purchased their homes after they were discharged. More than two-fifths (44 percent) of the married white veterans and one-third (34 percent) of the married Negro veterans were renting dwelling units in their names at the time of the survey and were paying an average (median) gross monthly rent of $37 and $19 respectively. Seven-tenths of the white veterans and about one-half of the Negro veterans who were renting acquired their units after they were discharged.

HOUSING PLANS OF VETERANS

Nine-tenths (90 percent) of the total veterans plan to remain in the Asheville locality for the coming year. Four percent of the veterans plan to leave the locality and six percent are undecided in their plans. (See table 3 on page 6.)

If housing is available during the year only at present prices and quality, 14 out of every 100 white veterans plan to buy or build in the locality, 7 plan to move and rent, 68 plan to remain in their present quarters, and the remaining 11 plan to move into rented rooms or double up, leave the area, or are undecided. Out of every 100 Negro veterans, 16 plan to buy or build, 6 plan to move and rent, 66 plan to remain in their present quarters, and the remaining 12 have other plans.

However, if the veterans could find what they want, 38 out of every 100 white veterans would buy or build a house, 4 would move and rent, and only 47 would remain in their present quarters during the coming year. (See table 5 on page 6.) If the Negro veterans could find what they want, 47 out of every 100 would buy or build a house, 7 would move and rent, and only 35 would remain in their present quarters.

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For the white veterans who would buy or build if they could find what they want, the average (median) price house they said they could afford was $4,700 and one-fourth of the veterans could pay only $3,500 or even less. One-tenth of the Negro veterans desiring to buy or build reported they could afford to pay a price of $4,000 or more with three-fifths able to pay less than $3,000. (See table 4 on page 6.) About four-fifths of the white veterans preferred five- or six-room houses and three-fourths of the Negro veterans preferred four- or five-room houses. Approximately one-half of the white veterans and one-third of the Negro veterans who would buy or build a house have taken some action toward buying or building or have saved money specifically for a house.

Practically all of the prospective home owners would purchase through monthly payments. The gross monthly payments they reported they would be able to make, including real estate taxes, fire insurance, heat, light, and cooking fuel, averaged $41 for white veterans and $28 for Negro veterans. One-fourth of the white veterans planning to buy or build reported they could pay only $33 or less and one-fourth of the Negro veterans could pay only $23 or less.

For the veterans who would move and rent if they could find what they want, the average (median) gross monthly rental they reported they would be able to pay, including payments for heat, light, and cooking fuel, was $37 for white and $24 for Negro veterans. Units in single-family structures were preferred by three-fourths of all the veterans who would like to rent.

AVAILABILITY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF PRESENT HOUSING

In conjunction with the survey of veterans to determine their general characteristics, present living arrangements and housing plans, information on occupancy and vacancy in dwelling units was collected. Tables 6, 7, and 8 on the following pages summarize the availability and characteristics of vacant dwelling units and tenure, rent, facilities, and doubling-up in occupied dwelling units.

The survey showed that 1.3 percent of all the dwelling units in the city were unoccupied. Among units in white neighborhoods, the gross vacancy rate was 1.2 percent, and in Negro neighborhoods, 1.4 percent.

About three-fourths of the vacancies were habitable; of these, four-fifths were equipped with installed cooking facilities. One-fifth of the habitable vacancies were being offered for rent or sale and the remainder were either already rented or sold or were being held off the rental or sale market for other reasons.

About seven-eighths (85 percent) of the habitable vacancies were built before 1930. More than two-fifths (42 percent) had been vacant one month or longer, and one-fourth (25 percent) lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities. Four-fifths of the habitable vacancies were units in single-family structures, and the average size was six rooms.

The survey further showed that 18 percent of the dwelling units in which white veterans lived contained doubled-up families as compared with 10 percent for all units occupied by white families. For Negroes the proportions were 28 percent and 13 percent respectively. (See table 7 on page 7.) About nine-tenths of the veteran-occupied units with doubled-up families contained one or more married couples in addition to the head of the household while one-tenth contained only married women in addition to the head.

Almost one-half (47.4 percent) of all the dwelling units in Asheville were occupied by their owners and slightly more than one-half (51.3 percent) were occupied by tenants. The average (median) monthly contract rent was $28 for units occupied by white tenants and $12 for those occupied by Negro tenants. (See tables 6 and 7 on page 7.) Among the tenant units containing one or more veterans, the average monthly rental was $29 for units occupied by white families and $13 for those occupied by Negroes. These units were rented by the heads of the households and not necessarily by the veterans themselves.

The proportions of owner-occupied and tenant-occupied dwelling units in July 1946 represent a considerable shift from tenant-occupancy to owner-occupancy since April 1940 when a complete enumeration in the Census of Housing showed that 30.3 percent of all the dwelling units in the city were occupied by their owners and 65.3 percent were occupied by tenants.

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TECHNICAL NOTE

The findings presented in this report are based on a sample survey in the city of Asheville. For dwelling unit occupancy and vacancy characteristics, approximately 5,200 dwelling units were enumerated to represent all sections of the city and all types of residential structures except institutions, publicly financed housing projects, transient hotels, commercial rooming houses, trailers, and tourist cabins. For information on veterans' housing characteristics and intentions, the enumeration was extended to include veterans in all types of residential structures except institutions and transient hotels.

Because the percentages in this report are based on data obtained from a sample of dwelling units and veterans, they may vary somewhat from the results which would have been obtained from a complete census of the city. The following are examples of the magnitude of the sampling variations and the probability of their occurrence for three of the more significant statistics quoted in this report. For the 39 percent of the total veterans who would like to buy or build a house, the chances are two out of three that the rate which would have been obtained by a complete census is between 37 percent and 41 percent. For the 20 percent of the married white veterans who were living doubled-up, the chances are two out of three that the rate which would have been obtained by a complete census is between 18 percent and 22 percent, and for the 38 percent of the married Negro veterans who were living doubled-up, the chances are two out of three that the rate would have been between 33 percent and 43 percent. Since the sampling variability of any percentage depends not only on the value of the percent, but also on the size of the base on which the percentage is determined, the variations shown in the examples should not be applied indiscriminately to all percentages quoted in this report.

In addition to sampling variability, the estimates are subject to errors of response. Such errors may be expected to affect the sample estimates to about the same degree as they would affect the results of a complete census.

The number of World War II veterans shown in this report is an estimate of the number of veterans in the locality exclusive of those in institutions and hotels. This figure was based on the weighted sample results and on an independent estimate derived from the distribution of veterans by state of preservice residence and the proportion of 1-C Selective Service registrants in the locality. This estimate is only a rough approximation but is the best that can be made from the limited information available.

The number of dwelling units in the city is an estimate based on the weighted sample results and the 1940 census data plus building permit records.

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Table 1.—GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Asheville, N. C.

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	5,000	2,600	1,600	450	350
Percent: Total	100%	52%	32%	9%	7%
Residence Prior to Induction					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Lived in locality[1] prior to induction	77	72	85	76	81
Lived outside locality prior to induction	23	28	15	24	19
Employment					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Employed	76	89	60	76	52
Other than employed	24	11	40	24	48
Income					
Average (median) weekly income for all veterans	$37	$48	$30	$31	$28

[1] For purposes of this survey, the locality included Buncombe and Madison Counties.

Table 2.—PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND CONDITION, PLUMBING FACILITIES, TENURE, AND RENT OF DWELLING UNITS, FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Asheville, N. C.

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	5,000	2,600	1,600	450	350
Percent: Total	100%	52%	32%	39%	7%
Present Living Arrangements					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins	5	4	6	4	8
Living in ordinary dwelling units	95	96	94	96	92
Doubled-up[1]	21	20	20	38	15
Not doubled-up	74	76	74	58	77
Condition and Plumbing Facilities					
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	95%	96%	94%	96%	92%
In good condition or in need of minor repairs	86	90	89	74	65
Having all standard plumbing facilities[2]	71	71	82	48	47
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	15	19	7	26	18
In need of major repairs or unfit for use	9	6	5	22	27
Having all standard plumbing facilities	3	2	1	7	5
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	6	4	4	15	22
Tenure and Rent					
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	95%	96%	94%	96%	92%
Owned by veteran	13	23	1	7	1
Rented by veteran	28	44	6	34	4
Other	54	29	87	55	87
Average (median) monthly gross rent for units rented by veteran	$34	$37	([3])	$19	([3])
One-fourth of the units rented for less than	$24	$28	([3])	$15	([3])
One-fourth of the units rented for more than	$46	$49	([3])	$23	([3])

[1] For purposes of this survey, a veteran was considered as living doubled-up if he lived in a dwelling unit which contained more than one family, that is, the unit contained, in addition to the head of the household, married couples or married women with husbands absent.

[2] Standard plumbing facilities included running water in the unit, private flush toilet in the structure, and private installed bathtub or shower in the structure.

[3] There were too few single veterans in the sample who rented their dwelling units to quote average monthly rental.

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Table 3.—MIGRATION INTENTIONS FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS AND HOUSING PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT THE PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE

Asheville, N. C.

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	5,000	2,600	1,600	450	350
Percent: Total	100%	52%	32%	9%	7%
Migration Intentions					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Plan to stay in locality[1]	90	91	88	93	85
Plan to leave locality	4	4	6	3	6
Undecided	6	5	6	4	9
Housing Plans of Veterans Who Plan To Remain in Locality					
Total	90%	91%	88%	93%	85%
Remain in present quarters	45	36	64	23	51
Move and rent a dwelling unit	5	5	2	10	3
Move and buy or build a house	39	49	21	59	30
Move into rented room or double up	1	1	1	1	1

[1] See footnote 1 on table 1.

Table 4.—CHARACTERISTICS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS WHO PLAN TO RENT OR BUY OR BUILD IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE

Asheville, N. C.

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of veterans	5,000	4,200	800
Percent: Total	100%	84%	16%
Plan to move and rent a dwelling unit	5%	4%	7%
Plan to move and buy or build a house	39%	38%	47%
Veterans Planning To Rent			
Average (median) gross monthly rental veterans able to pay	$34	$37	$24
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay less than	$25	$30	$20
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay more than	$46	$50	$28
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to rent	$37	$41	$31
Average (median) size unit veterans plan to rent	4 rooms	4 rooms	4 rooms
Veterans Planning To Buy or Build			
Average (median) price veterans able to pay	$4,200	$4,700	([1])
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay less than	$3,100	$3,500	([1])
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay more than	$5,700	$6,000	([1])
Average (median) gross monthly payment veterans able to make	$38	$41	$28
One-fourth of the veterans able to make payments less than	$31	$33	$23
One-fourth of the veterans able to make payments more than	$50	$52	$35
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to buy or build	$41	$46	$31
Average (median) size house veterans plan to buy or build	5 rooms	5 rooms	5 rooms

[1] Three-fifths of the Negro veterans planning to buy or build reported they are able to pay less than $3,000 and one-tenth could pay $4,000 or more.

Table 5.—HOUSING PLANS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE COMPARED WITH PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY

Asheville, N. C.

PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE	Total	PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY			
		Remain in present quarters	Move and rent a dwelling unit	Move and buy or build a house	Other[1]
White	100%	68%	7%	14%	11%
Remain in present quarters	47	47	-	-	-
Move and rent a dwelling unit	4	1	3	(2)	(2)
Move and buy or build a house	38	20	4	14	(2)
Other[1]	11	-	-	-	11
Negro	100%	66%	6%	16%	12%
Remain in present quarters	35	35	-	-	-
Move and rent a dwelling unit	7	4	3	(2)	(2)
Move and buy or build a house	47	27	3	16	1
Other[1]	11	-	-	-	11

[1] Other plans included move into a rented room or double up, leave the locality, and undecided.
[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

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Table 6.—VACANCY AND OCCUPANCY IN PRIVATELY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

Asheville, N. C.

SUBJECT	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of dwelling units..	14,000	10,500	3,500
Percent: Total.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied.....	98.7	98.8	98.6
Owner-occupied.....	47.4	52.1	32.0
Tenant-occupied.....	51.3	46.7	66.6
Unoccupied.....	1.3	1.2	1.4
Habitable[1].....	1.0	[3] 1.0	[3] 0.9
Rental.....	0.2	0.2	0.1
Offered for rent.....	0.1	0.1	0.1
Rented, not yet occupied.....	0.1	0.1	([4])
Sale.....	0.5	0.6	0.3
For sale only.....	0.1	0.1	([4])
Sold, not yet occupied.....	0.4	0.5	0.3
Other[2].....	0.3	0.2	0.5
Not habitable.....	0.3	0.2	0.5

[1] Included as habitable were units in good condition or in need of only minor repairs and those in need of major repairs which were in no worse condition than similar occupied units in the same neighborhood.

[2] Other vacancies included units undergoing extensive repairs, units to be demolished, units in litigation, etc.

[3] Approximately one-sixth of the habitable vacancies for white occupancy and one-fourth for Negro occupancy lacked installed cooking facilities for the exclusive use of the intended occupants.

[4] Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7.—CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL PRIVATELY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

Asheville, N. C.

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of dwelling units.....	14,000	10,500	3,500
Percent: Total.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied.....	98.7	98.8	98.6
Unoccupied.....	1.3	1.2	1.4
Occupied Dwelling Units			
All occupied units containing doubled-up families.....	11%	10%	13%
Veteran-occupied units containing doubled-up families[1].....	19%	18%	28%
All occupied units having all standard plumbing facilities.....	74%	81%	50%
Veteran-occupied units having all standard plumbing facilities[1].....	74%	78%	57%
Average (median) monthly contract rent for all tenant-occupied units.....	$21	$28	$12
One-fourth of the units rented for less than.....	$12	$17	$ 9
One-fourth of the units rented for more than.....	$35	$41	$16
Average (median) monthly contract rent for veteran-occupied tenant units.....	$25	$29	$13
One-fourth of the units rented for less than.....	$15	$18	$10
One-fourth of the units rented for more than.....	$38	$41	$18
Habitable Unoccupied Dwelling Units			
Average (median) size of all habitable vacancies.....	6 rooms	6 rooms	4 rooms
Proportion of habitable vacancies having all standard plumbing facilities.....	75%	82%	48%

[1] Proportions for characteristics of veteran-occupied dwelling units are not comparable with those for veterans shown in table 2. The figures in table 2 are based on veterans and those in table 7 are based on dwelling units containing veterans.

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Table 8.—CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIVATELY FINANCED HABITABLE VACANCIES

Asheville, N. C.

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	White	Negro
Type of Structure			
Total	100%	100%	100%
Single family structure without business	79	82	66
2-,3-, or 4-family structure without business	17	13	34
1- to 4-family structure with business	([1])	([1])	([1])
5 or more family structure	4	5	([1])
Year Built			
Total	100%	100%	100%
Before 1920	30	28	41
1920 to 1929	55	55	52
1930 to 1939	11	14	([1])
1940 or after	4	3	7
Length of Vacancy			
Total	100%	100%	100%
Less than 1 week	31	33	21
1 week up to 1 month	27	29	21
1 month up to 3 months	19	20	14
3 months or more	23	18	44
Conversion			
Total	100%	100%	100%
Located in converted structures	13	10	24
Created by structural changes	10	8	17
Created by nonstructural changes	([1])	([1])	([1])
Not affected by conversion	3	2	7
Located in nonconverted structures	87	90	76
Plumbing Facilities			
Total	100%	100%	100%
With private flush toilet and private bath	75	82	48
With private flush toilet, no private bath	8	2	7
With running water, no private flush toilet	5	3	14
No running water	17	13	31

[1] Less than 0.5 percent.

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December 2, 1946 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Bureau of the Census Population: HVet-No. 67

Survey of World War II Veterans and Dwelling Unit Vacancy and Occupancy in the Birmingham Area, Alabama

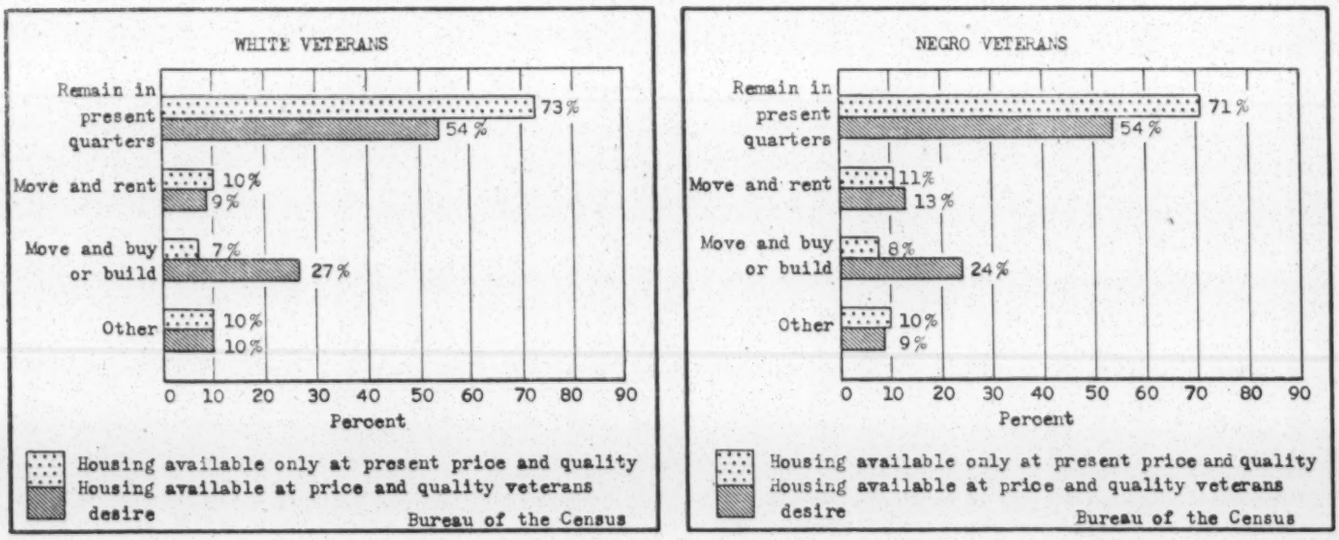
Approximately two-fifths of the married white World War II veterans and one-half of the married Negro veterans in the Birmingham area were doubling up with relatives or friends or were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins according to the results of a sample survey released today by Director J. C. Capt, Bureau of the Census. The survey, made during July at the request of the National Housing Agency for the Veterans Emergency Housing Program, further showed that nearly one-third of the married white veterans and two-thirds of the married Negro veterans lived in dwelling units which needed major repairs or lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities--running water, private flush toilet, and private bath.

Of the estimated 30,000 World War II veterans living in the Birmingham area at the time of the survey, 21,000 were white and 9,000 were Negro. About three-fifths of the white veterans were married and two-fifths were single, widowed, or divorced. Among the Negro veterans, the proportions of married and single were approximately the same as among the white veterans.

The survey also inquired into the housing plans of all the veterans for the next 12 months. When asked what they would do if housing would be available during the next year only at present prices and quality, 17 percent of the white veterans said they would be in the housing market--7 percent would buy or build a house and 10 percent would move and rent. Of the Negro veterans, 19 percent would be in the housing market--8 percent would buy or build and 11 percent would move and rent.

An additional 19 percent of the white veterans and 18 percent of the Negro veterans would be drawn into the housing market if they could find houses at the price, size, and quality they desire. Under such conditions, a total of 27 percent of the white veterans and 24 percent of the Negro veterans would buy or build a house within the next 12 months; and 9 percent of the white and 13 percent of the Negro veterans would move and rent.

VETERANS' HOUSING PLANS FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS



Of those who plan to buy or build in the present market, three-fifths of the white veterans indicated they are able to pay less than $6,000 and three-fifths of the Negro veterans reported they are able to pay less than $3,000.

Among the white veterans who would buy or build if houses are available at the price and quality they desire, the average (median) price they reported they would be able to pay for a house was $5,100 and the average (median) gross monthly payment they would be able to make including payments for real estate taxes, fire insurance, heat, light, and cooking fuel, was $40. Their average (median) weekly income from all sources was $47. The average size house they desired was five rooms. Negro veterans who would buy or build under these conditions reported an average monthly payment of $26, an average weekly income of $32, and desired an average size house of four rooms. Seven-tenths of these Negro veterans reported they would be able to pay less than $3,000.

Among the white veterans who would move and rent other quarters if they could get what they wanted, the average gross monthly rental they reported they would be able to pay was $35, their average weekly income was $39, and the average size unit they desired was four rooms. For Negro veterans who would move and rent, the average monthly rental reported was $16, their average weekly income was $28, and the average size unit they desired was three rooms.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF VETERANS

Of the estimated 30,000 veterans living in the Birmingham area at the time of the survey, about one-tenth (12 percent) were newcomers to the locality since they entered the service. The proportion of in-migrants for married white veterans was slightly higher than the proportion for single white veterans, while the proportions of Negro in-migrants were about the same for married as for single veterans. (See table 1 on page 5.)

Approximately nine-tenths (87 percent) of the married white veterans and five-tenths (52 percent) of the single white veterans were employed. Of the Negro veterans, 84 percent of the married and 67 percent of the single were employed. Veterans in the "other than employed" group included those who did not desire work at the time of the survey as well as those who were seeking employment. Three-fifths of all the veterans who were not working had been discharged since December 31, 1945.

For all veterans, the average (median) weekly income from all sources was $35. Income for white veterans averaged $47 for the married as compared with $29 for the single. Among the Negro veterans, there was less difference--$31 for the married and $28 for the single. Average income was based on all veterans including those who reported having no income.

PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF VETERANS

Hardship among veterans was partly reflected by the extent to which they were doubling up with relatives or friends or were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins. One-third (34 percent) of the married white veterans and two-fifths (41 percent) of the married Negro veterans were doubling up in ordinary dwelling units, that is, were living in units which contained, in addition to the head of the household, one or more married couples or married women whose husbands were living elsewhere. Twelve percent of the single white veterans as compared with three percent of the married white veterans were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins. For the Negro veterans, these proportions were nine percent for the single and ten percent for the married. (See table 2 on page 5.)

Exclusive of those living in rented rooms, about one-fourth of the total white veterans and two-thirds of the total Negro veterans lived in dwelling units which were in need of major repairs or lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities.

One-sixth (16 percent) of the married white and one-seventh (14 percent) of the married Negro veterans owned their homes. (See table 2 on page 5.) Approximately one-half of the married white and one-third of the married Negro owners purchased their homes after they were discharged. Less than one-half (48 percent) of the married white veterans and about two-fifths (43 percent) of the married Negro veterans were renting dwelling units in their names at the time of the survey and were paying an average (median) gross monthly rent of $32 and $16 respectively. Seven-tenths of the married white veterans and about four-tenths of the married Negro veterans who were renting acquired their units after they were discharged.

HOUSING PLANS OF VETERANS

More than nine-tenths (93 percent) of the total veterans plan to remain in the Birmingham locality for the coming year. Four percent of the veterans plan to leave the locality and three percent are undecided in their plans. (See table 3 on page 6.)

If housing is available during the year only at present prices and quality, 7 out of every 100 white veterans plan to buy or build in the locality, 10 plan to move and rent, 73 plan to remain in their present quarters, and the remaining 10 plan to move into rented rooms or double up, leave the area, or are undecided. Out of every 100 Negro veterans, 8 plan to buy or build, 11 plan to move and rent, 71 plan to remain in their present quarters, and the remaining 10 have other plans.

However, if the veterans could find what they want, 27 out of every 100 white veterans would buy or build a house, 9 would move and rent, and only 54 would remain in their present quarters during the coming year. If the Negro veterans could find what they want, 24 out of every 100 would buy or build a house, 13 would move and rent, and 54 would remain in their present quarters. (See table 5 on page 6.)

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For the white veterans who would buy or build if they could find what they want, the average (median) price house they said they could afford was $5,100 and one-fourth of the veterans could pay only $4,200 or even less. Seven-tenths of the Negro veterans desiring to buy or build reported they could afford to pay less than $3,000 and less than one-tenth could pay $4,000 or more. (See table 4 on page 6.) Four-fifths of the white veterans preferred five- or six-room houses and three-fourths of the Negro veterans preferred four- or five-room houses. Approximately three-fifths of the white veterans and two-fifths of the Negro veterans who would buy or build a house have taken some action toward buying or building or have saved money specifically for a house.

Practically all of the prospective home owners would purchase through monthly payments. The gross monthly payments they reported they would be able to make, including real estate taxes, fire insurance, heat, light, and cooking fuel, averaged $40 for white veterans and $26 for Negro veterans. One-fourth of the white veterans planning to buy or build reported they could pay only $34 or less and one-fourth of the Negro veterans could pay only $21 or less.

For the veterans who would move and rent if they could find what they want, the average (median) gross monthly rental they reported they would be able to pay, including payments for heat, light, and cooking fuel, was $35 for white and $16 for Negro veterans. Units in single-family structures were preferred by about four-fifths of all the veterans who would like to rent.

AVAILABILITY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF PRESENT HOUSING

In conjunction with the survey of veterans to determine their general characteristics, present living arrangements, and housing plans, information on occupancy and vacancy in dwelling units was collected. Tables 6, 7, and 8 on the following pages summarize the availability and characteristics of vacant dwelling units and tenure, rent, facilities, and doubling-up in occupied dwelling units.

The survey showed that 1.2 percent of all the dwelling units in the Birmingham area, including privately and publicly financed dwelling units, were unoccupied. The gross vacancy rate for privately financed dwelling units alone was 1.3 percent. Among private units in white neighborhoods, the gross vacancy rate was 0.9 percent, and among those in Negro neighborhoods, 1.9 percent.

According to the survey, three-fourths of the private vacancies were habitable; of these, about one-sixth lacked installed cooking facilities. One-tenth of the habitable vacancies were being offered for rent or sale and the remainder were either already rented or sold or were being held off the rental or sale market for other reasons.

Nearly nine-tenths (88 percent) of the habitable vacancies were built before 1930, almost one-fifth (17 percent) were located in converted structures (structures in which the number of dwelling units has changed since the original construction), eight-tenths (78 percent) were units in single-family structures without business, and the average size was three rooms.

The survey further showed that 25 percent of the privately financed dwelling units in which white veterans lived contained doubled-up families as compared with 10 percent for all private units occupied by white families. For Negroes, the proportions were 31 percent and 11 percent, respectively. (See table 7 on page 7.) Practically all of the veteran-occupied units with doubled-up families contained one or more married couples in addition to the head of the household while very few contained only married women in addition to the head.

Less than one-half (46.0 percent) of all the private dwelling units in the Birmingham area were occupied by their owners and more than one-half (52.7 percent) were occupied by tenants. The average (median) monthly contract rent was $28 for private units occupied by white tenants and $11 for those occupied by Negro tenants. (See tables 6 and 7 on page 7.) Among the tenant units containing one or more veterans, the average monthly rental was $27 for units occupied by white families and $12 for those occupied by Negroes. These units were rented by the heads of the households and not necessarily by the veterans themselves.

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The proportions of owner-occupied and tenant-occupied dwelling units in July 1946 represent a considerable shift from tenant-occupancy to owner-occupancy since April 1940 when a complete enumeration in the Census of Housing showed that 30.3 percent of all the dwelling units in the area were occupied by their owners and 67.3 percent were occupied by tenants.

TECHNICAL NOTE

The findings presented in this report are based on a sample survey in Birmingham city, Bessemer city, Fairfield city, Homewood city, Irondale town, Lipscomb town, and Tarrant City. For dwelling unit occupancy and vacancy characteristics, approximately 4,100 dwelling units were enumerated to represent all sections of the area and all types of residential structures except institutions, publicly financed housing projects, transient hotels, commercial rooming houses, trailers, and tourist cabins. For information on veterans' housing characteristics and intentions, the enumeration was extended to include veterans in all types of residential structures except institutions and transient hotels. Occupancy and vacancy data for publicly financed housing for the Birmingham locality were obtained from reports of the National Housing Agency as of the end of June.

Because the percentages in this report are based on data obtained from a sample of dwelling units and veterans, they may vary somewhat from the results which would have been obtained from a complete census of the area. The following are examples of the magnitude of the sampling variations and the probability of their occurrence for three of the more significant statistics quoted in this report. For the 26 percent of the total veterans who would like to buy or build a house, the chances are two out of three that the rate which would have been obtained by a complete census is between 24 percent and 28 percent. For the 34 percent of the married white veterans who were living doubled-up, the chances are two out of three that the rate would have been between 31 percent and 37 percent; and for the 41 percent of the married Negro veterans who were living doubled-up the chances are two out of three that the rate would have been 35 percent and 47 percent. Since the sampling variability of any percentage depends not only on the value of the percent but also on the size of the base on which the percentage is determined, the variations shown in the examples should not be applied indiscriminately to all percentages quoted in this report.

In addition to sampling variability, the estimates are subject to errors of response. Such errors may be expected to affect the sample estimates to about the same degree as they would affect the results of a complete census.

The number of World War II veterans shown in this report is an estimate of the number of veterans in the locality exclusive of those in institutions and hotels. This figure was based on the weighted sample results and on an independent estimate derived from the distribution of veterans by state of preservice residence and the proportion of 1-C Selective Service registrants in the locality. This estimate is only a rough approximation but is the best that can be made from the limited information available.

The number of privately financed dwelling units in the area is an estimate based on the weighted sample results and the 1940 census data plus building permit records.

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Table 1.—GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Birmingham Area, Alabama

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	30,000	12,000	9,000	5,200	3,800
Percent: Total	100%	40%	30%	17%	13%
Residence Prior to Induction					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Lived in locality[1] prior to induction	88	87	90	89	89
Lived outside locality prior to induction	12	13	10	11	11
Employment					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Employed	74	87	52	84	67
Other than employed	26	13	48	16	33
Income					
Average (median) weekly income for all veterans	$35	$47	$29	$31	$28

[1] For purposes of this survey, the locality included Jefferson County.

Table 2.—PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND CONDITION, PLUMBING FACILITIES, TENURE, AND RENT OF DWELLING UNITS, FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Birmingham Area, Alabama

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	30,000	12,000	9,000	5,200	3,800
Percent: Total	100%	40%	30%	17%	13%
Present Living Arrangements					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins	8	3	12	10	9
Living in ordinary dwelling units	92	97	88	90	91
Doubled-up[1]	27	34	15	41	14
Not doubled-up	65	63	73	49	77
Condition and Plumbing Facilities					
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	92%	97%	88%	90%	91%
In good condition or in need of minor repairs	79	88	82	68	63
Having all standard plumbing facilities[2]	55	66	73	26	23
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	24	22	9	42	40
In need of major repairs or unfit for use	13	9	6	22	28
Having all standard plumbing facilities	2	3	2	2	1
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	11	6	4	20	27
Tenure and Rent					
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	92%	97%	88%	90%	91%
Owned by veteran	10	16	2	14	1
Rented by veteran	28	48	2	43	5
Other	54	33	84	33	85
Average (median) monthly gross rent for units rented by veteran	$26	$32	([3])	$16	([3])
One-fourth of the units rented for less than	$18	$24	([3])	$13	([3])
One-fourth of the units rented for more than	$37	$40	([3])	$21	([3])

[1] For purposes of this survey, a veteran was considered as living doubled-up if he lived in a dwelling unit which contained more than one family, that is, the unit contained, in addition to the head of the household, married couples or married women with husbands absent.

[2] Standard plumbing facilities included running water in the unit, private flush toilet in the structure, and private installed bathtub or shower in the structure.

[3] There were too few single veterans in the sample who rented their dwelling units to quote average monthly rental.

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Table 3.—MIGRATION INTENTIONS FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS AND HOUSING PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT THE PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE

Birmingham Area, Alabama

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	30,000	12,000	9,000	5,200	3,800
Percent: Total	100%	40%	30%	17%	13%
Migration Intentions					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Plan to stay in locality[1]	93	91	95	96	89
Plan to leave locality	4	6	3	2	3
Undecided	3	3	2	2	8
Housing Plans of Veterans Who Plan To Remain in Locality					
Total	93%	91%	95%	96%	89%
Remain in present quarters	54	36	81	47	66
Move and rent a dwelling unit	10	12	3	16	8
Move and buy or build a house	26	40	9	31	14
Move into rented room or double up	3	3	2	2	1

[1] See footnote 1 on table 1.

Table 4.—CHARACTERISTICS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS WHO PLAN TO RENT OR BUY OR BUILD IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE

Birmingham Area, Alabama

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of veterans	30,000	21,000	9,000
Percent: Total	100%	70%	30%
Plan to move and rent a dwelling unit	10%	9%	13%
Plan to move and buy or build a house	26%	27%	24%
Veterans Planning To Rent			
Average (median) gross monthly rental veterans able to pay	$27	$35	$16
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay less than	$18	$29	$13
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay more than	$36	$40	$20
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to rent	$34	$39	$28
Average (median) size unit veterans plan to rent	4 rooms	4 rooms	3 rooms
Veterans Planning To Buy or Build			
Average (median) price veterans able to pay	$4,500	$5,100	([1])
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay less than	$3,000	$4,200	([1])
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay more than	$5,700	$6,200	([1])
Average (median) gross monthly payment veterans able to make	$36	$40	$26
One-fourth of the veterans able to make payments less than	$28	$34	$21
One-fourth of the veterans able to make payments more than	$46	$49	$31
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to buy or build	$40	$47	$32
Average (median) size house veterans plan to buy or build	5 rooms	5 rooms	4 rooms

[1] Seven-tenths of the Negro veterans planning to buy or build reported they are able to pay less than $3,000 and less than one-tenth could pay $4,000 or more.

Table 5.—HOUSING PLANS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE COMPARED WITH PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY

Birmingham Area, Alabama

PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE	Total	PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY			
		Remain in present quarters	Move and rent a dwelling unit	Move and buy or build a house	Other[1]
White	100%	73%	10%	7%	10%
Remain in present quarters	54	54	-	-	-
Move and rent a dwelling unit	9	4	5	([2])	([2])
Move and buy or build a house	27	15	5	7	([2])
Other[1]	10	-	-	-	10
Negro	100%	71%	11%	8%	10%
Remain in present quarters	54	54	-	-	-
Move and rent a dwelling unit	13	4	8	([2])	1
Move and buy or build a house	24	13	3	8	([2])
Other[1]	9	-	-	-	9

[1] Other plans included move into a rented room or double up, leave the locality, and undecided.

[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 6.—VACANCY AND OCCUPANCY IN PRIVATELY AND PUBLICLY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

Birmingham Area, Alabama

SUBJECT	Private and public dwelling units[1]	PRIVATE DWELLING UNITS		
		Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of dwelling units	94,210	91,000	56,000	35,000
Percent: Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied	98.8	98.7	99.1	98.1
Owner-occupied	44.4	46.0	59.0	24.8
Tenant-occupied	54.4	52.7	40.1	73.3
Unoccupied	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.9
Habitable[2]	1.0	1.0	[4]0.8	[4]1.3
Rental	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Offered for rent	0.1	0.1	0.2	([5])
Rented, not yet occupied	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Sale	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
For sale, only	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
Sold, not yet occupied	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Other[3]	0.5	0.5	0.2	1.0
Not habitable	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6

[1] The public housing included all the publicly financed dwelling units which serve the Birmingham area covered in this survey.

[2] Included as habitable were units in good condition or in need of only minor repairs and those in need of major repairs which were in no worse condition than similar occupied units in the same neighborhood.

[3] Other vacancies included units undergoing extensive repairs, units to be demolished, units in litigation, etc.

[4] Approximately one-seventh of the habitable vacancies for white occupancy and one-sixth for Negro occupancy lacked installed cooking facilities for the exclusive use of the intended occupants.

[5] Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7.—CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL PRIVATELY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

Birmingham Area, Alabama

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of privately financed dwelling units	91,000	56,000	35,000
Percent: Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied	98.7	99.1	98.1
Unoccupied	1.3	0.9	1.9
Occupied Dwelling Units			
All occupied units containing doubled-up families	11%	10%	11%
Veteran-occupied units containing doubled-up families[1]	27%	25%	31%
All occupied units having all standard plumbing facilities	58%	82%	19%
Veteran-occupied units having all standard plumbing facilities[1]	62%	76%	23%
Average (median) monthly contract rent for all tenant-occupied units	$15	$28	$11
One-fourth of the units rented for less than	$10	$21	$8
One-fourth of the units rented for more than	$28	$37	$14
Average (median) monthly contract rent for veteran-occupied tenant units	$20	$27	$12
One-fourth of the units rented for less than	$12	$20	$9
One-fourth of the units rented for more than	$30	$36	$14
Habitable Unoccupied Dwelling Units			
Average (median) size of all habitable vacancies	3 rooms	([2])	([2])
Proportion of habitable vacancies having all standard plumbing facilities	60%	([2])	([2])

[1] Proportions for characteristics of veteran-occupied dwelling units are not comparable with those for veterans shown in table 2. The figures in table 2 are based on veterans and those in table 7 are based on dwelling units containing veterans.

[2] There were too few habitable vacancies in the sample to quote average size and the proportion having all standard plumbing facilities.

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Table 8.—CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIVATELY FINANCED HABITABLE VACANCIES

Birmingham Area, Alabama

CHARACTERISTIC	Percent of total
Type of Structure	
Total	100%
Single family structure without business	78
2-, 3-, or 4-family structure without business	17
1- to 4-family structure with business	3
5 or more family structure	2
Year Built	
Total	100%
Before 1920	53
1920 to 1929	35
1930 to 1939	7
1940 or after	5
Length of Vacancy	
Total	100%
Less than 1 week	21
1 week up to 1 month	20
1 month up to 3 months	17
3 months or more	42
Conversion	
Total	100%
Located in converted structures	17
Created by structural changes	5
Created by nonstructural changes	12
Not affected by conversion	([1])
Located in nonconverted structures	83
Plumbing Facilities	
Total	100%
With private flush toilet and private bath	60
With private flush toilet, no private bath	23
With running water, no private flush toilet	5
No running water	12

[1]Less than 0.5 percent.

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December 9, 1946

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census

Population: HVet-No. 69

Survey of World War II Veterans and Dwelling Unit Vacancy and Occupancy in the Memphis Area, Tennessee

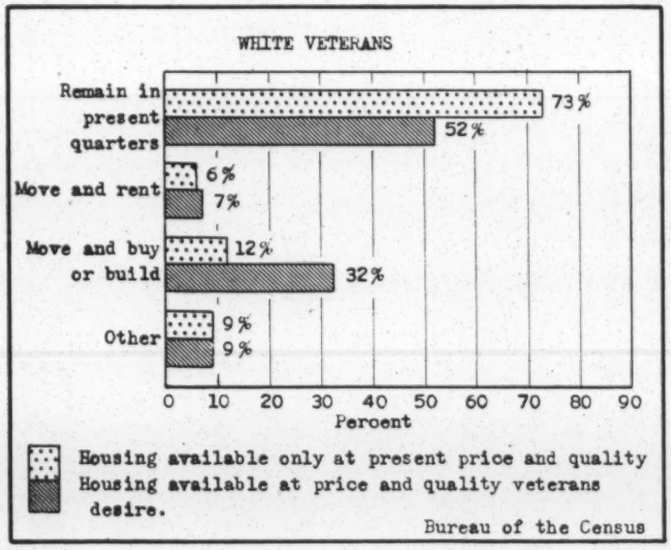
Approximately one-half of the married white World War II veterans and one-half of the married Negro veterans in the Memphis area were doubling up with relatives or friends or were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins according to the results of a sample survey released today by Director J. C. Capt, Bureau of the Census. The survey, made during early August at the request of the National Housing Agency for the Veterans Emergency Housing Program, further showed that one-tenth of the married white veterans and about six-tenths of the married Negro veterans lived in dwelling units which needed major repairs or lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities—running water, private flush toilet, and private bath.

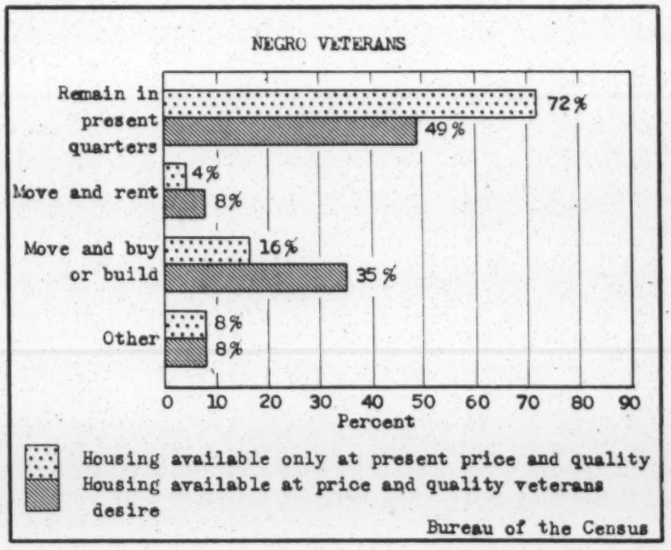
Of the estimated 30,000 World War II veterans living in the Memphis area at the time of the survey, 22,800 were white and 7,200 were Negro. Two-thirds of the white veterans were married and one-third were single, widowed, or divorced. Among the Negro veterans, almost three-fifths were married.

The survey also inquired into the housing plans of all the veterans for the next 12 months. When asked what they would do if housing would be available during the next year only at present prices and quality, 18 percent of the white veterans said they would be in the housing market—12 percent would buy or build a house and 6 percent would move and rent. Of the Negro veterans, 20 percent would be in the housing market--16 percent would buy or build and 4 percent would move and rent.

An additional 21 percent of the white veterans and 23 percent of the Negro veterans would be drawn into the housing market if they could find houses at the price, size, and quality they desire. Under such conditions, a total of 32 percent of the white veterans and 35 percent of the Negro veterans would buy or build a house within the next 12 months; and 7 percent of the white and 8 percent of the Negro veterans would move and rent.

VETERANS' HOUSING PLANS FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS





Of those who plan to buy or build in the present market, the white veterans indicated they are able to pay an average (median) price of $6,600 and Negro veterans reported they are able to pay $3,500.

Among the white veterans who would buy or build if houses are available at the price and quality they desire, the average (median) price they reported they would be able to pay for a house was $6,400 and the average (median) gross monthly payment they would be able to make, including real estate taxes, fire insurance, heat, light, and cooking fuel, was $50. Their average (median) weekly income from all sources was $52. The average size house they desired was five rooms. Negro veterans who would buy or build under these conditions reported an average price of $3,400, an average monthly payment of $28, and an average weekly income of $31. The average size house Negro veterans desired was five rooms.

Among all veterans who would move and rent other quarters if they could get what they wanted, the average gross monthly rental they reported they would be able to pay was $43, their average weekly income was $41, and the average size unit they desired was four rooms.

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF VETERANS

Of the estimated 30,000 veterans living in the Memphis area at the time of the survey, about one-fifth (21 percent) were newcomers to the locality since they entered the service. The proportion of in-migrants for married veterans was somewhat higher than the proportion for single veterans. (See table 1 on page 5.)

Nine-tenths (91 percent) of the married white veterans and six-tenths (60 percent) of the single white veterans were employed. Of the Negro veterans, 86 percent of the married and 75 percent of the single were employed. Veterans in the "other than employed" group included those who did not desire work at the time of the survey as well as those who were seeking employment. About three-fifths of all the veterans who were not working had been discharged since December 31, 1945.

For all veterans, the average (median) weekly income from all sources was $40. Income for white veterans averaged $52 for the married as compared with $29 for the single. Among the Negro veterans there was less difference—$30 for the married and $26 for the single. (Average income was based on all veterans, including those who reported having no income.)

PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF VETERANS

Hardship among veterans was partly reflected by the extent to which they were doubling up with relatives or friends or were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins. Over one-fourth (27 percent) of the married white veterans and not quite one-fourth (23 percent) of the married Negro veterans were doubling up in ordinary dwelling units, that is, were living in units which contained, in addition to the head of the household, one or more married couples or married women whose husbands were living elsewhere. Twenty-seven percent of the single white veterans as compared with 18 percent of the married white veterans were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins. For the Negro veterans, these proportions were 36 percent for the single and 23 percent for the married. (See table 2 on page 5.)

Exclusive of those living in rented rooms, about one-tenth of the total white veterans and nearly three-fifths of the total Negro veterans lived in dwelling units which were in need of major repairs or lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities.

One-fourth (24 percent) of the married white and one-tenth (11 percent) of the married Negro veterans owned their homes. (See table 2 on page 5.) About one-half of both the white and the Negro owners purchased their homes after they were discharged. One-third (33 percent) of the married white veterans and almost one-half (48 percent) of the married Negro veterans were renting dwelling units in their names at the time of the survey and were paying an average (median) gross monthly rent of $41 and $15 respectively. Three-fifths of the white veterans and two-fifths of the Negro veterans who were renting acquired their units after they were discharged.

HOUSING PLANS OF VETERANS

More than nine-tenths (92 percent) of the total veterans plan to remain in the Memphis locality for the coming year. Four percent of the veterans plan to leave the locality and four percent are undecided in their plans. (See table 3 on page 6.)

If housing is available during the year only at present prices and quality, 12 out of every 100 white veterans plan to buy or build in the locality, 6 plan to move and rent, 73 plan to remain in their present quarters, and the remaining 9 plan to move into rented rooms or double up, leave the area, or are undecided. Out of every 100 Negro veterans, 16 plan to buy or build, 4 plan to move and rent, 72 plan to remain in their present quarters, and the remaining 8 have other plans.

However, if the veterans could find what they want, 32 out of every 100 white veterans would buy or build a house, 7 would move and rent, and only 52 would remain in their present quarters during the coming year. If the Negro veterans could find what they want, 35 out of every 100 would buy or build a house, 8 would move and rent, and 49 would remain in their present quarters. (See table 5 on page 6.)

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For the white veterans who would buy or build if they could find what they want, the average (median) price house they said they could afford was $6,400 and one-fourth of the veterans could pay only $5,300 or even less. Negro veterans desiring to buy or build reported they could afford to pay an average price of $3,400; with one-third able to pay only $3,000 or even less. Almost nine-tenths of the white veterans preferred five- or six-room houses and more than eight-tenths of the Negro veterans preferred four- or five-room houses. Three-fifths of the white veterans and two-fifths of the Negro veterans who would buy or build a house have taken some action toward buying or building or have saved money specifically for a house.

Practically all of the prospective home owners would purchase through monthly payments. The gross monthly payments they reported they would be able to make, including real estate taxes, fire insurance, heat, light, and cooking fuel, averaged $50 for white veterans and $28 for Negro veterans. However, one-fourth of the white veterans planning to buy or build reported they could pay only $42 or less and one-fourth of the Negro veterans could pay only $23 or less.

For the white veterans who would move and rent if they could find what they want, the average (median) gross monthly rental they reported they would be able to pay, including payments for heat, light, and cooking fuel, was $47. One-fourth of the veterans could afford only $41 or less. Of the Negro veterans who would move and rent if they could find what they want, two-thirds reported they are able to pay $15 or less monthly. Units in single-family structures were preferred by three-fourths of all the veterans who would like to rent.

AVAILABILITY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF PRESENT HOUSING

In conjunction with the survey of veterans to determine their general characteristics, present living arrangements and housing plans, information on occupancy and vacancy in dwelling units was collected. Tables 6, 7, and 8 on the following pages summarize the availability and characteristics of vacant dwelling units and tenure, rent, facilities, and doubling up in occupied dwelling units.

The survey showed that 0.7 percent of all the dwelling units in the Memphis area including privately and publicly financed dwelling units, were unoccupied. The gross vacancy rate for privately financed dwelling units alone was 0.8 percent in white neighborhoods and 0.7 percent in Negro neighborhoods. These rates indicate a slight increase in the number of unoccupied dwelling units in the area since September 1944. At that time, a similar survey made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed gross vacancy rates of 0.6 percent in white and 0.3 percent in Negro sections.

According to the recent survey seven-eighths of the private vacancies were habitable; of these, about two-fifths lacked installed cooking facilities. About one-half of the habitable vacancies were being offered for rent or sale and the remainder were either already rented or sold or were being held off the rental or sale market for other reasons.

Nearly one-half (48 percent) of the habitable vacancies were built before 1930, one-fourth (26 percent) had been vacant one month or longer, one-fourth (24 percent) lacked one or more of the standard plumbing facilities, and the average size was four rooms.

The survey further showed that 27 percent of the privately financed dwelling units in which white veterans lived contained doubled-up families as compared with 14 percent for all private units occupied by white families. For Negroes the proportions were 23 percent and 9 percent respectively. (See table 7 on page 7.) Practically all of the veteran-occupied units with doubled-up families contained one or more married couples in addition to the head of the household while very few contained only married women in addition to the head.

Nearly one-half (48.2 percent) of all the private dwelling units in the area were occupied by their owners and slightly more than one-half (51.0 percent) were occupied by tenants. The average (median) monthly contract rent was $37 for private units occupied by white tenants and $12 for those occupied by Negro tenants. (See tables 6 and 7 on page 7.) Among the tenant units containing one or more veterans, the average monthly rental was $37 for units occupied by white families and $13 for those occupied by Negroes. These units were rented by the heads of the households and not necessarily by the veterans themselves.

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Separate analysis for Memphis city alone showed that 47.5 percent of all the private dwelling units were owner-occupied and 51.7 were tenant-occupied. These proportions represent a considerable shift from tenant-occupancy to owner-occupancy since April 1940 when a complete enumeration in the Census of Housing showed that 29.8 percent of all the dwelling units in the city of Memphis were occupied by their owners and 67.6 percent were occupied by tenants.

TECHNICAL NOTE

The findings presented in this report are based on a sample survey in Memphis, Bartlett, Berclair, Noncomnah Neighborhood, Raleigh, Rugby Hills, the area directly adjacent to the city on the northeast bounded by Heard Road and Graham Road, and the area directly adjacent to the city on the southeast bounded by Shotwell Road and Kimball Road. For dwelling unit occupancy and vacancy characteristics, approximately 7,200 dwelling units were enumerated to represent all sections of the area and all types of residential structures except institutions, publicly financed housing projects, transient hotels, commercial rooming houses, trailers, and tourist cabins. For information on veterans' housing characteristics and intentions, the enumeration was extended to include veterans in all types of residential structures except institutions and transient hotels. Occupancy and vacancy data for publicly financed housing for the Memphis locality were obtained from reports of the National Housing Agency as of the end of July.

Because the percentages in this report are based on data obtained from a sample of dwelling units and veterans, they may vary somewhat from the results which would have been obtained from a complete census of the area. The following are examples of the magnitude of the sampling variations and the probability of their occurrence for three of the more significant statistics quoted in this report. For the 32 percent of the total veterans who would like to buy or build a house, the chances are two out of three that the rate which would have been obtained by a complete census is between 30 percent and 34 percent. For the 27 percent of the married white veterans who were living doubled-up, the chances are two out of three that the rate which would have been obtained by a complete census is between 25 percent and 29 percent; and for the 23 percent of the married Negro veterans who were living doubled-up, the chances are two out of three that the rate would have been between 19 percent and 27 percent. Since the sampling variability of any percentage depends not only on the value of the percent, but also on the size of the base on which the percentage is determined, the variations shown in the examples should not be applied indiscriminately to all percentages quoted in this report.

In addition to sampling variability, the estimates are subject to errors of response. Such errors may be expected to affect the sample estimates to about the same degree as they would affect the results of a complete census.

The number of World War II veterans shown in this report is an estimate of the number of veterans in the locality exclusive of those in institutions and hotels. This figure was based on the weighted sample results and on an independent estimate derived from the distribution of veterans by state of preservice residence and the proportion of 1-C Selective Service registrants in the locality. This estimate is only a rough approximation but is the best that can be made from the limited information available.

The number of privately financed dwelling units in the area is an estimate based on the weighted sample results and the 1940 census data plus building permit records.

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Table 1.—GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Memphis Area, Tennessee

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	30,000	15,300	7,500	4,200	3,000
Percent: Total	100%	51%	25%	14%	10%
Residence Prior to Induction					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Lived in locality[1] prior to induction	79	74	86	81	84
Lived outside locality prior to induction	21	26	14	19	16
Employment					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Employed	81	91	60	86	75
Other than employed	19	9	40	14	25
Income					
Average (median) weekly income for all veterans	$40	$52	$29	$30	$26

[1] For purposes of this survey, the locality included Shelby County, Tennessee, and Crittenden County, Arkansas.

Table 2.—PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND CONDITION, PLUMBING FACILITIES, TENURE, AND RENT OF DWELLING UNITS, FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Memphis Area, Tennessee

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	30,000	15,300	7,500	4,200	3,000
Percent: Total	100%	51%	25%	14%	10%
Present Living Arrangements					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins	22	18	27	23	36
Living in ordinary dwelling units	78	82	73	77	64
Doubled-up[1]	22	27	13	23	7
Not doubled-up	56	55	60	54	57
Condition and Plumbing Facilities					
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	78%	82%	73%	77%	64%
In good condition or in need of minor repairs	71	81	71	50	47
Having all standard plumbing facilities[2]	56	72	63	14	16
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	15	9	8	36	31
In need of major repairs or unfit for use	7	1	2	27	17
Having all standard plumbing facilities	1	([3])	1	3	1
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	6	1	1	24	16
Tenure and Rent					
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	78%	82%	73%	77%	64%
Owned by veteran	15	24	3	11	2
Rented by veteran	25	33	2	48	4
Other	38	25	68	18	58
Average (median) monthly gross rent for units rented by veteran	$32	$41	([4])	$15	([4])
One-fourth of the units rented for less than	$19	$30	([4])	$12	([4])
One-fourth of the units rented for more than	$47	$53	([4])	$20	([4])

[1] For purposes of this survey, a veteran was considered as living doubled-up if he lived in a dwelling unit which contained more than one family, that is, the unit contained, in addition to the head of the household, married couples or married women with husbands absent.

[2] Standard plumbing facilities included running water in the unit, private flush toilet in the structure, and private installed bathtub or shower in the structure.

[3] Less than 0.5 percent.

[4] There were too few single veterans in the sample who rented their dwelling units to quote average monthly rental.

Table 3.—MIGRATION INTENTIONS FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS AND HOUSING PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT THE PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE

Memphis Area, Tennessee

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	30,000	15,300	7,500	4,200	3,000
Percent: Total	100%	51%	25%	14%	10%
Migration Intentions					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Plan to stay in locality[1]	92	94	88	93	93
Plan to leave locality	4	4	6	3	2
Undecided	4	2	6	4	5
Housing Plans of Veterans Who Plan To Remain in Locality					
Total	92%	94%	88%	93%	93%
Remain in present quarters	51	44	70	40	65
Move and rent a dwelling unit	8	9	3	11	2
Move and buy or build a house	32	41	13	41	25
Move into rented room or double up	1	([2])	2	1	1

[1] See footnote 1 on table 1.
[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 4.—CHARACTERISTICS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS WHO PLAN TO RENT OR BUY OR BUILD IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE

Memphis Area, Tennessee

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of veterans	30,000	22,800	7,200
Percent: Total	100%	76%	24%
Plan to move and rent a dwelling unit	8%	7%	8%
Plan to move and buy or build a house	32%	32%	35%
Veterans Planning To Rent			
Average (median) gross monthly rental veterans able to pay	$43	$47	([1])
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay less than	$28	$41	([1])
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay more than	$51	$54	([1])
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to rent	$41	$45	$31
Average (median) size unit veterans plan to rent	4 rooms	4 rooms	4 rooms
Veterans Planning To Buy or Build			
Average (median) price veterans able to pay	$5,700	$6,400	$3,400
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay less than	$4,100	$5,300	([2])
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay more than	$7,200	$7,800	([2])
Average (median) gross monthly payment veterans able to make	$45	$50	$28
One-fourth of the veterans able to make payments less than	$34	$42	$23
One-fourth of the veterans able to make payments more than	$55	$58	$37
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to buy or build	$47	$52	$31
Average (median) size house veterans plan to buy or build	5 rooms	5 rooms	5 rooms

[1] Two-thirds of the Negro veterans reported they could pay $15 or less monthly.
[2] One-third of the Negro veterans who plan to buy or build could pay less than $3,000 and three-tenths could pay $4,000 or more.

Table 5.—HOUSING PLANS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE COMPARED WITH PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY

Memphis Area, Tennessee

PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE	Total	PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY			
		Remain in present quarters	Move and rent a dwelling unit	Move and buy or build a house	Other[1]
White	100%	73%	6%	12%	9%
Remain in present quarters	52	52	-	-	-
Move and rent a dwelling unit	7	4	3	([2])	([2])
Move and buy or build a house	32	17	3	12	([2])
Other[1]	9	-	-	-	9
Negro	100%	72%	4%	16%	8%
Remain in present quarters	49	49	-	-	-
Move and rent a dwelling unit	8	4	4	([2])	([2])
Move and buy or build a house	35	19	([2])	16	([2])
Other[1]	8	-	-	-	8

[1] Other plans included move into a rented room or double up, leave the locality, and undecided.
[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 6.—VACANCY AND OCCUPANCY IN PRIVATELY AND PUBLICLY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

Memphis Area, Tennessee

SUBJECT	Private and public dwelling units[1]	PRIVATE DWELLING UNITS		
		Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of dwelling units.....	96,305	93,000	57,000	36,000
Percent: Total.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied.....	99.3	99.2	99.2	99.3
Owner-occupied.....	46.6	48.2	61.8	26.5
Tenant-occupied.....	52.7	51.0	37.4	72.8
Unoccupied.....	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
Habitable[2].....	0.6	[4] 0.7	0.8	0.4
Rental.....	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Offered for rent.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Rented, not yet occupied.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	([5])
Sale.....	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2
For sale, only.....	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1
Sold, not yet occupied.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other[3].....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not habitable.....	0.1	0.1	([5])	0.3

[1] The public housing included all the publicly financed dwelling units which serve the Memphis area covered in the survey.

[2] Included as habitable were units in good condition or in need of only minor repairs and those in need of major repairs which were in no worse condition than similar occupied units in the same neighborhood.

[3] Other vacancies included units undergoing extensive repairs, units to be demolished, units in litigation, etc.

[4] Approximately two-fifths of the habitable vacancies lacked installed cooking facilities for the exclusive use of the intended occupants.

[5] Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7.—CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL PRIVATELY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

Memphis Area, Tennessee

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of privately financed dwelling units.....	93,000	57,000	36,000
Percent: Total.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied.....	99.2	99.2	99.3
Unoccupied.....	0.8	0.8	0.7
Occupied Dwelling Units			
All occupied units containing doubled-up families.....	13%	14%	9%
Veteran-occupied units containing doubled-up families[1].....	26%	27%	23%
All occupied units having all standard plumbing facilities.....	63%	89%	22%
Veteran-occupied units having all standard plumbing facilities[1].....	72%	87%	24%
Average (median) monthly contract rent for all tenant-occupied units.....	$16	$37	$12
One-fourth of the units rented for less than.....	$11	$27	$10
One-fourth of the units rented for more than.....	$35	$47	$15
Average (median) monthly contract rent for veteran-occupied tenant units.....	$28	$37	$13
One-fourth of the units rented for less than.....	$14	$28	$11
One-fourth of the units rented for more than.....	$41	$48	$15
Habitable Unoccupied Dwelling Units			
Average (median) size of all habitable vacancies.....	4 rooms	([2])	([2])
Proportion of habitable vacancies having all standard plumbing facilities.....	76%	([2])	([2])

[1] Proportions for characteristics of veteran-occupied dwelling units are not comparable with those for veterans shown in table 2. The figures in table 2 are based on veterans and those in table 7 are based on dwelling units containing veterans.

[2] There were too few habitable vacancies in the sample to quote average size and the proportion having all standard plumbing facilities.

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Table 8.—CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIVATELY FINANCED HABITABLE VACANCIES

Memphis Area, Tennessee

CHARACTERISTIC	Percent of total
Type of Structure	
Total	100%
Single family structure without business	89
2-, 3-, or 4-family structure without business	7
1- to 4-family structure with business	([1])
5 or more family structure	4
Year Built	
Total	100%
Before 1920	13
1920 to 1929	35
1930 to 1939	13
1940 or after	39
Length of Vacancy	
Total	100%
Less than 1 week	39
1 week up to 1 month	35
1 month up to 3 months	22
3 months or more	4
Conversion	
Total	100%
Located in converted structures	6
Created by structural changes	4
Created by nonstructural changes	2
Not affected by conversion	([1])
Located in nonconverted structures	94
Plumbing Facilities	
Total	100%
With private flush toilet and private bath	76
With private flush toilet, no private bath	([1])
With running water, no private flush toilet	11
No running water	13

[1] Less than 0.5 percent.

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Table 6.—VACANCY AND OCCUPANCY IN PRIVATELY AND PUBLICLY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

Memphis Area, Tennessee

SUBJECT	Private and public dwelling units[1]	PRIVATE DWELLING UNITS		
		Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of dwelling units.....	96,305	93,000	57,000	36,000
Percent: Total.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied.....	99.3	99.2	99.2	99.3
Owner-occupied.....	46.6	48.2	61.8	26.5
Tenant-occupied.....	52.7	51.0	37.4	72.8
Unoccupied.....	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
Habitable[2].....	0.6	[4] 0.7	0.8	0.4
Rental.....	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Offered for rent.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Rented, not yet occupied.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	([5])
Sale.....	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2
For sale, only.....	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1
Sold, not yet occupied.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other[3].....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not habitable.....	0.1	0.1	([5])	0.3

[1] The public housing included all the publicly financed dwelling units which serve the Memphis area covered in the survey.

[2] Included as habitable were units in good condition or in need of only minor repairs and those in need of major repairs which were in no worse condition than similar occupied units in the same neighborhood.

[3] Other vacancies included units undergoing extensive repairs, units to be demolished, units in litigation, etc.

[4] Approximately two-fifths of the habitable vacancies lacked installed cooking facilities for the exclusive use of the intended occupants.

[5] Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7.—CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL PRIVATELY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

Memphis Area, Tennessee

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of privately financed dwelling units.....	93,000	57,000	36,000
Percent: Total.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied.....	99.2	99.2	99.3
Unoccupied.....	0.8	0.8	0.7
Occupied Dwelling Units			
All occupied units containing doubled-up families.....	13%	14%	9%
Veteran-occupied units containing doubled-up families[1].....	26%	27%	23%
All occupied units having all standard plumbing facilities.....	63%	89%	22%
Veteran-occupied units having all standard plumbing facilities[1].....	72%	87%	24%
Average (median) monthly contract rent for all tenant-occupied units.....	$16	$37	$12
One-fourth of the units rented for less than.....	$11	$27	$10
One-fourth of the units rented for more than.....	$35	$47	$15
Average (median) monthly contract rent for veteran-occupied tenant units.....	$28	$37	$13
One-fourth of the units rented for less than.....	$14	$28	$11
One-fourth of the units rented for more than.....	$41	$48	$15
Habitable Unoccupied Dwelling Units			
Average (median) size of all habitable vacancies.....	4 rooms	([2])	([2])
Proportion of habitable vacancies having all standard plumbing facilities.....	76%	([2])	([2])

[1] Proportions for characteristics of veteran-occupied dwelling units are not comparable with those for veterans shown in table 2. The figures in table 2 are based on veterans and those in table 7 are based on dwelling units containing veterans.

[2] There were too few habitable vacancies in the sample to quote average size and the proportion having all standard plumbing facilities.

36018

Table 8.—CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIVATELY FINANCED HABITABLE VACANCIES

Memphis Area, Tennessee

CHARACTERISTIC	Percent of total
Type of Structure	
Total	100%
Single family structure without business	89
2-, 3-, or 4-family structure without business	7
1- to 4-family structure with business	(1)
5 or more family structure	4
Year Built	
Total	100%
Before 1920	13
1920 to 1929	35
1930 to 1939	13
1940 or after	39
Length of Vacancy	
Total	100%
Less than 1 week	39
1 week up to 1 month	35
1 month up to 3 months	22
3 months or more	4
Conversion	
Total	100%
Located in converted structures	6
Created by structural changes	4
Created by nonstructural changes	2
Not affected by conversion	(1)
Located in nonconverted structures	94
Plumbing Facilities	
Total	100%
With private flush toilet and private bath	76
With private flush toilet, no private bath	(1)
With running water, no private flush toilet	11
No running water	13

[1] Less than 0.5 percent.

36018

December 10, 1946 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Bureau of the Census Population: HVet-No. 70

Survey of World War II Veterans and Dwelling Unit Vacancy and Occupancy in Montgomery, Ala.

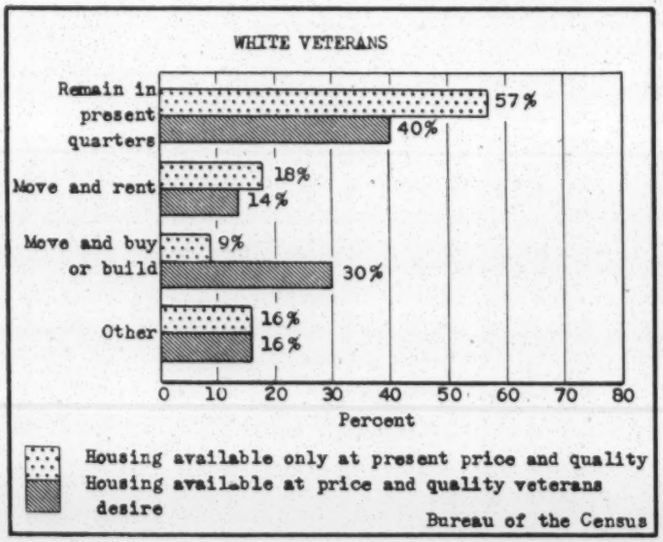
Approximately three-tenths of the married white World War II veterans and one-third of the married Negro veterans in Montgomery city were doubling up with relatives or friends or were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins according to the results of a sample survey released today by Director J. C. Capt, Bureau of the Census. The survey, made during early August at the request of the National Housing Agency for the Veterans Emergency Housing Program, further showed that about three-tenths of the married white veterans and seven-tenths of the married Negro veterans lived in dwelling units which needed major repairs or lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities--running water, private flush toilet, and private bath.

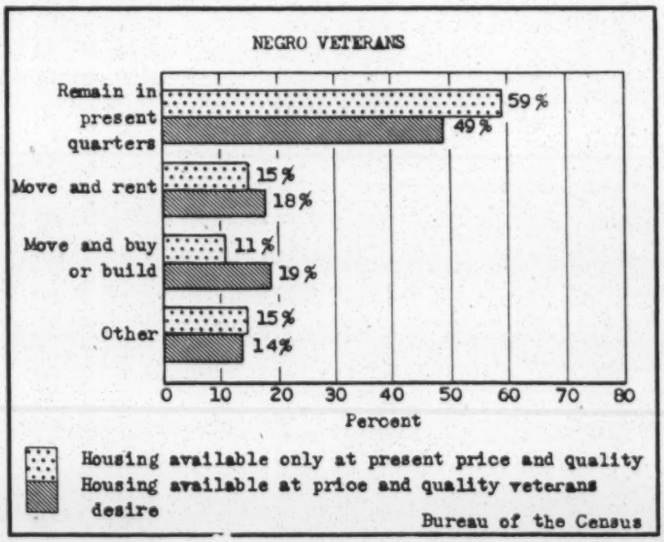
Of the estimated 8,000 World War II veterans living in Montgomery at the time of the survey, 5,400 were white and 2,600 were Negro. Two-thirds of the white veterans were married and one-third were single, widowed, or divorced. Among the Negro veterans, about three in five were married.

The survey also inquired into the housing plans of all the veterans for the next 12 months. When asked what they would do if housing would be available during the next year only at present prices and quality, 27 percent of the white veterans said they would be in the housing market--9 percent would buy or build a house and 18 percent would move and rent. Of the Negro veterans, 26 percent would be in the housing market--11 percent would buy or build and 15 percent would move and rent.

An additional 17 percent of the white veterans and 11 percent of the Negro veterans would be drawn into the housing market if they could find houses at the price, size, and quality they desire. Under such conditions, a total of 30 percent of the white veterans and 19 percent of the Negro veterans would buy or build a house within the next 12 months; and 14 percent of the white and 18 percent of the Negro veterans would move and rent.

VETERANS' HOUSING PLANS FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS





Of those who plan to buy or build in the present market, the white veterans indicated they are able to pay an average (median) price of $6,400 and two-thirds of the Negro veterans reported they are able to pay $2,000 or less.

Among the white veterans who would buy or build if houses are available at the price and quality they desire, the average (median) price they reported they would be able to pay for a house was $5,900 and the average (median) gross monthly payment they would be able to make including payments for real estate taxes, fire insurance, heat, light, and cooking fuel was $50. Their average (median) weekly income from all sources was $54. The average size house they desired was six rooms. Seven-tenths of the Negro veterans who would buy or build under these conditions reported that they could pay less than $3,000 and two-tenths could pay $4,000 or more. The average monthly payment they would be able to make was $27 and the average weekly income they reported was $31. The average size house Negro veterans desired was five rooms.

Among the white veterans who would move and rent other quarters if they could get what they wanted, the average gross monthly rental they reported they would be able to pay was $38, their average weekly income was $45, and the average size unit they desired was four rooms. For Negro veterans who would move and rent, the average monthly rental reported was $17, their average weekly income was $29, and the average size unit they desired was four rooms.

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF VETERANS

Of the estimated 8,000 veterans living in Montgomery at the time of the survey, one-fifth (21 percent) were newcomers to the locality since they entered the service. The proportion of in-migrants for white veterans was considerably higher than the proportion for Negro veterans. (See table 1 page 5.)

More than nine-tenths (92 percent) of the married white veterans and almost six-tenths (56 percent) of the single white veterans were employed. Of the Negro veterans, 63 percent of the married and 43 percent of the single were employed. Veterans in the "other than employed" group included those who did not desire work at the time of the survey as well as those who were seeking employment. About one-half of all the veterans who were not working had been discharged since December 31, 1945.

For all veterans, the average (median) weekly income from all sources was $37. Income for white veterans averaged $53 for the married as compared with $31 for the single. Among the Negro veterans there was less difference—$30 for the married and $28 for the single. (Average income was based on all veterans, including those who reported having no income.)

PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF VETERANS

Hardship among veterans was partly reflected by the extent to which they were doubling up with relatives or friends or were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins. One-fifth (19 percent) of the married white veterans and almost one-fourth (23 percent) of the married Negro veterans were doubling up in ordinary dwelling units, that is, were living in units which contained, in addition to the head of the household, one or more married couples or married women whose husbands were living elsewhere. Twenty-four percent of the single white veterans as compared with nine percent of the married white veterans were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins. For the Negro veterans, these proportions were 23 percent for the single and 13 percent for the married. (See table 2 on page 5.)

Exclusive of those living in rented rooms, about one-fourth of the total white veterans and seven-tenths of the total Negro veterans lived in dwelling units which were in need of major repairs or lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities.

One-sixth (17 percent) of the married white and about the same proportion (18 percent) of the married Negro veterans owned their homes. (See table 2 on page 5.) One-third of the married white and three-tenths of the married Negro owners purchased their homes after they were discharged. Nearly three-fifths (56 percent) of the married white veterans and one-half (50 percent) of the married Negro veterans were renting dwelling units in their names at the time of the survey and were paying an average (median) gross monthly rent of $37 and $14 respectively. Three-fifths of the married white veterans and almost two-fifths of the married Negro veterans who were renting acquired their units after they were discharged.

HOUSING PLANS OF VETERANS

About nine-tenths (87 percent) of the total veterans plan to remain in the Montgomery locality for the coming year. Seven percent of the veterans plan to leave the locality and six percent are undecided in their plans. (See table 3 on page 6.)

If housing is available during the year only at present prices and quality, 9 out of every 100 white veterans plan to buy or build in the locality, 18 plan to move and rent, 57 plan to remain in their present quarters, and the remaining 16 plan to move into rented rooms or double up, leave the area, or are undecided. Out of every 100 Negro veterans, 11 plan to buy or build, 15 plan to move and rent, 59 plan to remain in their present quarters, and the remaining 15 have other plans.

However, if the veterans could find what they want, 30 out of every 100 white veterans would buy or build a house, 14 would move and rent, and only 40 would remain in their present quarters during the coming year. If the Negro veterans could find what they want, 19 out of every 100 would buy or build a house, 18 would move and rent, and 49 would remain in their present quarters. (See table 5 on page 6.)

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For the white veterans who would buy or build if they could find what they want, the average (median) price house they said they could afford was $5,900 and one-fourth of the veterans could pay only $5,000 or even less. Seven-tenths of the Negro veterans desiring to buy or build reported they could afford to pay less than $3,000 and two-tenths could pay $4,000 or more. Five-sixths of the white veterans preferred five- or six-room houses and two-thirds of the Negro veterans preferred four- or five-room houses. Two-thirds of the white veterans and about two-fifths of the Negro veterans who would buy or build a house have taken some action toward buying or building or have saved money specifically for a house.

Practically all of the prospective home owners would purchase through monthly payments. The gross monthly payments they reported they would be able to make, including real estate taxes, fire insurance, heat, light, and cooking fuel, averaged $50 for white veterans and $27 for Negro veterans. However, one-fourth of the white veterans planning to buy or build reported they could pay only $41 or less and one-fourth of the Negro veterans could pay only $22 or less.

For the veterans who would move and rent if they could find what they want, the average (median) gross monthly rental they reported they would be able to pay, including payments for heat, light, and cooking fuel, was $38 for white and $17 for Negro veterans. Units in single-family structures were preferred by two-thirds of all the veterans who would like to rent.

AVAILABILITY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF PRESENT HOUSING

In conjunction with the survey of veterans to determine their general characteristics, present living arrangements and housing plans, information on occupancy and vacancy in dwelling units was collected. Tables 6, 7, and 8 on the following pages summarize the availability and characteristics of vacant dwelling units and tenure, rent, facilities, and doubling-up in occupied dwelling units.

The survey showed that 1.0 percent of all the dwelling units in Montgomery including privately and publicly financed dwelling units, were unoccupied. The gross vacancy rate for privately financed dwelling units alone was 1.1 percent, both in white and in Negro neighborhoods. (See table 6 on page 7.)

About seven-tenths of the private vacancies were habitable; of these, one-tenth lacked installed cooking facilities. One-fourth of the habitable vacancies were being offered for rent or sale and the remainder were either already rented or sold or were being held off the rental or sale market for other reasons.

Approximately one-third (35 percent) of the habitable vacancies were built before 1930, almost one-half (47 percent) lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities, over one-fourth (28 percent) were units in 2-, 3-, or 4-family structures, and the average size was four rooms.

One-half of the habitable vacancies were rental units for which the average (median) monthly rental asked was $30 and the average size was three rooms. More than one-half (56 percent) of the rental vacancies lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities, and over two-fifths (42 percent) were located in 2-, 3-, or 4-family structures.

The survey further showed that 19 percent of the privately financed dwelling units in which white veterans lived contained doubled-up families as compared with 12 percent for all private units occupied by white families. For Negroes the proportions were 24 percent and 9 percent respectively. (See table 7 on page 7.) Practically all of the veteran-occupied units with doubled-up families contained one or more married couples in addition to the head of the household while very few contained only married women in addition to the head.

Nearly two-fifths (38.2 percent) of all the private dwelling units in Montgomery were occupied by their owners and three-fifths (60.7 percent) were occupied by tenants. The average (median) monthly contract rent was $30 for private units occupied by white tenants and $8 for those occupied by Negro tenants. (See tables 6 and 7 on page 7.) Among the tenant units containing one or more veterans, the average monthly rental was $31 for units occupied by white families and $8 for those occupied by Negroes. These units were rented by the heads of the households and not necessarily by the veterans themselves.

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The proportions of owner-occupied and tenant-occupied dwelling units in August 1946 represent a substantial shift from tenant-occupancy to owner-occupancy since April 1940 when a complete enumeration in the Census of Housing showed that 26.4 percent of all the dwelling units in the area were occupied by their owners and 72.3 percent were occupied by tenants.

TECHNICAL NOTE

The findings presented in this report are based on a sample survey in the city of Montgomery. For dwelling unit occupancy and vacancy characteristics, approximately 6,000 dwelling units were enumerated to represent all sections of the city and all types of residential structures except institutions, publicly financed housing projects, transient hotels, commercial rooming houses, trailers, and tourist cabins. For information on veterans' housing characteristics and intentions, the enumeration was extended to include veterans in all types of residential structures except institutions and transient hotels. Occupancy and vacancy data for publicly financed housing for the Montgomery locality were obtained from reports of the National Housing Agency as of the end of July.

The number of privately financed dwelling units shown in this report for Montgomery city is an estimate based on the weighted sample results and the 1940 census data plus building permit records. The number of World War II veterans shown in this report is an estimate of the number of veterans in the locality exclusive of those in institutions and hotels. This figure was based on the weighted sample results and on an independent estimate derived from the distribution of veterans by state of preservice residence and the proportion of 1-C Selective Service registrants in the locality. This estimate is only a rough approximation but is the best that can be made from the limited information available.

An examination of the results shows that this survey, like practically all others based upon a field canvass of a cross-section of the population, did not cover a proportionate share of the most mobile parts of the population, e.g., veterans who were traveling about preparatory to taking a job and establishing a residence. In addition, some persons who were actually veterans were not identified as such because of inaccurate or inadequate information furnished by the respondents. The characteristics of such groups may not be the same as those of the enumerated veterans, but in the absence of information concerning these characteristics no adjustment has been made in the results of the survey because of this factor.

The figures presented in this report may differ somewhat from the results which would have been obtained by a complete census because of sampling variability. The following are examples of the magnitude of the sampling variations and the probability of their occurrence for three of the more significant statistics quoted in this report. For the 26 percent of the total veterans who would like to buy or build a house, the chances are two out of three that the rate which would have been obtained by a complete census is between 24 percent and 28 percent. For the 19 percent of the married white veterans who were living doubled-up, the chances are two out of three that the rate which would have been obtained by a complete census is between 17 percent and 21 percent; and for the 23 percent of the married Negro veterans who were living doubled-up, the chances are two out of three that the rate would have been between 19 percent and 27 percent. Since the sampling variability of any percentage depends not only on the value of the percent, but also on the size of the base on which the percentage is determined, the variations shown in the examples should not be applied indiscriminately to all percentages quoted in this report.

In addition to sampling variability, the estimates are subject to errors of response. Such errors may be expected to affect the sample estimates to about the same degree as they would affect the results of a complete census.

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Table 1.—GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Montgomery, Ala.

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	8,000	3,600	1,800	1,500	1,100
Percent: Total	100%	45%	22%	19%	14%
Residence Prior to Induction					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Lived in locality[1] prior to induction	79	71	81	86	92
Lived outside locality prior to induction	21	29	19	14	8
Employment					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Employed	72	92	56	63	43
Other than employed	28	8	44	37	57
Income					
Average (median) weekly income for all veterans	$37	$53	$31	$30	$28

[1] For purposes of this survey, the locality included Elmore and Montgomery Counties.

Table 2.—PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND CONDITION, PLUMBING FACILITIES, TENURE, AND RENT OF DWELLING UNITS, FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Montgomery, Ala.

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	8,000	3,600	1,800	1,500	1,100
Percent: Total	100%	45%	22%	19%	14%
Present Living Arrangements					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins	15	9	24	13	23
Living in ordinary dwelling units	85	91	76	87	77
Doubled-up[1]	18	19	13	23	15
Not doubled-up	67	72	63	64	62
Condition and Plumbing Facilities					
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	85%	91%	76%	87%	77%
In good condition or in need of minor repairs	69	81	68	56	50
Having all standard plumbing facilities[2]	45	63	57	16	9
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	24	18	11	40	41
In need of major repairs or unfit for use	16	10	8	31	27
Having all standard plumbing facilities	3	4	4	1	2
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	13	6	4	30	25
Tenure and Rent					
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	85%	91%	76%	87%	77%
Owned by veteran	11	17	1	18	2
Rented by veteran	36	56	4	50	6
Other	38	18	71	19	69
Average (median) monthly gross rent for units rented by veteran	$30	$37	(3)	$14	(3)
One-fourth of the units rented for less than	$17	$27	(3)	$10	(3)
One-fourth of the units rented for more than	$42	$48	(3)	$18	(3)

[1] For purposes of this survey, a veteran was considered as living doubled-up if he lived in a dwelling unit which contained more than one family, that is, the unit contained, in addition to the head of the household, married couples or married women with husbands absent.

[2] Standard plumbing facilities included running water in the unit, private flush toilet in the structure, and private installed bathtub or shower in the structure.

[3] There were too few single veterans in the sample who rented their dwelling units to quote average monthly rental.

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Table 3.—MIGRATION INTENTIONS FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS AND HOUSING PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT THE PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE

Montgomery, Ala.

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	8,000	3,600	1,800	1,500	1,100
Percent: Total	100%	45%	22%	19%	14%
Migration Intentions					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Plan to stay in locality[1]	87	87	84	91	84
Plan to leave locality	7	8	8	5	7
Undecided	6	5	8	4	9
Housing Plans of Veterans Who Plan To Remain in Locality					
Total	87%	87%	84%	91%	84%
Remain in present quarters	43	29	62	43	59
Move and rent a dwelling unit	16	18	7	23	12
Move and buy or build a house	26	38	11	25	10
Move into rented room or double up	2	2	4	(2)	3

[1] See footnote 1 on table 1.
[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 4.—CHARACTERISTICS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS WHO PLAN TO RENT OR BUY OR BUILD IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE

Montgomery, Ala.

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of veterans	8,000	5,400	2,600
Percent: Total	100%	67%	33%
Plan to move and rent a dwelling unit	16%	14%	18%
Plan to move and buy or build a house	26%	30%	19%
Veterans Planning To Rent			
Average (median) gross monthly rental veterans able to pay	$30	$38	$17
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay less than	$20	$31	$13
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay more than	$41	$47	$23
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to rent	$36	$45	$29
Average (median) size unit veterans plan to rent	4 rooms	4 rooms	4 rooms
Veterans Planning To Buy or Build			
Average (median) price veterans able to pay	$5,400	$5,900	(1)
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay less than	$3,800	$5,000	(1)
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay more than	$6,800	$7,400	(1)
Average (median) gross monthly payment veterans able to make	$46	$50	$27
One-fourth of the veterans able to make payments less than	$34	$41	$22
One-fourth of the veterans able to make payments more than	$56	$58	$34
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to buy or build	$48	$54	$31
Average (median) size house veterans plan to buy or build	5 rooms	6 rooms	5 rooms

[1] Seven-tenths of the Negro veterans planning to buy or build could pay less than $3,000 and two-tenths could pay $4,000 or more.

Table 5.—HOUSING PLANS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE COMPARED WITH PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY

Montgomery, Ala.

PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE	Total	PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY			
		Remain in present quarters	Move and rent a dwelling unit	Move and buy or build a house	Other[1]
White	100%	57%	18%	9%	16%
Remain in present quarters	40	40	-	-	-
Move and rent a dwelling unit	14	3	11	(2)	(2)
Move and buy or build a house	30	14	7	9	(2)
Other[1]	16	-	-	-	16
Negro	100%	59%	15%	11%	15%
Remain in present quarters	49	49	-	-	-
Move and rent a dwelling unit	18	4	13	(2)	1
Move and buy or build a house	19	6	2	11	(2)
Other[1]	14	-	-	-	14

[1] Other plans included move into a rented room or double up, leave the locality, and undecided.
[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

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Table 6.—VACANCY AND OCCUPANCY IN PRIVATELY AND PUBLICLY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

Montgomery, Ala.

SUBJECT	Private and public dwelling units[1]	PRIVATE DWELLING UNITS		
		Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of dwelling units	26,011	25,000	13,000	12,000
Percent: Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied	99.0	98.9	98.9	98.9
Owner-occupied	36.7	38.2	44.7	31.1
Tenant-occupied	62.3	60.7	54.2	67.8
Unoccupied	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Habitable[2]	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.6
Rental	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3
Offered for rent	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Rented, not yet occupied	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
Sale	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
For sale, only	0.1	0.1	0.1	(4)
Sold, not yet occupied	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Other[3]	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Not habitable	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5

[1] The public housing included all the publicly financed dwelling units which serve Montgomery city.

[2] Included as habitable were units in good condition or in need of only minor repairs and those in need of major repairs which were in no worse condition than similar occupied units in the same neighborhood.

[3] Other vacancies included units undergoing extensive repairs, units to be demolished, units in litigation, etc.

[4] Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7.—CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL PRIVATELY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

Montgomery, Ala.

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of privately financed dwelling units	25,000	13,000	12,000
Percent: Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied	98.9	98.9	98.9
Unoccupied	1.1	1.1	1.1
Occupied Dwelling Units			
All occupied units containing doubled-up families	10%	12%	9%
Veteran-occupied units containing doubled-up families[1]	20%	19%	24%
All occupied units having all standard plumbing facilities	47%	78%	12%
Veteran-occupied units having all standard plumbing facilities[1]	56%	75%	13%
Average (median) monthly contract rent for all tenant-occupied units	$12	$30	$8
One-fourth of the units rented for less than	$7	$21	$6
One-fourth of the units rented for more than	$30	$41	$10
Average (median) monthly contract rent for veteran-occupied tenant units	$22	$31	$8
One-fourth of the units rented for less than	$9	$21	$6
One-fourth of the units rented for more than	$36	$42	$11
Habitable Unoccupied Dwelling Units			
Average (median) size of all habitable vacancies	4 rooms	4 rooms	(2)
Proportion of habitable vacancies having all standard plumbing facilities	53%	80%	(2)
Average (median) size of habitable rental vacancies	3 rooms	3 rooms	(2)
Average (median) monthly rental of habitable rental vacancies	$30	$40	(2)
Proportion of habitable rental vacancies having all standard plumbing facilities	44%	68%	(2)

[1] Proportions for characteristics of veteran-occupied dwelling units are not comparable with those for veterans shown in table 2. The figures in table 2 are based on veterans and those in table 7 are based on dwelling units containing veterans.

[2] There were too few habitable vacancies in the sample to quote average size, rental, and the proportion having all standard plumbing facilities.

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Table 8.—CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIVATELY FINANCED HABITABLE VACANCIES

Montgomery, Ala.

CHARACTERISTIC	All habitable vacancies	Habitable rental vacancies
Type of Structure		
Total	100%	100%
Single family structure without business	63	46
2-,3-, or 4-family structure without business	28	42
1- to 4-family structure wit usiness	(1)	(1)
5 or more family structure	9	12
Year Built		
Total	100%	100%
Before 1920	19	12
1920 to 1929	16	13
1930 to 1939	9	16
1940 or after	56	59
Length of Vacancy		
Total	100%	100%
Less than 1 week	65	80
1 week up to 1 month	15	8
1 month up to 3 months	15	12
3 months or more	5	(1)
Conversion		
Total	100%	100%
Located in converted structures	8	8
Created by structural changes	4	4
Created by nonstructural changes	4	4
Not affected by conversion	(1)	(1)
Located in nonconverted structures	92	92
Plumbing Facilities		
Total	100%	100%
With private flush toilet and private bath	53	44
With private flush toilet, no private bath	2	(1)
With running water, no private flush toilet	17	28
No running water	28	28

[1] Less than 0.5 percent.

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December 10, 1946 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census Population: HVet-No. 73

Survey of World War II Veterans and Dwelling Unit Vacancy and Occupancy in the Fort Worth Area, Texas

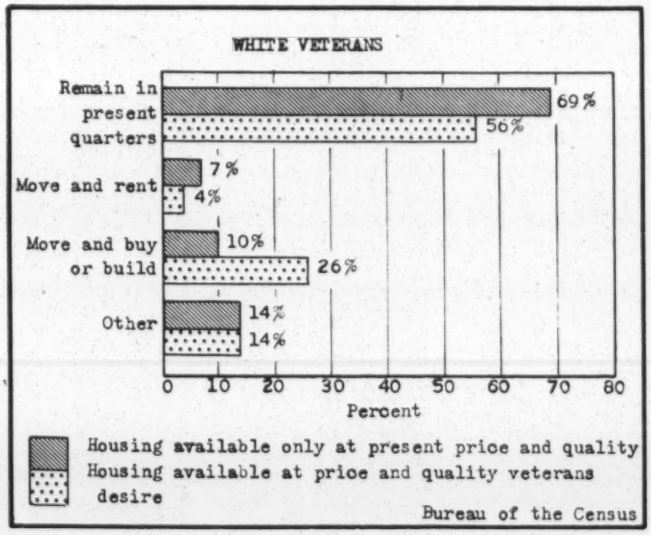
Approximately one in three married white World War II veterans and three in eight married Negro veterans in the Fort Worth area were doubling up with relatives or friends or were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins according to the results of a sample survey released today by Director J.C.Capt, Bureau of the Census. The survey, made during September at the request of the National Housing Agency for the Veterans Emergency Housing Program, further showed that one-sixth of the married white veterans and about one-half of the married Negro veterans lived in dwelling units which needed major repairs or lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities--running water, private flush toilet, and private bath.

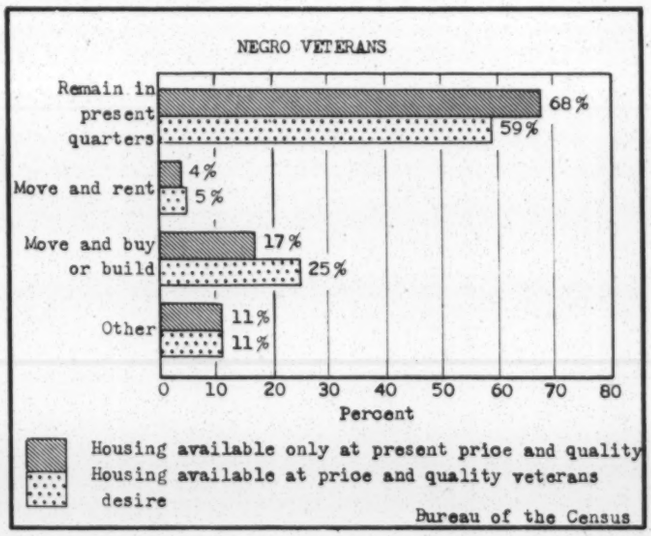
Of the estimated 18,000 World War II veterans living in the Fort Worth area at the time of the survey, 16,000 were white and 2,000 were Negro. Two-thirds of the white veterans were married and one-third were single, widowed, or divorced. Among the Negro veterans, three-fifths were married and two-fifths were single.

The survey also inquired into the housing plans of all the veterans for the next 12 months. When asked what they would do if housing would be available during the next year only at present prices and quality, 17 percent of the white veterans said they would be in the housing market--10 percent would buy or build a house and 7 percent would move and rent. Of the Negro veterans, 21 percent would be in the housing market--17 percent would buy or build and 4 percent would move and rent.

An additional 13 percent of the white veterans and 9 percent of the Negro veterans would be drawn into the housing market if they could find houses at the price, size, and quality they desire. Under such conditions, a total of 26 percent of the white veterans and 25 percent of the Negro veterans would buy or build a house within the next 12 months; and 4 percent of the white and 5 percent of the Negro veterans would move and rent.

VETERANS' HOUSING PLANS FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS





Of those who plan to buy or build in the present market, the white veterans indicated they are able to pay an average (median) price of $5,800 and Negro veterans reported they are able to pay $3,200.

Among the white veterans who would buy or build if houses are available at the price and quality they desire, the average (median)price they reported they would be able to pay for a house was $5,700 and the average (median) gross monthly payment they would be able to make, including payments for real estate taxes, fire insurance, heat, light, and cooking fuel, was $47. Their average (median) weekly income from all sources was $52. The average size house they desired was five rooms. About one-half of the Negro veterans who would buy or build under these conditions reported they could pay less than $3,000 and about one-fifth could pay $4,000 or more. The average monthly payment they could make was $30, and their average weekly income was $33. The average size house Negro veterans desired was four rooms.

Among all veterans who would move and rent other quarters if they could get what they wanted, the average gross monthly rental they reported they would be able to pay was $46, their average weekly income was $45, and the average size unit they desired was four rooms.

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF VETERANS

Of the estimated 18,000 veterans living in the Fort Worth area at the time of the survey, nearly one-fourth (24 percent) were newcomers to the locality since they entered the service. The proportion of in-migrants for married white veterans was considerably higher than the proportion for single white veterans. The proportion of in-migrants was slightly higher for single than for married Negro veterans. (See Table 1 on page 5.)

Nine-tenths (90 percent) of the married white veterans and over six-tenths (62 percent) of the single white veterans were employed. Of the Negro veterans, 83 percent of the married and 66 percent of the single were employed. Veterans in the "other than employed" group included those who did not desire work at the time of the survey as well as those who were seeking employment. About one-half of all the veterans who were not working had been discharged since December 31, 1945.

For all veterans, the average (median) weekly income from all sources was $43. Income for white veterans averaged $51 for the married as compared with $32 for the single. Among the Negro veterans there was less difference—$31 for the married and $28 for the single. (Average income was based on all veterans, including those who reported having no income.)

PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF VETERANS

Hardship among veterans was partly reflected by the extent to which they were doubling up with relatives or friends or were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins. One-fourth (26 percent) of the married white veterans and three-tenths (31 percent) of the married Negro veterans were doubling up in ordinary dwelling units, that is, were living in units which contained, in addition to the head of the household, one or more married couples or married women whose husbands were living elsewhere. Twenty percent of the single white veterans as compared with six percent of the married white veterans were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins. For the Negro veterans, these proportions were 21 percent for the single and 6 percent for the married. (See table 2 on page 5.)

Exclusive of those living in rented rooms, about one-eighth of the total white veterans and nearly one-half of the total Negro veterans lived in dwelling units which were in need of major repairs or lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities.

One-third (34 percent) of the married white and one-fifth (19 percent) of the married Negro veterans owned their homes. (See table 2 on page 5.) One-third of the married white and about one-fourth of the married Negro owners purchased their homes after they were discharged. Two-fifths (39 percent) of the married white veterans and one-half (50 percent) of the married Negro veterans were renting dwelling units in their names at the time of the survey and were paying an average (median) gross monthly rent of $39 and $20 respectively. Seven-tenths of the white veterans and about six-tenths of the Negro veterans who were renting acquired their units after they were discharged.

HOUSING PLANS OF VETERANS

Nine-tenths (89 percent) of the total veterans plan to remain in the Fort Worth locality for the coming year. Five percent of the veterans plan to leave the locality and six percent are undecided in their plans. (See table 3 on page 6.)

If housing is available during the year only at present prices and quality, 10 out of every 100 white veterans plan to buy or build in the locality, 7 plan to move and rent, 69 plan to remain in their present quarters, and the remaining 14 plan to move into rented rooms or double up, leave the area, or are undecided. Out of every 100 Negro veterans, 17 plan to buy or build, 4 plan to move and rent, 68 plan to remain in their present quarters, and the remaining 11 have other plans.

However, if the veterans could find what they want, 26 out of every 100 white veterans would buy or build a house, 4 would move and rent, and only 56 would remain in their present quarters during the coming year. If the Negro veterans could find what they want, 25 out of every 100 would buy or build a house, 5 would move and rent, and 59 would remain in their present quarters. (See table 5 on page 6.)

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For the white veterans who would buy or build if they could find what they want, the average (median) price house they said they could afford was $5,700 and one-fourth of the veterans could pay only $4,600 or even less. About one-half of the Negro veterans desiring to buy or build reported they could afford to pay less than $3,000 and one-fifth could pay $4,000 or more. Almost three-fifths of the white veterans preferred five-room houses and seven-tenths of the Negro veterans preferred four- or five-room houses. About three-fifths of the white veterans and almost one-half of the Negro veterans who would buy or build a house have taken some action toward buying or building or have saved money specifically for a house.

Practically all of the prospective home owners would purchase through monthly payments. The gross monthly payments they reported they would be able to make, including real estate taxes, fire insurance, heat, light, and cooking fuel, averaged $47 for white veterans and $30 for Negro veterans. However, one-fourth of the white veterans planning to buy or build reported they could pay only $40 or less and one-fourth of the Negro veterans could pay only $25 or less.

For the white veterans who would move and rent if they could find what they want, the average (median) gross monthly rental they reported they would be able to pay, including payments for heat, light, and cooking fuel, was $48. One-fourth of the veterans could afford only $39 or less. Of the Negro veterans who would move and rent if they could find what they want, three-fifths reported they are able to pay less than $20 monthly. Units in single-family structures were preferred by seven-tenths of all the veterans who would like to rent.

AVAILABILITY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF PRESENT HOUSING

In conjunction with the survey of veterans to determine their general characteristics, present living arrangements and housing plans, information on occupancy and vacancy in dwelling units was collected. Tables 6, 7, and 8 on the following pages summarize the availability and characteristics of vacant dwelling units and tenure, rent, facilities, and doubling-up in occupied dwelling units.

The survey showed that 1.2 percent of all the dwelling units in the Fort Worth area including privately and publicly financed dwelling units, were unoccupied. The gross vacancy rate for privately financed dwelling units alone was the same, 1.2 percent. Among private units in white neighborhoods, the gross vacancy rate was 1.1 percent and among those in Negro neighborhoods, 1.8 percent. These rates indicate a substantial increase in the number of unoccupied units in the area since February 1945, when a similar survey showed gross vacancy rates of 0.4 percent in white and 1.0 percent in Negro sections. (The 1945 survey excluded Arlington city which is a small part of the total area.)

According to the recent survey nine-tenths of the private vacancies were habitable; of these, approximately three-eighths lacked installed cooking facilities. About one-half of the habitable vacancies were being offered for rent or sale and the remainder were either already rented or sold or were being held off the rental or sale market for other reasons.

Seven-tenths (70 percent) of the habitable vacancies were built before 1930, about two-fifths (38 percent) had been vacant one month or longer, three-tenths (29 percent) lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities, and the average size was four rooms.

About one-third of the habitable vacancies were rental units for which the average (median) monthly rental asked was $27 and the average size was three rooms. One-half (51 percent) of the habitable rental vacancies lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities, and three-tenths (31 percent) had been vacant one month or longer.

The survey further showed that 22 percent of the privately financed dwelling units in which white veterans lived contained doubled-up families as compared with 9 percent for all private units occupied by white families. For Negroes the proportions were 25 percent and 10 percent, respectively. (See table 7 on page 7.) Practically all of the veteran-occupied units with doubled-up families contained one or more married couples in addition to the head of the household while very few contained only married women in addition to the head.

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About three-fifths (62.8 percent) of all the private dwelling units in the Fort Worth area were occupied by their owners and less than two-fifths (36.0 percent) were occupied by tenants. The average (median) monthly contract rent was $36 for private units occupied by white tenants and $15 for those occupied by Negro tenants. Among the tenant units containing one or more veterans, the average monthly rentals were the same—$36 for units occupied by white families and $15 for those occupied by Negroes. These units were rented by the heads of the households and not necessarily by the veterans themselves. (See tables 6 and 7 on page 7.)

The proportions of owner-occupied and tenant-occupied dwelling units in September 1946 represent a considerable shift from tenant-occupancy to owner-occupancy since April 1940 when a complete enumeration in the Census of Housing showed that 40.6 percent of all the dwelling units in the area were occupied by their owners and 54.2 percent were occupied by tenants.

TECHNICAL NOTE

The findings presented in this report are based on a sample survey in Fort Worth and Arlington. For dwelling unit occupancy and vacancy characteristics, approximately 6,400 dwelling units were enumerated to represent all sections of the area and all types of residential structures except institutions, publicly financed housing projects, transient hotels, commercial rooming houses, trailers, and tourist cabins. For information on veterans' housing characteristics and intentions, the enumeration was extended to include veterans in all types of residential structures except institutions and transient hotels. Occupancy and vacancy data for publicly financed housing for the Fort Worth locality were obtained from reports of the National Housing Agency as of the end of August.

The number of privately financed dwelling units shown in this report for the Fort Worth area is an estimate based on the weighted sample results and the 1940 census data plus building permit records. The number of World War II veterans shown in this report is an estimate of the number of veterans in the locality exclusive of those in institutions and hotels. This figure was based on the weighted sample results and on an independent estimate derived from the distribution of veterans by state of preservice residence and the proportion of 1-C Selective Service registrants in the locality. This estimate is only a rough approximation but is the best that can be made from the limited information available.

An examination of the results shows that this survey, like practically all others based upon a field canvass of a cross-section of the population, did not cover a proportionate share of the most mobile parts of the population, e.g., veterans who were traveling about preparatory to taking a job and establishing a residence. In addition, some persons who were actually veterans were not identified as such because of inaccurate or inadequate information furnished by the respondents. The characteristics of such groups may not be the same as those of the enumerated veterans, but in the absence of information concerning these characteristics no adjustment has been made in the results of the survey because of this factor.

The figures presented in this report may differ somewhat from the results which would have been obtained by a complete census because of sampling variability. The following are examples of the magnitude of the sampling variations and the probability of their occurrence for three of the more significant statistics quoted in this report. For the 25 percent of the total veterans who would like to buy or build a house, the chances are two out of three that the rate which would have been obtained by a complete census is between 23 percent and 27 percent. For the 26 percent of the married white veterans who were living doubled up, the chances are two out of three that the rate which would have been obtained by a complete census is between 24 percent and 28 percent; and for the 31 percent of the married Negro veterans who were living doubled up, the chances are two out of three that the rate would have been between 27 percent and 35 percent. Since the sampling variability of any percentage depends not only on the value of the percent, but also on the size of the base on which the percentage is determined, the variations shown in the examples should not be applied indiscriminately to all percentages quoted in this report.

In addition to sampling variability, the estimates are subject to errors of response. Such errors may be expected to affect the sample estimates to about the same degree as they would affect the results of a complete census.

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Table 1.—GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Fort Worth Area, Texas

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	18,000	10,500	5,500	1,200	800
Percent: Total	100%	58%	31%	7%	4%
Residence Prior to Induction					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Lived in locality[1] prior to induction	76	70	86	80	78
Lived outside locality prior to induction	24	30	14	20	22
Employment					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Employed	80	90	62	83	66
Other than employed	20	10	38	17	34
Income					
Average (median) weekly income for all veterans	$43	$51	$32	$31	$28

[1] For purposes of this survey, the locality included Tarrant County.

Table 2.—PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND CONDITION, PLUMBING FACILITIES, TENURE, AND RENT OF DWELLING UNITS, FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Fort Worth Area, Texas

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	18,000	10,500	5,500	1,200	800
Percent: Total	100%	58%	31%	7%	4%
Present Living Arrangements					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins	11	6	20	6	21
Living in ordinary dwelling units	89	94	80	94	79
Doubled-up[1]	20	26	10	31	8
Not doubled-up	69	68	70	63	71
Condition and Plumbing Facilities					
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	89%	94%	80%	94%	79%
In good condition or in need of minor repairs	84	91	78	72	59
Having all standard plumbing facilities[2]	72	78	72	42	40
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	12	13	6	30	19
In need of major repairs or unfit for use	5	3	2	22	20
Having all standard plumbing facilities	2	2	1	3	2
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	3	1	1	19	18
Tenure and Rent					
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	89%	94%	80%	94%	79%
Owned by veteran	23	34	5	19	([3])
Rented by veteran	27	39	2	50	4
Other	39	21	73	25	75
Average (median) monthly gross rent for units rented by veteran	$37	$39	([4])	$20	([4])
One-fourth of the units rented for less than	$28	$31	([4])	$16	([4])
One-fourth of the units rented for more than	$46	$48	([4])	$26	([4])

[1] For purposes of this survey, a veteran was considered as living doubled-up if he lived in a dwelling unit which contained more than one family, that is, the unit contained, in addition to the head of the household, married couples or married women with husbands absent.

[2] Standard plumbing facilities included running water in the unit, private flush toilet in the structure, and private installed bathtub or shower in the structure.

[3] Less than 0.5 percent.

[4] There were too few single veterans in the sample who rented their dwelling units to quote average monthly rental.

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Table 3.—MIGRATION INTENTIONS FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS AND HOUSING PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT THE PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE

Fort Worth Area, Texas

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	18,000	10,500	5,500	1,200	800
Percent: Total	100%	58%	31%	7%	4%
Migration Intentions					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Plan to stay in locality[1]	89	91	86	92	88
Plan to leave locality	5	4	5	4	8
Undecided	6	5	9	4	4
Housing Plans of Veterans Who Plan To Remain in Locality					
Total	89%	91%	86%	92%	88%
Remain in present quarters	57	48	73	53	70
Move and rent a dwelling unit	4	5	2	7	(2)
Move and buy or build a house	25	34	9	31	16
Move into rented room or double up	3	4	2	1	2

[1] See footnote 1 on table 1.
[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 4.—CHARACTERISTICS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS WHO PLAN TO RENT OR BUY OR BUILD IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE

Fort Worth Area, Texas

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of veterans	18,000	16,000	2,000
Percent: Total	100%	89%	11%
Plan to move and rent a dwelling unit	4%	4%	5%
Plan to move and buy or build a house	25%	26%	25%
Veterans Planning To Rent			
Average (median) gross monthly rental veterans able to pay	$46	$48	(1)
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay less than	$35	$39	(1)
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay more than	$55	$56	(1)
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to rent	$45	$47	$32
Average (median) size unit veterans plan to rent	4 rooms	4 rooms	4 rooms
Veterans Planning To Buy or Build			
Average (median) price veterans able to pay	$5,500	$5,700	(2)
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay less than	$4,200	$4,600	(2)
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay more than	$6,600	$6,700	(2)
Average (median) gross monthly payment veterans able to make	$45	$47	$30
One-fourth of the veterans able to make payments less than	$37	$40	$25
One-fourth of the veterans able to make payments more than	$54	$55	$38
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to buy or build	$50	$52	$33
Average (median) size house veterans plan to buy or build	5 rooms	5 rooms	4 rooms

[1] Three-fifths of the Negro veterans reported they could pay less than $20 monthly.
[2] One-half of the Negro veterans who plan to buy or build could pay less than $3,000 and one-fifth could pay $4,000 or more.

Table 5.—HOUSING PLANS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE COMPARED WITH PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY

Fort Worth Area, Texas

PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE	Total	PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY			
		Remain in present quarters	Move and rent a dwelling unit	Move and buy or build a house	Other[1]
White	100%	69%	7%	10%	14%
Remain in present quarters	56	56	-	-	-
Move and rent a dwelling unit	4	(2)	4	(2)	(2)
Move and buy or build a house	26	13	3	10	(2)
Other[1]	14	-	-	-	14
Negro	100%	68%	4%	17%	11%
Remain in present quarters	59	59	-	-	-
Move and rent a dwelling unit	5	2	3	(2)	(2)
Move and buy or build a house	25	7	1	17	(2)
Other[1]	11	-	-	-	11

[1] Other plans included move into a rented room or double up, leave the locality, and undecided.
[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 6.—VACANCY AND OCCUPANCY IN PRIVATELY AND PUBLICLY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

Fort Worth Area, Texas

SUBJECT	Private and public dwelling units[1]	PRIVATE DWELLING UNITS		
		Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of dwelling units.....	64,401	62,000	53,000	9,000
Percent: Total.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied.....	98.8	98.8	98.9	98.2
Owner-occupied.....	60.5	62.8	65.8	45.4
Tenant-occupied.....	38.3	36.0	33.1	52.8
Unoccupied.....	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.8
Habitable[2].....	1.1	[4] 1.1	1.1	1.1
Rental.....	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Offered for rent.....	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Rented, not yet occupied.....	0.1	0.1	([5])	0.1
Sale.....	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3
For sale, only.....	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Sold, not yet occupied.....	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Other[3].....	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Not habitable.....	0.1	0.1	([5])	0.7

[1] The public housing included all the publicly financed dwelling units which serve the Forth Worth area covered in the survey.

[2] Included as habitable were units in good condition or in need of only minor repairs and those in need of major repairs which were in no worse condition than similar occupied units in the same neighborhood.

[3] Other vacancies included units undergoing extensive repairs, units to be demolished, units in litigation, etc.

[4] Approximately three-eighths of the habitable vacancies lacked installed cooking facilities for the exclusive use of the intended occupants.

[5] Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7.—CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL PRIVATELY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

Fort Worth Area, Texas

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of privately financed dwelling units.....	62,000	53,000	9,000
Percent: Total.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied.....	98.8	98.9	98.2
Unoccupied.....	1.2	1.1	1.8
Occupied Dwelling Units			
All occupied units containing doubled-up families.....	9%	9%	10%
Veteran-occupied units containing doubled-up families[1].....	23%	22%	25%
All occupied units having all standard plumbing facilities.....	82%	87%	52%
Veteran-occupied units having all standard plumbing facilities[1].....	82%	86%	50%
Average (median) monthly contract rent for all tenant-occupied units.....	$31	$36	$15
One-fourth of the units rented for less than.....	$20	$26	$12
One-fourth of the units rented for more than.....	$44	$47	$20
Average (median) monthly contract rent for veteran-occupied tenant units.....	$33	$36	$15
One-fourth of the units rented for less than.....	$23	$27	$12
One-fourth of the units rented for more than.....	$45	$47	$20
Habitable Unoccupied Dwelling Units			
Average (median) size of all habitable vacancies.....	4 rooms	4 rooms	([2])
Proportion of habitable vacancies having all standard plumbing facilities.....	71%	77	([2])
Average (median) size of habitable rental vacancies.....	3 rooms	([2])	([2])
Average (median) monthly rental of habitable rental vacancies.....	$27	([2])	([2])
Proportion of habitable rental vacancies having all standard plumbing facilities.	49%	([2])	([2])

[1] Proportions for characteristics of veteran-occupied dwelling units are not comparable with those for veterans shown in table 2. The figures in table 2 are based on veterans and those in table 7 are based on dwelling units containing veterans.

[2] There were too few habitable vacancies in the sample to quote average size, rental, and the proportion having all standard plumbing facilities.

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Table 8.—CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIVATELY FINANCED HABITABLE VACANCIES

Fort Worth Area, Texas

CHARACTERISTIC	All habitable vacancies	Habitable rental vacancies
Type of Structure		
Total	100%	100%
Single family structure without business	76	42
2-,3-, or 4-family structure without business	20	46
1- to 4-family structure with business	(1)	(1)
5 or more family structure	4	12
Year Built		
Total	100%	100%
Before 1920	32	47
1920 to 1929	38	31
1930 to 1939	20	22
1940 or after	10	(1)
Length of Vacancy		
Total	100%	100%
Less than 1 week	45	50
1 week up to 1 month	17	19
1 month up to 3 months	22	24
3 months or more	16	7
Conversion		
Total	100%	100%
Located in converted structures	9	20
Created by structural changes	9	20
Created by nonstructural changes	(1)	(1)
Not affected by conversion	(1)	(1)
Located in nonconverted structures	91	80
Plumbing Facilities		
Total	100%	100%
With private flush toilet and private bath	71	49
With private flush toilet, no private bath	2	1
With running water, no private flush toilet	11	14
No running water	16	36

[1] Less than 0.5 percent.

36016

December 10, 1946 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Bureau of the Census Population: HVet-No. 74

Survey of World War II Veterans and Dwelling Unit Vacancy and Occupancy in Jackson, Miss.

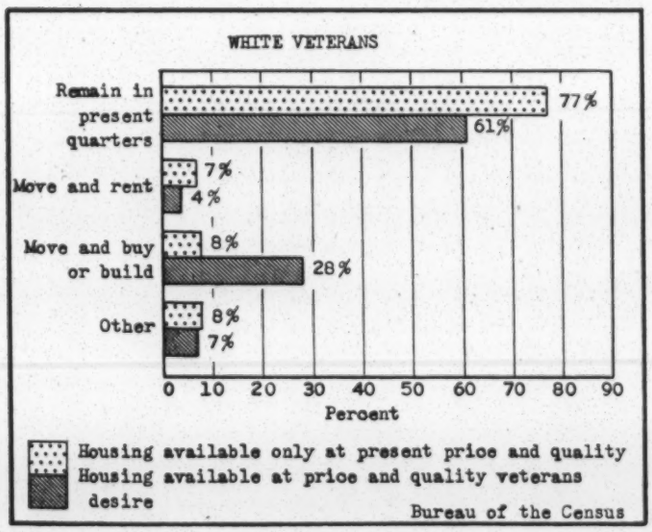
Approximately one-half of the married white World War II veterans and one-half of the married Negro veterans in Jackson were doubling up with relatives or friends or were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins according to the results of a sample survey released today by Director J.C.Capt, Bureau of the Census. The survey, made during late July at the request of the National Housing Agency for the Veterans Emergency Housing Program, further showed that four percent of the married white veterans and forty-three percent of the married Negro veterans lived in dwelling units which needed major repairs or lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities—running water, private flush toilet, and private bath.

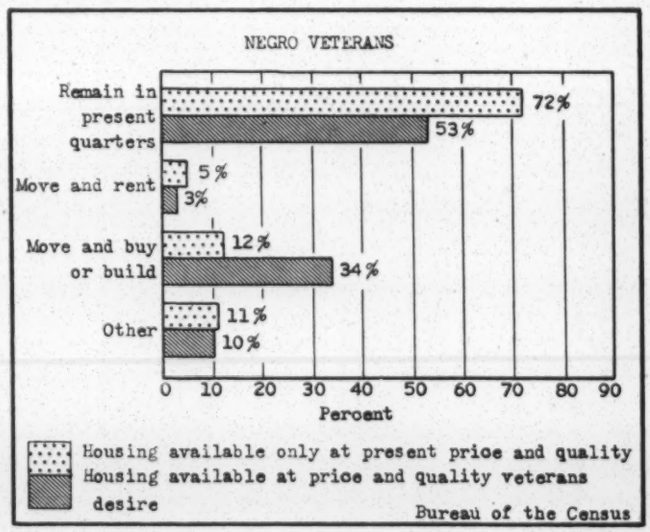
Of the estimated 6,000 World War II veterans living in Jackson at the time of the survey, 4,500 were white and 1,500 were Negro. Two-thirds of the white veterans were married and one-third were single, widowed, or divorced. Among the Negro veterans, the proportions of married and single were about the same as among the white veterans.

The survey also inquired into the housing plans of all the veterans for the next 12 months. When asked what they would do if housing would be available during the next year only at present prices and quality, 15 percent of the white veterans said they would be in the housing market—8 percent would buy or build a house and 7 percent would move and rent. Of the Negro veterans, 17 percent would be in the housing market—12 percent would buy or build and 5 percent would move and rent.

An additional 17 percent of the white veterans and 20 percent of the Negro veterans would be drawn into the housing market if they could find houses at the price, size, and quality they desire. Under such conditions, a total of 28 percent of the white veterans and 34 percent of the Negro veterans would buy or build a house within the next 12 months; and 4 percent of the white and 3 percent of the Negro veterans would move and rent.

VETERANS' HOUSING PLANS FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS





Of those who plan to buy or build in the present market, the white veterans indicated they are able to pay an average (median) price of $6,600 and three-fifths of the Negro veterans reported they are able to pay $3,000 or less.

Among the white veterans who would buy or build if houses are available at the price and quality they desire, the average (median) price they reported they would be able to pay for a house was $6,000 and the average (median) gross monthly payment they would be able to make, including payments for real estate taxes, fire insurance, heat, light, and cooking fuel, was $44. Their average (median) weekly income from all sources was $51. The average size house they desired was four rooms. Negro veterans who would buy or build under these conditions reported an average price of $3,200, an average monthly payment of $27, and an average weekly income of $30. The average size house Negro veterans desired was five rooms.

Among all of the veterans who would move and rent other quarters if they could get what they wanted, the average gross monthly rental they reported they would be able to pay was $39, their average weekly income was $42, and the average size unit they desired was four rooms.

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF VETERANS

Of the estimated 6,000 veterans living in Jackson at the time of the survey, one-fourth (25 percent) were newcomers to the locality since they entered the service. The proportion of in-migrants for white veterans was considerably higher than the proportion for Negro veterans. (See table 1 on page 5.)

More than nine-tenths (94 percent) of the married white veterans and over six-tenths (62 percent) of the single white veterans were employed. Of the Negro veterans, 87 percent of the married and 69 percent of the single were employed. Veterans in the "other than employed" group included those who did not desire work at the time of the survey as well as those who were seeking employment. About three-fifths of all the veterans who were not working had been discharged since December 31, 1945.

For all veterans, the average (median) weekly income from all sources was $41. Income for white veterans averaged $53 for the married as compared with $28 for the single. Among the Negro veterans there was less difference—$29 for the married and $23 for the single. (Average income was based on all veterans including those who reported having no income.)

PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF VETERANS

Hardship among veterans was partly reflected by the extent to which they were doubling up with relatives or friends or were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins. About one-fourth (26 percent) of the married white veterans and one-seventh (15 percent) of the married Negro veterans were doubling up in ordinary dwelling units, that is, were living in units which contained, in addition to the head of the household, one or more married couples or married women whose husbands were living elsewhere. Twenty-seven percent of the single white veterans and 26 percent of the married white veterans were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins. For the Negro veterans, these proportions were 46 percent for the single and 37 percent for the married. (See table 2 on page 5.)

Exclusive of those living in rented rooms, about three percent of the total white veterans and 42 percent of the total Negro veterans lived in dwelling units which were in need of major repairs or lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities.

Over one-fourth (27 percent) of the married white and one-eighth (12 percent) of the married Negro veterans owned their homes. (See table 2 on page 5.) Approximately three-fifths of the white and two-fifths of the Negro owners purchased their homes after they were discharged. Three-tenths (29 percent) of the married white veterans and four-tenths (39 percent) of the married Negro veterans were renting dwelling units in their names at the time of the survey and were paying an average (median) gross monthly rent of $40 and $19 respectively. Seven-tenths of the white veterans and about one-half of the Negro veterans who were renting acquired their units after they were discharged.

HOUSING PLANS OF VETERANS

More than nine-tenths (95 percent) of the total veterans plan to remain in the Jackson locality for the coming year. Three percent of the veterans plan to leave the locality and two percent are undecided in their plans. (See table 3 on page 6.)

If housing is available during the year only at present prices and quality, 8 out of every 100 white veterans plan to buy or build in the locality, 7 plan to move and rent, 77 plan to remain in their present quarters, and the remaining 8 plan to move into rented rooms or double up, leave the area, or are undecided. Out of every 100 Negro veterans, 12 plan to buy or build, 5 plan to move and rent, 72 plan to remain in their present quarters, and the remaining 11 have other plans.

However, if the veterans could find what they want, 28 out of every 100 white veterans would buy or build a house, 4 would move and rent, and only 61 would remain in their present quarters during the coming year. If the Negro veterans could find what they want, 34 out of every 100 would buy or build a house, 3 would move and rent, and 53 would remain in their present quarters. (See table 5 on page 6.)

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Table 1.—GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Jackson, Miss.

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	6,000	3,000	1,500	950	550
Percent: Total	100%	50%	25%	16%	9%
Residence Prior to Induction					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Lived in locality[1] prior to induction	75	68	81	86	87
Lived outside locality prior to induction	25	32	19	14	13
Employment					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Employed	83	94	62	87	69
Other than employed	17	6	38	13	31
Income					
Average (median) weekly income for all veterans	$41	$53	$28	$29	$23

[1] For purposes of this survey, the locality included Hinds, Madison, and Rankin Counties.

Table 2.—PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND CONDITION, PLUMBING FACILITIES, TENURE, AND RENT OF DWELLING UNITS, FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Jackson, Miss.

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	6,000	3,000	1,500	950	550
Percent: Total	100%	50%	25%	16%	9%
Present Living Arrangements					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins	30	26	27	37	46
Living in ordinary dwelling units	70	74	73	63	54
Doubled-up[1]	21	26	14	15	15
Not doubled-up	49	48	59	48	39
Condition and Plumbing Facilities					
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	70%	74%	73%	63%	54%
In good condition or in need of minor repairs	67	72	73	54	45
Having all standard plumbing facilities[2]	58	70	71	20	16
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	9	2	2	34	29
In need of major repairs or unfit for use	3	2	([3])	9	9
Having all standard plumbing facilities	([3])	1	([3])	([3])	([3])
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	3	1	([3])	9	9
Tenure and Rent					
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	70%	74%	73%	63%	54%
Owned by veteran	17	27	3	12	3
Rented by veteran	21	29	1	39	4
Other	32	18	69	12	47
Average (median) monthly gross rent for units rented by veteran	$34	$40	([4])	$19	([4])
One-fourth of the units rented for less than	$22	$32	([4])	$15	([4])
One-fourth of the units rented for more than	$47	$50	([4])	$24	([4])

[1] For purposes of this survey, a veteran was considered as living doubled-up if he lived in a dwelling unit which contained more than one family, that is, the unit contained, in addition to the head of the household, married couples or married women with husbands absent.

[2] Standard plumbing facilities included running water in the unit, private flush toilet in the structure, and private installed bathtub or shower in the structure.

[3] Less than 0.5 percent.

[4] There were too few single veterans in the sample who rented their dwelling units to quote average monthly rental.

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Table 3.—MIGRATION INTENTIONS FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS AND HOUSING PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT THE PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE

Jackson, Miss.

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	6,000	3,000	1,500	950	550
Percent: Total	100%	50%	25%	16%	9%
Migration Intentions					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Plan to stay in locality[1]	95	95	96	93	90
Plan to leave locality	3	3	3	1	5
Undecided	2	2	1	6	5
Housing Plans of Veterans Who Plan To Remain in Locality					
Total	95%	95%	96%	93%	90%
Remain in present quarters	59	52	80	46	66
Move and rent a dwelling unit	4	5	1	4	1
Move and buy or build a house	30	35	13	42	19
Move into rented room or double up	2	3	2	1	4

[1] See footnote 1 on table 1.

Table 4.—CHARACTERISTICS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS WHO PLAN TO RENT OR BUY OR BUILD IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE

Jackson, Miss.

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of veterans	6,000	4,500	1,500
Percent: Total	100%	75%	25%
Plan to move and rent a dwelling unit	4%	4%	3%
Plan to move and buy or build a house	30%	28%	34%
Veterans Planning To Rent			
Average (median) gross monthly rental veterans able to pay	$39	$42	([1])
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to rent	$42	$47	([2])
Average (median) size unit veterans plan to rent	4 rooms	5 rooms	3 rooms
Veterans Planning To Buy or Build			
Average (median) price veterans able to pay	$5,200	$6,000	$3,200
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay less than	$3,800	$4,800	([3])
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay more than	$6,600	$6,900	([3])
Average (median) gross monthly payment veterans able to make	$38	$44	$27
One-fourth of the veterans able to make payments less than	$29	$35	$23
One-fourth of the veterans able to make payments more than	$51	$54	$31
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to buy or build	$44	$51	$30
Average (median) size house veterans plan to buy or build	4 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms

[1] Four-fifths of the Negro veterans reported they could pay $20 or less monthly.
[2] Four-fifths of the Negro veterans reported weekly incomes between $20 and $40.
[3] Two fifths of the Negro veterans reported they could pay less than $3,000 and one-fifth could pay $4,000 or more.

Table 5.—HOUSING PLANS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE COMPARED WITH PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY

Jackson, Miss.

PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE	Total	PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY			
		Remain in present quarters	Move and rent a dwelling unit	Move and buy or build a house	Other[1]
White	100%	77%	7%	8%	8%
Remain in present quarters	61	61	-	-	-
Move and rent a dwelling unit	4	1	3	([2])	([2])
Move and buy or build a house	28	15	4	8	1
Other[1]	7	-	-	-	7
Negro	100%	72%	5%	12%	11%
Remain in present quarters	53	53	-	-	-
Move and rent a dwelling unit	3	1	2	([2])	([2])
Move and buy or build a house	34	18	3	12	1
Other[1]	10	-	-	-	10

[1] Other plans included move into a rented room or double up, leave the locality, and undecided.
[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 6.—VACANCY AND OCCUPANCY IN PRIVATELY AND PUBLICLY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

Jackson, Miss.

SUBJECT	Private and public dwelling units[1]	PRIVATE DWELLING UNITS		
		Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of dwelling units	17,050	17,000	11,000	6,000
Percent: Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied	99.5	99.5	99.4	99.6
Owner-occupied	48.3	48.5	60.2	26.9
Tenant-occupied	51.2	51.0	39.2	72.7
Unoccupied	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4
Habitable[2]	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4
Rental	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Offered for rent	0.1	0.1	(4)	0.1
Rented, not yet occupied	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Sale	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
For sale, only	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Sold, not yet occupied	0.1	0.1	0.2	(4)
Other[3]	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Not habitable	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)

[1] The public housing included all the publicly financed dwelling units which serve Jackson city.

[2] Included as habitable were units in good condition or in need of only minor repairs and those in need of major repairs which were in no worse condition than similar occupied units in the same neighborhood.

[3] Other vacancies included units undergoing extensive repairs, units to be demolished, units in litigation, etc.

[4] Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7.—CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL PRIVATELY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

Jackson, Miss.

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of privately financed dwelling units	17,000	11,000	6,000
Percent: Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied	99.5	99.4	99.6
Unoccupied	0.5	0.6	0.4
Occupied Dwelling Units			
All occupied units containing doubled-up families	16%	17%	16%
Veteran-occupied units containing doubled-up families[1]	31%	30%	32%
All occupied units having all standard plumbing facilities	73%	98%	26%
Veteran-occupied units having all standard plumbing facilities[1]	80%	96%	28%
Average (median) monthly contract rent for all tenant-occupied units	$24	$39	$15
One-fourth of the units rented for less than	$15	$30	$12
One-fourth of the units rented for more than	$39	$49	$19
Average (median) monthly contract rent for veteran-occupied tenant units	$32	$40	$17
One-fourth of the units rented for less than	$20	$31	$13
One-fourth of the units rented for more than	$44	$49	$23
Habitable Unoccupied Dwelling Units			
Average (median) size of all habitable vacancies	5 rooms	(2)	(2)
Proportion of habitable vacancies having all standard plumbing facilities	85%	(2)	(2)

[1] Proportions for characteristics of veteran-occupied dwelling units are not comparable with those for veterans shown in table 2. The figures in table 2 are based on veterans and those in table 7 are based on dwelling units containing veterans.

[2] There were too few habitable vacancies in the sample to quote average size and the proportion having all standard plumbing facilities.

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Table 8.—CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIVATELY FINANCED HABITABLE VACANCIES

Jackson, Miss.

CHARACTERISTIC	Percent of total
Type of Structure	
Total	100%
Single family structure without business	81
2-, 3-, or 4-family structure without business	15
1- to 4-family structure with business	4
5 or more family structure	([1])
Year Built	
Total	100%
Before 1920	7
1920 to 1929	19
1930 to 1939	41
1940 or after	33
Length of Vacancy	
Total	100%
Less than 1 week	40
1 week up to 1 month	45
1 month up to 3 months	11
3 months or more	4
Plumbing Facilities	
Total	100%
With private flush toilet and private bath	85
With private flush toilet, no private bath	([1])
With running water, no private flush toilet	11
No running water	4

[1] Less than 0.5 percent.

36115

December ~~12~~ 16, 1946

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census

Population: HVet-No. 75

Survey of World War II Veterans and Dwelling Unit Vacancy and Occupancy in the Atlanta Area, Georgia

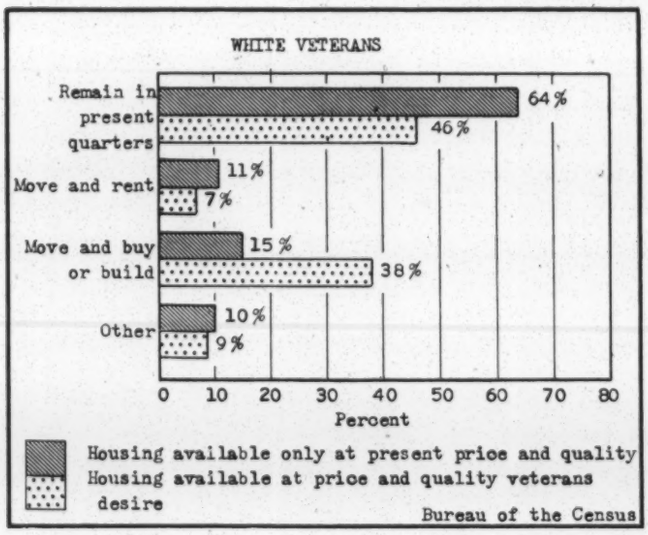
Approximately one-half of the married white World War II veterans and about the same proportion of the married Negro veterans in the Atlanta area were doubling up with relatives or friends or were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins according to the results of a sample survey released today by Director J. C. Capt, Bureau of the Census. The survey, made during July at the request of the National Housing Agency for the Veterans Emergency Housing Program, further showed that one-tenth of the married white veterans and one-half of the married Negro veterans lived in dwelling units which needed major repairs or lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities--running water, private flush toilet, and private bath.

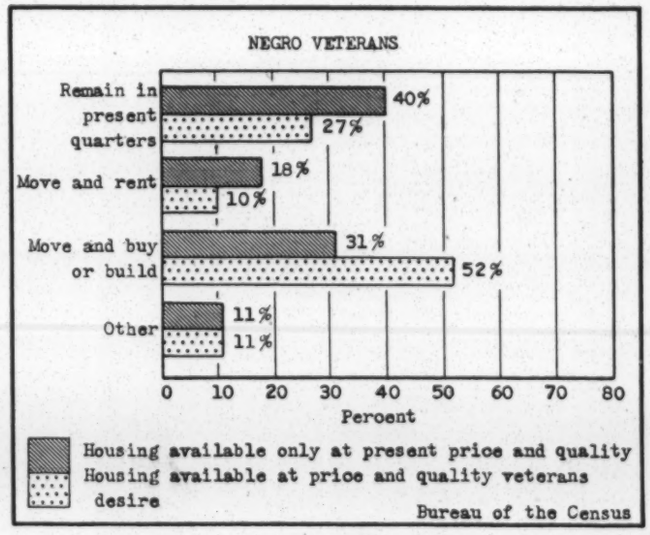
Of the estimated 40,000 World War II veterans living in the Atlanta area at the time of the survey, 30,500 were white and 9,500 were Negro. Seven-tenths of the white veterans were married and three-tenths were single, widowed, or divorced. Among the Negro veterans, approximately five out of eight were married.

The survey also inquired into the housing plans of all the veterans for the next 12 months. When asked what they would do if housing would be available during the next year only at present prices and quality, 26 percent of the white veterans said they would be in the housing market--15 percent would buy or build a house and 11 percent would move and rent. Of the Negro veterans, 49 percent would be in the housing market--31 percent would buy or build and 18 percent would move and rent.

An additional 19 percent of the white veterans and 13 percent of the Negro veterans would be drawn into the housing market if they could find houses at the price, size, and quality they desire. Under such conditions, a total of 38 percent of the white veterans and 52 percent of the Negro veterans would buy or build a house within the next 12 months; and 7 percent of the white and 10 percent of the Negro veterans would move and rent.

VETERANS' HOUSING PLANS FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS





Of those who plan to buy or build in the present market, the white veterans indicated they are able to pay an average (median) price of $6,300 and Negro veterans reported they are able to pay $3,800.

Among the white veterans who would buy or build if houses are available at the price and quality they desire, the average (median) price they reported they would be able to pay for a house was $6,200 and the average (median) gross monthly payment they would be able to make, including payments for real estate taxes, fire insurance, heat, light, and cooking fuel, was $46. Their average (median) weekly income from all sources was $50. The average size house they desired was five rooms. Negro veterans who would buy or build under these conditions reported an average price of $3,800, an average monthly payment of $31, and an average weekly income of $32. The average size house Negro veterans desired was five rooms.

Among all the veterans who would move and rent other quarters if they could get what they wanted, the average gross monthly rental they reported they would be able to pay was $35, their average weekly income was $38, and the average size unit they desired was four rooms.

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF VETERANS

Of the estimated 40,000 veterans living in the Atlanta area at the time of the survey, one-fifth (19 percent) were newcomers to the locality since they entered the service. The proportion of in-migrants for white veterans was considerably larger than the proportion for Negro veterans. (See table 1 on page 5.)

Seven-eighths (86 percent) of the married white veterans and two-thirds (66 percent) of the single white veterans were employed. Of the Negro veterans, 83 percent of the married and 66 percent of the single were employed. Veterans in the "other than employed" group included those who did not desire work at the time of the survey as well as those who were seeking employment. Almost one-half of all the veterans who were not working had been discharged since December 31, 1945.

For all veterans, the average (median) weekly income from all sources was $40. Income for white veterans averaged $52 for the married as compared with $32 for the single. Among the Negro veterans there was less difference—$31 for the married and $27 for the single. (Average income was based on all veterans, including those who reported having no income.)

PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF VETERANS

Hardship among veterans was partly reflected by the extent to which they were doubling up with relatives or friends or were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins. More than one-fourth (28 percent) of the married white veterans and over one-third (36 percent) of the married Negro veterans were doubling up in ordinary dwelling units, that is, were living in units which contained, in addition to the head of the household, one or more married couples or married women whose husbands were living elsewhere. Twenty-six percent of the single white veterans as compared with 19 percent of the married white veterans were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins. For the Negro veterans, these proportions were 28 percent for the single and 12 percent for the married. (See table 2 on page 5.)

Exclusive of those living in rented rooms, one-tenth of the total white veterans and one-half of the total Negro veterans lived in dwelling units which were in need of major repairs or lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities.

One-fifth (21 percent) of the married white and almost one-tenth (8 percent) of the married Negro veterans owned their homes. (See table 2 on page 5.) Nearly two-fifths of the married white and one-tenth of the married Negro owners purchased their homes after they were discharged. One-third (34 percent) of the married white veterans and more than two-fifths (42 percent) of the married Negro veterans were renting dwelling units in their names at the time of the survey and were paying an average (median) gross monthly rent of $39 and $18 respectively. One-half of the married white veterans and one-third of the married Negro veterans who were renting acquired their units after they were discharged.

HOUSING PLANS OF VETERANS

Approximately nine-tenths (92 percent) of the total veterans plan to remain in the Atlanta locality for the coming year. Three percent of the veterans plan to leave the locality and five percent are undecided in their plans. (See table 3 on page 6.)

If housing is available during the year only at present prices and quality, 15 out of every 100 white veterans plan to buy or build in the locality, 11 plan to move and rent, 64 plan to remain in their present quarters, and the remaining 10 plan to move into rented rooms or double up, leave the area, or are undecided. Out of every 100 Negro veterans, 31 plan to buy or build, 18 plan to move and rent, 40 plan to remain in their present quarters, and the remaining 11 have other plans.

However, if the veterans could find what they want, 38 out of every 100 white veterans would buy or build a house, 7 would move and rent, and only 46 would remain in their present quarters during the coming year. If the Negro veterans could find what they want, 52 out of every 100 would buy or build a house, 10 would move and rent, and 27 would remain in their present quarters. (See table 5 on page 6.)

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For the white veterans who would buy or build if they could find what they want, the average (median) price house they said they could afford was $6,200 and one-fourth of the veterans could pay only $5,000 or even less. Negro veterans desiring to buy or build reported they could afford to pay an average price of $3,800 with one-fourth able to pay only $3,000 or even less. (See table 4 on page 6.) One-half of the white veterans and two-fifths of the Negro veterans preferred five-room houses. About three-fifths of the white veterans and two-fifths of the Negro veterans who would buy or build a house have taken some action toward buying or building or have saved money specifically for a house.

Practically all of the prospective home owners would purchase through monthly payments. The gross monthly payments they reported they would be able to make, including real estate taxes, fire insurance, heat, light, and cooking fuel, averaged $46 for white veterans and $31 for Negro veterans. However, one-fourth of the white veterans planning to buy or build reported they could pay only $37 or less and one-fourth of the Negro veterans could pay only $25 or less.

For the white veterans who would move and rent if they could find what they want, the average (median) gross monthly rental they reported they would be able to pay, including payments for heat, light, and cooking fuel, was $46. One-fourth of these veterans could afford only $33 or less. Of the Negro veterans who would move and rent if they could find what they want, three-fourths reported they could pay $20 or less monthly. Units in single-family structures were preferred by two-thirds of all the veterans who would like to rent.

AVAILABILITY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF PRESENT HOUSING

In conjunction with the survey of veterans to determine their general characteristics, present living arrangements and housing plans, information on occupancy and vacancy in dwelling units was collected. Tables 6, 7, and 8 on the following pages summarize the availability and characteristics of vacant dwelling units and tenure, rent, facilities, and doubling-up in occupied dwelling units.

The survey showed that 1.2 percent of all the dwelling units in the Atlanta area, including privately and publicly financed dwelling units, were unoccupied. The gross vacancy rate for privately financed dwelling units alone was 1.3 percent—in white neighborhoods, 1.7 percent, and in Negro neighborhoods, 0.4 percent.

Separate analysis for Atlanta city alone showed a gross vacancy rate of 0.9 percent, indicating an increase in the number of unoccupied dwelling units since March 1945. At that time, a survey of the city made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed a gross vacancy rate of 0.4 percent.

According to the recent survey, approximately one-half of the private vacancies in the area were habitable; of these, about one-third lacked installed cooking facilities. One-third of the habitable vacancies were being offered for rent or sale and the remainder were either already rented or sold or were being held off the rental or sale market for other reasons.

In Atlanta city, approximately four-fifths of the private vacancies were habitable; of these, about one-third lacked installed cooking facilities. Three-tenths of the habitable vacancies were being offered for rent or sale.

In the area, nearly one-half (45 percent) of the habitable vacancies were built before 1930, one-sixth (17 percent) lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities, two-thirds (68 percent) were units in single-family structures without business, and the average size was five rooms.

The survey further showed that 28 percent of the privately financed dwelling units in which white veterans lived contained doubled-up families as compared with 13 percent for all private units occupied by white families. For Negroes the proportions were 33 percent and 15 percent respectively. (See table 7 on page 9.) Practically all of the veteran-occupied units with doubled-up families contained one or more married couples in addition to the head of the household while very few contained only married women in addition to the head.

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Nearly one-half (45.2 percent) of all the private dwelling units in the Atlanta area were occupied by their owners and slightly more than one-half (53.5 percent) were occupied by tenants. The average (median) monthly contract rent was $34 for private units occupied by white tenants and $12 for those occupied by Negro tenants. (See tables 6 and 7 on page 9.) Among the tenant units containing one or more veterans, the average monthly rental was $32 for units occupied by white families and $14 for those occupied by Negroes. These units were rented by the heads of the households and not necessarily by the veterans themselves.

The proportions of owner-occupied and tenant-occupied dwelling units in July 1946 represent a substantial shift from tenant-occupancy to owner-occupancy since April 1940 when a complete enumeration in the Census of Housing showed that 28.4 percent of all the dwelling units in the area were occupied by their owners and 68.4 percent were occupied by tenants.

Separate figures for Atlanta city are shown in the tables on pages 7, 8, 9, and 10. In general, they differ only slightly from the figures for the entire area.

TECHNICAL NOTE

The findings presented in this report are based on a sample survey in Atlanta city, Hapeville city, College Park city, Decatur city, East Point city and Buckhead. For dwelling unit occupancy and vacancy characteristics, approximately 5,600 dwelling units were enumerated to represent all sections of the area and all types of residential structures except institutions, publicly financed housing projects, transient hotels, commercial rooming houses, trailers, and tourist cabins. For information on veterans' housing characteristics and intentions, the enumeration was extended to include veterans in all types of residential structures except institutions and transient hotels. Occupancy and vacancy data for publicly financed housing for the Atlanta locality were obtained from reports of the National Housing Agency as of the end of June.

Because the percentages in this report are based on data obtained from a sample of dwelling units and veterans, they may vary somewhat from the results which would have been obtained from a complete census of the area. The following are examples of the magnitude of the sampling variations and the probability of their occurrence for three of the more significant statistics quoted in this report. For the 41 percent of the total veterans in the area who would buy or build a house, the chances are two out of three that the rate which would have been obtained by a complete census is between 38 percent and 44 percent. For the 28 percent of the married white veterans in the area who were living doubled-up the chances are two out of three that the rate which would have been obtained by a complete census is between 25 percent and 31 percent; and for the 36 percent of the married Negro veterans who were living doubled up, the chances are two out of three that the rate would have been between 31 percent and 41 percent. For the 47 percent of the total veterans in the city who would like to buy or build a house, the chances are two out of three that the rate which would have been obtained by a complete census is between 45 percent and 49 percent. Since the sampling variability of any percentage depends not only on the value of the percent, but also on the size of the base on which the percentage is determined, the variations shown in the examples should not be applied indiscriminately to all percentages quoted in this report.

In addition to sampling variability, the estimates are subject to errors of response. Such errors may be expected to affect the sample estimates to about the same degree as they would affect the results of a complete census.

The number of World War II veterans shown in this report is an estimate of the number of veterans in the locality exclusive of those in institutions and hotels. This figure was based on the weighted sample results and on an independent estimate derived from the distribution of veterans by state of preservice residence and the proportion of 1-C Selective Service registrants in the locality. This estimate is only a rough approximation but is the best that can be made from the limited information available.

The number of privately financed dwelling units in the area is an estimate based on the weighted sample results and the 1940 census data plus building permit records.

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Table 1.—GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Atlanta Area, Georgia

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	40,000	21,500	9,000	6,000	3,500
Percent: Total	100%	54%	22%	15%	9%
Residence Prior to Induction					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Lived in locality[1] prior to induction	81	77	82	91	90
Lived outside locality prior to induction	19	23	18	9	10
Employment					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Employed	79	86	66	83	66
Other than employed	21	14	34	17	34
Income					
Average (median) weekly income for all veterans	$40	$52	$32	$31	$27

[1] For purposes of this survey, the locality included De Kalb, Fulton, and Rockdale Counties.

Table 2.—PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND CONDITION, PLUMBING FACILITIES, TENURE, AND RENT OF DWELLING UNITS, FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Atlanta Area, Georgia

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	40,000	21,500	9,000	6,000	3,500
Percent: Total	100%	54%	22%	15%	9%
Present Living Arrangements					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins	20	19	26	12	28
Living in ordinary dwelling units	80	81	74	88	72
Doubled-up[1]	26	28	18	36	22
Not doubled-up	54	53	56	52	50
Condition and Plumbing Facilities					
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	80%	81%	74%	88%	72%
In good condition or in need of minor repairs	66	75	69	43	37
Having all standard plumbing facilities[2]	61	71	66	36	29
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	5	4	3	7	8
In need of major repairs or unfit for use	14	6	5	45	35
Having all standard plumbing facilities	5	4	4	7	8
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	9	2	1	38	27
Tenure and Rent					
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	80%	81%	74%	88%	72%
Owned by veteran	13	21	2	8	1
Rented by veteran	25	34	2	42	1
Other	42	26	70	38	70
Average (median) monthly gross rent for units rented by veteran	$33	$39	([3])	$18	([3])
One-fourth of the units rented for less than	$21	$29	([3])	$13	([3])
One-fourth of the units rented for more than	$47	$51	([3])	$23	([3])

[1] For purposes of this survey, a veteran was considered as living doubled-up if he lived in a dwelling unit which contained more than one family, that is, the unit contained, in addition to the head of the household, married couples or married women with husbands absent.

[2] Standard plumbing facilities included running water in the unit, private flush toilet in the structure, and private installed bathtub or shower in the structure.

[3] There were too few single veterans in the sample who rented their dwelling units to quote average monthly rental.

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Table 3.--MIGRATION INTENTIONS FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS AND HOUSING PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT THE PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE

Atlanta Area, Georgia

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	40,000	21,500	9,000	6,000	3,500
Percent: Total	100%	54%	22%	15%	9%
Migration Intentions					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Plan to stay in locality[1]	92	91	95	93	90
Plan to leave locality	3	5	2	2	1
Undecided	5	4	3	5	9
Housing Plans of Veterans Who Plan To Remain in Locality					
Total	92%	91%	95%	93%	90%
Remain in present quarters	41	35	72	21	38
Move and rent a dwelling unit	8	8	4	12	8
Move and buy or build a house	41	47	17	60	35
Move into rented room or double up	2	1	2	(2)	9

[1] See footnote 1 on table 1.
[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 4.—CHARACTERISTICS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS WHO PLAN TO RENT OR BUY OR BUILD IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE

Atlanta Area, Georgia

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of veterans	40,000	30,500	9,500
Percent: Total	100%	76%	24%
Plan to move and rent a dwelling unit	8%	7%	10%
Plan to move and buy or build a house	41%	38%	52%
Veterans Planning To Rent			
Average (median) gross monthly rental veterans able to pay	$35	$46	(1)
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay less than	$22	$33	(1)
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay more than	$53	$60	(1)
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to rent	$38	$50	$29
Average (median) size unit veterans plan to rent	4 rooms	4 rooms	4 rooms
Veterans Planning To Buy or Build			
Average (median) price veterans able to pay	$5,500	$6,200	$3,800
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay less than	$4,000	$5,000	$3,000
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay more than	$7,000	$7,700	$4,800
Average (median) gross monthly payment veterans able to make	$41	$46	$31
One-fourth of the veterans able to make payments less than	$32	$37	$25
One-fourth of the veterans able to make payments more than	$52	$56	$38
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to buy or build	$43	$50	$32
Average (median) size house veterans plan to buy or build	5 rooms	5 rooms	5 rooms

[1] Three-fourths of the Negro veterans reported they could pay $20 or less.

Table 5.—HOUSING PLANS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE COMPARED WITH PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY

Atlanta Area, Georgia

PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE	Total	PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY			
		Remain in present quarters	Move and rent a dwelling unit	Move and buy or build a house	Other[1]
White	100%	64%	11%	15%	10%
Remain in present quarters	46	46	-	-	-
Move and rent a dwelling unit	7	1	6	(2)	(2)
Move and buy or build a house	38	17	5	15	1
Other[1]	9	-	-	-	9
Negro	100%	40%	18%	31%	11%
Remain in present quarters	27	27	-	-	-
Move and rent a dwelling unit	10	(2)	10	(2)	(2)
Move and buy or build a house	52	13	8	31	(2)
Other[1]	11	-	-	-	11

[1] Other plans included move into a rented room or double up, leave the locality, and undecided.
[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

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Table 1A.-GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

SUBJECT	ATLANTA AREA			ATLANTA CITY		
	Total	Married	Single and other	Total	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	40,000	27,500	12,500	32,000	21,000	11,000
Percent: Total	100%	69%	31%	100%	66%	34%
Residence Prior to Induction						
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Lived in locality[1] prior to induction	81	80	84	83	82	84
Lived outside locality prior to induction	19	20	16	17	18	16
Employment						
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Employed	79	85	66	80	87	68
Other than employed	21	15	34	20	13	32
Income						
Average (median) weekly income for all veterans	$40	$46	$30	$39	$45	$30

[1] For purposes of this survey, the locality included De Kalb, Fulton, and Rockdale Counties.

Table 2A.-PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND CONDITION, PLUMBING FACILITIES, TENURE, AND RENT OF DWELLING UNITS, FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

SUBJECT	ATLANTA AREA			ATLANTA CITY		
	Total	Married	Single and other	Total	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	40,000	27,500	12,500	32,000	21,000	11,000
Percent: Total	100%	69%	31%	100%	66%	34%
Present Living Arrangements						
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins	20	17	26	22	19	27
Living in ordinary dwelling units	80	83	74	78	81	73
Doubled-up[1]	26	30	19	27	31	20
Not doubled-up	54	53	55	51	50	53
Condition and Plumbing Facilities						
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	80%	83%	74%	78%	81%	73%
In good condition or in need of minor repairs	66	68	60	62	64	59
Having all standard plumbing facilities[2]	61	63	56	58	59	55
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	5	5	4	4	5	4
In need of major repairs or unfit for use	14	15	14	16	17	14
Having all standard plumbing facilities	5	5	6	6	6	6
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	9	10	8	10	11	8
Tenure and Rent						
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	80%	83%	74%	78%	81%	73%
Owned by veteran	13	18	2	10	14	2
Rented by veteran	25	36	2	26	38	2
Other	42	29	70	42	29	69
Average (median) monthly gross rent for units rented by veteran	$33	$33	([3])	$31	$31	([3])
One-fourth of the units rented for less than	$21	$21	([3])	$21	$21	([3])
One-fourth of the units rented for more than	$47	$47	([3])	$42	$42	([3])

[1] For purposes of this survey, a veteran was considered as living doubled-up if he lived in a dwelling unit which contained more than one family, that is, the unit contained, in addition to the head of the household, married couples or married women with husbands absent.

[2] Standard plumbing facilities included running water in the unit, private flush toilet in the structure, and private installed bathtub or shower in the structure.

[3] There were too few single veterans in the sample who rented their dwelling units to quote average monthly rental.

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Table 3A.-MIGRATION INTENTIONS FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS AND HOUSING PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT THE PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE

SUBJECT	ATLANTA AREA			ATLANTA CITY		
	Total	Married	Single and other	Total	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	40,000	27,500	12,500	32,000	21,000	11,000
Percent: Total	100%	69%	31%	100%	66%	34%
Migration Intentions						
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Plan to stay in locality[1]	92	92	93	95	95	95
Plan to leave locality	3	4	2	2	2	1
Undecided	5	4	5	3	3	4
Housing Plans of Veterans Who Plan To Remain in Locality						
Total	92%	92%	93%	95%	95%	95%
Remain in present quarters	41	32	62	38	27	60
Move and rent a dwelling unit	8	9	5	7	8	6
Move and buy or build a house	41	50	22	47	59	25
Move into rented room or double up	2	1	4	3	1	4

[1] See footnote 1 on table 1.

Table 4A.-CHARACTERISTICS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS WHO PLAN TO RENT OR BUY OR BUILD IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE

CHARACTERISTIC	Atlanta area	Atlanta city
Estimated total number of veterans	40,000	32,000
Percent: Total	100%	100%
Plan to move and rent a dwelling unit	8%	7%
Plan to move and buy or build a house	41%	47%
Veterans Planning To Rent		
Average (median) gross monthly rental veterans able to pay	$35	$29
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay less than	$22	$21
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay more than	$53	$43
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to rent	$38	$34
Average (median) size unit veterans plan to rent	4 rooms	4 rooms
Veterans Planning To Buy or Build		
Average (median) price veterans able to pay	$5,500	$5,500
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay less than	$4,000	$4,000
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay more than	$7,000	$7,000
Average (median) gross monthly payment veterans able to make	$41	$41
One-fourth of the veterans able to make payments less than	$32	$32
One-fourth of the veterans able to make payments more than	$52	$51
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to buy or build	$43	$43
Average (median) size house veterans plan to buy or build	5 rooms	5 rooms

Table 5A.-HOUSING PLANS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE COMPARED WITH PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY

PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE	Total	PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY			
		Remain in present quarters	Move and rent a dwelling unit	Move and buy or build a house	Other[1]
Atlanta area	100%	58%	13%	18%	11%
Remain in present quarters	41	41	-	-	-
Move and rent a dwelling unit	8	1	7	(2)	(2)
Move and buy or build a house	41	16	6	18	1
Other[1]	10	-	-	-	10
Atlanta city	100%	58%	13%	21%	8%
Remain in present quarters	38	38	-	-	-
Move and rent a dwelling unit	7	1	6	(2)	(2)
Move and buy or build a house	47	19	7	21	(2)
Other[1]	8	-	-	-	8

[1] Other plans included move into a rented room or double up, leave the locality, and undecided.

[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

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Table 6.—VACANCY AND OCCUPANCY IN PRIVATELY AND PUBLICLY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

SUBJECT	ATLANTA AREA				Atlanta city
	Private and public dwelling units[1]	Private dwelling units			Private dwelling units
		Total	White	Negro	
Estimated total number of dwelling units.	114,446	108,000	75,000	33,000	90,000
Percent: Total.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied.....	98.8	98.7	98.3	99.6	99.1
Owner-occupied.....	42.6	45.2	54.3	24.8	41.0
Tenant-occupied.....	56.2	53.5	44.0	74.8	58.1
Unoccupied.....	1.2	1.3	1.7	0.4	0.9
Habitable[2].....	0.6	[4] 0.6	0.8	0.1	[4] 0.7
Rental.....	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Offered for rent.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	([5])	0.1
Rented, not yet occupied.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sale.....	0.3	0.3	0.4	([5])	0.3
For sale, only.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	([5])	0.1
Sold, not yet occupied.....	0.2	0.2	0.3	([5])	0.2
Other[3].....	0.1	0.1	0.2	([5])	0.2
Not habitable.....	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.2

[1] The public housing included all the publicly financed dwelling units which serve the Atlanta area covered in the survey.

[2] Included as habitable were units in good condition or in need of only minor repairs and those in need of major repairs which were in no worse condition than similar occupied units in the same neighborhood.

[3] Other vacancies included units undergoing extensive repairs, units to be demolished, units in litigation, etc.

[4] Approximately one-third of the habitable vacancies for the Atlanta area and about the same proportion for Atlanta city lacked installed cooking facilities for the exclusive use of the intended occupants.

[5] Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7.—CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL PRIVATELY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

CHARACTERISTIC	ATLANTA AREA			Atlanta city
	Total	White	Negro	
Estimated total number of privately financed dwelling units.....	108,000	75,000	33,000	90,000
Percent: Total.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied.....	98.7	98.3	99.6	99.1
Unoccupied.....	1.3	1.7	0.4	0.9
Occupied Dwelling Units				
All occupied units containing doubled-up families.....	14%	13%	15%	15%
Veteran-occupied units containing doubled-up families[1].....	30%	28%	33%	31%
All occupied units having all standard plumbing facilities.....	74%	91%	35%	71%
Veteran-occupied units having all standard plumbing facilities[1].....	77%	89%	43%	76%
Average (median) monthly contract rent for all tenant-occupied units.....	$20	$34	$12	$20
One-fourth of the units rented for less than.....	$12	$23	$9	$12
One-fourth of the units rented for more than.....	$37	$47	$17	$36
Average (median) monthly contract rent for veteran-occupied tenant units..	$24	$32	$14	$23
One-fourth of the units rented for less than.....	$15	$21	[illegible]	$14
One-fourth of the units rented for more than.....	$38	$44	$19	$36
Habitable Unoccupied Dwelling Units				
Average (median) size of all habitable vacancies.....	5 rooms	([2])	([2])	4 rooms
Proportion of habitable vacancies having all standard plumbing facilities.	83%	([2])	([2])	84%

[1] Proportions for characteristics of veteran-occupied dwelling units are not comparable with those for veterans shown in tables 2 and 2A. The figures in tables 2 and 2A are based on veterans and those in table 7 are based on dwelling units containing veterans.

[2] There were too few habitable vacancies in the sample to quote average size and the proportion having all standard plumbing facilities.

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Table 8.—CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIVATELY FINANCED HABITABLE VACANCIES

Atlanta Area, Georgia

CHARACTERISTIC	Atlanta area	Atlanta city
Type of Structure		
Total	100%	100%
Single family structure without business	68	66
2-,3-, or 4-family structure without business	10	10
1- to 4-family structure with business	(1)	(1)
5 or more family structure	22	24
Year Built		
Total	100%	100%
Before 1920	24	27
1920 to 1929	21	21
1930 to 1939	45	42
1940 or after	10	10
Length of Vacancy		
Total	100%	100%
Less than 1 week	33	32
1 week up to 1 month	52	52
1 month up to 3 months	5	6
3 months or more	10	10
Conversion		
Total	100%	100%
Located in converted structures	14	13
Created by structural changes	14	13
Created by nonstructural changes	(1)	(1)
Not affected by conversion	(1)	(1)
Located in nonconverted structures	86	87
Plumbing Facilities		
Total	100%	100%
With private flush toilet and private bath	83	84
With private flush toilet, no private bath	5	3
With running water, no private flush toilet	10	11
No running water	2	2

[1] Less than 0.5 percent.

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December 16, 1946 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Bureau of the Census Population: HVet-No. 76

Survey of World War II Veterans and Dwelling Unit Vacancy and Occupancy in the New Orleans Area, Louisiana

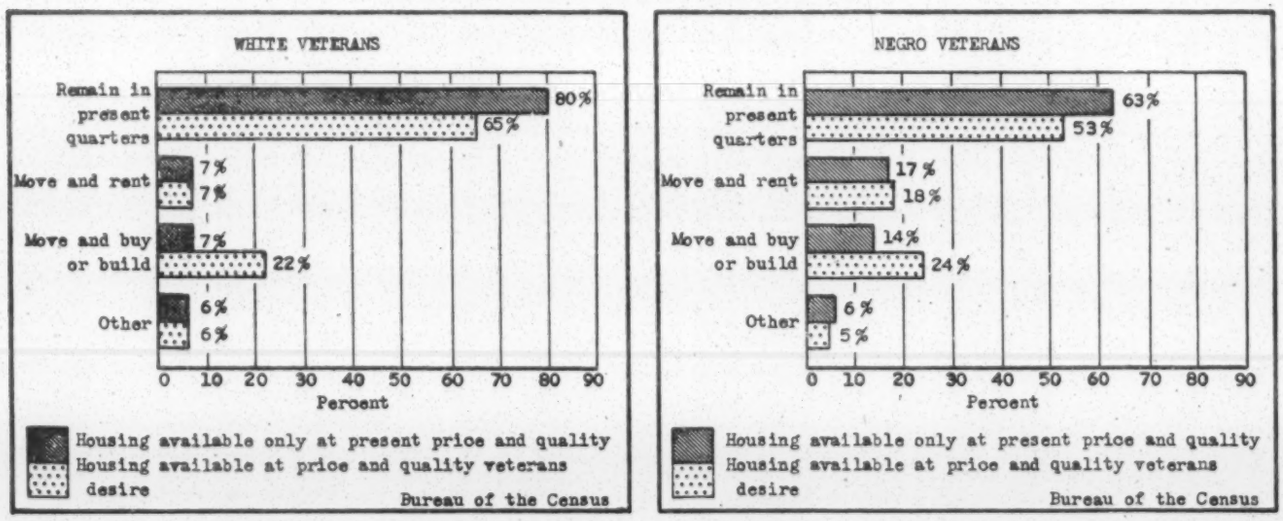
Approximately one-third of the married white World War II veterans and almost one-half of the married Negro veterans in the New Orleans area were doubling up with relatives or friends or were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins according to the results of a sample survey released today by Director J. C. Capt, Bureau of the Census. The survey, made during August at the request of the National Housing Agency for the Veterans Emergency Housing Program, further showed that one-twelfth of the married white veterans and one-half of the married Negro veterans lived in dwelling units which needed major repairs or lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities--running water, private flush toilet, and private bath.

Of the estimated 50,000 World War II veterans living in the New Orleans area at the time of the survey, 36,000 were white and 14,000 were Negro. Five-ninths of the white veterans were married and four-ninths were single, widowed, or divorced. Among the Negro veterans, the proportions of married and single were about the same as among the white veterans.

The survey also inquired into the housing plans of all the veterans for the next 12 months. When asked what they would do if housing would be available during the next year only at present prices and quality, 14 percent of the white veterans said they would be in the housing market—7 percent would buy or build a house and 7 percent would move and rent. Of the Negro veterans, 31 percent would be in the housing market—14 percent would buy or build and 17 percent would move and rent.

An additional 15 percent of the white veterans and 11 percent of the Negro veterans would be drawn into the housing market if they could find houses at the price, size, and quality they desire. Under such conditions, a total of 22 percent of the white veterans and 24 percent of the Negro veterans would buy or build a house within the next 12 months; and 7 percent of the white and 18 percent of the Negro veterans would move and rent.

VETERANS' HOUSING PLANS FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS



Of those who plan to buy or build in the present market, the white veterans indicated they are able to pay an average (median) price of $6,000 and seven-tenths of the Negro veterans reported they are able to pay $3,000 or less.

Among the white veterans who would buy or build if houses are available at the price and quality they desire, the average (median) price they reported they would be able to pay for a house was $6,000 and the average (median) gross monthly payment they would be able to make, including payments for real estate taxes, fire insurance, heat, light, and cooking fuel, was $46. Their average (median) weekly income from all sources was $47. The average size house they desired was five rooms. Negro veterans who would buy or build under these conditions reported an average price of $3,000, an average monthly payment of $30, and an average weekly income of $29. The average size house Negro veterans desired was four rooms.

Among the white veterans who would move and rent other quarters if they could get what they wanted, the average gross monthly rental they reported they would be able to pay was $32, their average weekly income was $43, and the average size unit they desired was four rooms. For Negro veterans who would move and rent, the average monthly rental reported was $20, their average weekly income was $28, and the average size unit they desired was three rooms.

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF VETERANS

Of the estimated 50,000 veterans living in the New Orleans area at the time of the survey, one-eighth (12 percent) were newcomers to the locality since they entered the service. The proportion of in-migrants for Negro veterans was considerably higher than the proportion for white veterans. (See table 1 on page 5.)

Nearly nine-tenths (88 percent) of the married white veterans and over six-tenths (62 percent) of the single white veterans were employed. Of the Negro veterans, 73 percent of the married and 61 percent of the single were employed. Veterans in the "other than employed" group included those who did not desire work at the time of the survey as well as those who were seeking employment. One-half of all the veterans who were not working had been discharged since December 31, 1945.

For all veterans, the average (median) weekly income from all sources was $34. Income for white veterans averaged $47 for the married as compared with $28 for the single. Among the Negro veterans there was little difference—$29 for the married and $27 for the single. (Average income was based on all veterans, including those who reported having no income.)

PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF VETERANS

Hardship among veterans was partly reflected by the extent to which they were doubling up with relatives or friends or were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins. One-fourth (24 percent) of the married white veterans and a slightly higher proportion (28 percent) of the married Negro veterans were doubling up in ordinary dwelling units, that is, were living in units which contained, in addition to the head of the household, one or more married couples or married women whose husbands were living elsewhere. Eighteen percent of the single white veterans as compared with eight percent of the married white veterans were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins. For the Negro veterans, these proportions were 25 percent for the single and 17 percent for the married. (See table 2 on page 5.)

Exclusive of those living in rented rooms, about 7 percent of the total white veterans and 46 percent of the total Negro veterans lived in dwelling units which were in need of major repairs or lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities.

Thirteen percent of the married white and seven percent of the married Negro veterans owned their homes. (See table 2 on page 5.) About three-fifths of the married white and one-half of the married Negro owners purchased their homes after they were discharged. Almost three-fifths (57 percent) of the married white veterans and over one-half (53 percent) of the married Negro veterans were renting dwelling units in their names at the time of the survey and were paying an average (median) gross monthly rent of $35 and $17, respectively. About one-half of the white veterans and three-tenths of the Negro veterans who were renting acquired their units after they were discharged.

HOUSING PLANS OF VETERANS

Practically all (96 percent) of the veterans plan to remain in the New Orleans locality for the coming year. Only two percent of the veterans plan to leave the locality and two percent are undecided in their plans. (See table 3 on page 6.)

If housing is available during the year only at present prices and quality, 7 out of every 100 white veterans plan to buy or build in the locality, 7 plan to move and rent, 80 plan to remain in their present quarters, and the remaining 6 plan to move into rented rooms or double up, leave the area, or are undecided. Out of every 100 Negro veterans, 14 plan to buy or build, 17 plan to move and rent, 63 plan to remain in their present quarters, and the remaining 6 have other plans.

However, if the veterans could find what they want, 22 out of every 100 white veterans would buy or build a house, 7 would move and rent, and only 65 would remain in their present quarters during the coming year. If the Negro veterans could find what they want, 24 out of every 100 would buy or build a house, 18 would move and rent, and 53 would remain in their present quarters. (See table 5 on page 6.)

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For the white veterans who would buy or build if they could find what they want, the average (median) price house they said they could afford was $6,000 and one-fourth of the veterans could pay only $5,000 or even less. Negro veterans desiring to buy or build reported they could afford to pay an average price of $3,000 with one-fourth able to pay only $2,000 or even less. About seven-tenths of the white and seven-tenths of the Negro veterans preferred four- or five-room houses. Three-fifths of the white veterans and two-fifths of the Negro veterans who would buy or build a house have taken some action toward buying or building or have saved money specifically for a house.

Practically all of the prospective home owners would purchase through monthly payments. The gross monthly payments they reported they would be able to make, including real estate taxes, fire insurance, heat, light, and cooking fuel, averaged $46 for white veterans and $30 for Negro veterans. However, one-fourth of the white veterans planning to buy or build reported they could pay only $36 or less and one-fourth of the Negro veterans could pay only $24 or less.

For the veterans who would move and rent if they could find what they want, the average (median) gross monthly rental they reported they would be able to pay, including payments for heat, light, and cooking fuel, was $32 for white and $20 for Negro veterans. Units in single-family structures were preferred by two-thirds of the white veterans who would like to rent, while three-fourths of the Negro veterans preferred units in multi-family structures.

AVAILABILITY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF PRESENT HOUSING

In conjunction with the survey of veterans to determine their general characteristics, present living arrangements and housing plans, information on occupancy and vacancy in dwelling units was collected. Tables 6, 7, and 8 on the following pages summarize the availability and characteristics of vacant dwelling units and tenure, rent, facilities, and doubling-up in occupied dwelling units.

The survey showed that 1.7 percent of all the dwelling units in the New Orleans area including privately and publicly financed dwelling units, were unoccupied. The gross vacancy rate for privately financed dwelling units alone was 1.8 percent, indicating an increase in the number of unoccupied private units since July 1945, when a similar survey made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed a gross vacancy rate of 0.9 percent.

Approximately one-fourth of the unoccupied private units were seasonal vacancies and the remaining three-fourths were non-seasonal. The proportion of non-seasonal private vacancies for white occupancy was considerably higher than the proportion for Negro occupancy--1.7 percent for the white and 0.5 percent for the Negro.

According to the recent survey about nine-tenths of the non-seasonal private vacancies were habitable; of these, about one-third were being offered for rent or sale and the remainder were either already rented or sold or were being held off the rental or sale market for other reasons.

More than one-half (53 percent) of the habitable non-seasonal vacancies were built before 1920. Almost one-half (47 percent) had been vacant one month or longer. About three-fifths (57 percent) were units in single-family structures without business, and the average size was four rooms.

The survey further showed that 21 percent of the privately financed dwelling units in which white veterans lived contained doubled-up families as compared with 14 percent for all private units occupied by white families. For Negroes, the proportions were 30 percent and 15 percent respectively. (See table 7 on page 7.) Seven-tenths of the veteran-occupied units with doubled-up families contained one or more married couples in addition to the head of the household while three-tenths contained only married women in addition to the head.

About one-third (32.7 percent) of all the private dwelling units in the New Orleans area were occupied by their owners and nearly two-thirds (65.5 percent) were occupied by tenants. The average (median) monthly contract rent was $27 for private units occupied by white tenants and $13 for those occupied by Negro tenants. Among the tenant units containing one or more veterans, the average monthly rental was $28 for units occupied by white families and $15 for those occupied by Negroes. (See tables 6 and 7 on page 7.) These units were rented by the heads of the households and not necessarily by the veterans themselves.

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Separate analysis for New Orleans city alone showed that 30.2 percent of all dwelling units were occupied by their owners and 67.9 percent were occupied by tenants. These proportions represent a slight shift from tenant-occupancy to owner-occupancy since April 1940 when a complete enumeration in the Census of Housing showed that 23.0 percent of all the dwelling units in the city were occupied by their owners and 74.0 percent were occupied by tenants.

TECHNICAL NOTE

The findings presented in this report are based on a sample survey in New Orleans city, Amesville, Gretna, Harvey, McDonoughville, Marrero, Metairie, and Westwego. For dwelling unit occupancy and vacancy characteristics, approximately 3,900 dwelling units were enumerated to represent all sections of the area and all types of residential structures except institutions, publicly financed housing projects, transient hotels, commercial rooming houses, trailers, and tourist cabins. For information on veterans' housing characteristics and intentions, the enumeration was extended to include veterans in all types of residential structures except institutions and transient hotels. Occupancy and vacancy data for publicly financed housing for the New Orleans locality were obtained from reports of the National Housing Agency as of the end of July.

The number of privately financed dwelling units shown in this report for the area is an estimate based on the weighted sample results and the 1940 census data plus building permit records. The number of World War II veterans is an estimate of the number of veterans in the locality exclusive of those in institutions and hotels. This figure was based on the weighted sample results and on an independent estimate derived from the distribution of veterans by state of preservice residence and the proportion of 1-C Selective Service registrants in the locality. This estimate is only a rough approximation but is the best that can be made from the limited information available.

An examination of the results shows that this survey, like practically all others based upon a field canvass of a cross-section of the population, did not cover a proportionate share of the most mobile parts of the population, e.g., veterans who were traveling about preparatory to taking a job and establishing a residence. In addition, some persons who were actually veterans were not identified as such because of inaccurate or inadequate information furnished by the respondents. The characteristics of such groups may not be the same as those of the enumerated veterans, but in the absence of information concerning these characteristics no adjustment has been made in the results of the survey because of this factor.

The figures presented in this report may differ somewhat from the results which would have been obtained by a complete census because of sampling variability. The following are examples of the magnitude of the sampling variations and the probability of their occurrence for three of the more significant statistics quoted in this report. For the 23 percent of the total veterans who would like to buy or build a house, the chances are two out of three that the rate which would have been obtained by a complete census is between 21 percent and 25 percent. For the 24 percent of the married white veterans who were living doubled-up, the chances are two out of three that the rate which would have been obtained by a complete census is between 21 percent and 27 percent; and for the 53 percent of the married Negro veterans who were renting the dwelling units in which they lived, the chances are two out of three that the rate would have been between 47 percent and 59 percent. Since the sampling variability of any percentage depends not only on the value of the percent, but also on the size of the base on which the percentage is determined, the variations shown in the examples should not be applied indiscriminately to all percentages quoted in this report.

In addition to sampling variability, the estimates are subject to errors of response. Such errors may be expected to affect the sample estimates to about the same degree as they would affect the results of a complete census.

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Table 1.—GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

New Orleans Area, Louisiana

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	50,000	20,000	16,000	8,000	6,000
Percent: Total	100%	40%	32%	16%	12%
Residence Prior to Induction					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Lived in locality[1] prior to induction	88	85	96	81	86
Lived outside locality prior to induction	12	15	4	19	14
Employment					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Employed	74	88	62	73	61
Other than employed	26	12	38	27	39
Income					
Average (median) weekly income for all veterans	$34	$47	$28	$29	$27

[1] For purposes of this survey, the locality included Jefferson, Orleans, and St. Bernard Parishes.

Table 2.—PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND CONDITION, PLUMBING FACILITIES, TENURE, AND RENT OF DWELLING UNITS, FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

New Orleans Area, Louisiana

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	50,000	20,000	16,000	8,000	6,000
Percent: Total	100%	40%	32%	16%	12%
Present Living Arrangements					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins	14	8	18	17	25
Living in ordinary dwelling units	86	92	82	83	75
Doubled-up[1]	20	24	12	28	15
Not doubled-up	66	68	70	55	60
Condition and Plumbing Facilities					
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	86%	92%	82%	83%	75%
In good condition or in need of minor repairs	78	88	78	67	56
Having all standard plumbing facilities[2]	68	84	77	33	35
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	10	4	1	34	21
In need of major repairs or unfit for use	8	4	4	16	19
Having all standard plumbing facilities	3	3	3	4	5
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	5	1	1	12	14
Tenure and Rent					
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	86%	92%	82%	83%	75%
Owned by veteran	7	13	1	7	3
Rented by veteran	34	57	4	53	6
Other	45	22	77	23	66
Average (median) monthly gross rent for units rented by veteran	$28	$35	(3)	$17	(3)
One-fourth of the units rented for less than	$19	$25	(3)	$13	(3)
One-fourth of the units rented for more than	$44	$48	(3)	$23	(3)

[1] For purposes of this survey, a veteran was considered as living doubled-up if he lived in a dwelling unit which contained more than one family, that is, the unit contained, in addition to the head of the household, married couples or married women with husbands absent.

[2] Standard plumbing facilities included running water in the unit, private flush toilet in the structure, and private installed bathtub or shower in the structure.

[3] There were too few single veterans in the sample who rented their dwelling units to quote average monthly rental.

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Table 3.—MIGRATION INTENTIONS FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS AND HOUSING PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT THE PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE

New Orleans Area, Louisiana

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	50,000	20,000	16,000	8,000	6,000
Percent: Total	100%	40%	32%	16%	12%
Migration Intentions					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Plan to stay in locality[1]	96	96	96	97	94
Plan to leave locality	2	3	2	2	3
Undecided	2	1	2	1	3
Housing Plans of Veterans Who Plan To Remain in Locality					
Total	96%	96%	96%	97%	94%
Remain in present quarters	62	50	84	41	69
Move and rent a dwelling unit	10	10	3	23	11
Move and buy or build a house	23	35	7	33	13
Move into rented room or double up	1	1	2	([2])	1

[1] See footnote 1 on table 1.
[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 4.—CHARACTERISTICS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS WHO PLAN TO RENT OR BUY OR BUILD IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE

New Orleans Area, Louisiana

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of veterans	50,000	36,000	14,000
Percent: Total	100%	72%	28%
Plan to move and rent a dwelling unit	10%	7%	18%
Plan to move and buy or build a house	23%	22%	24%
Veterans Planning To Rent			
Average (median) gross monthly rental veterans able to pay	$26	$32	$20
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to rent	$33	$43	$28
Average (median) size unit veterans plan to rent	4 rooms	4 rooms	3 rooms
Veterans Planning To Buy or Build			
Average (median) price veterans able to pay	$5,000	$6,000	$3,000
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay less than	$3,500	$5,000	$2,000
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay more than	$7,000	$7,500	$3,600
Average (median) gross monthly payment veterans able to make	$42	$46	$30
One-fourth of the veterans able to make payments less than	$30	$36	$24
One-fourth of the veterans able to make payments more than	$52	$55	$38
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to buy or build	$40	$47	$29
Average (median) size house veterans plan to buy or build	5 rooms	5 rooms	4 rooms

Table 5.—HOUSING PLANS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE COMPARED WITH PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY

New Orleans Area, Louisiana

PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE	Total	PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY			
		Remain in present quarters	Move and rent a dwelling unit	Move and buy or build a house	Other[1]
White	100%	80%	7%	7%	6%
Remain in present quarters	65	65	-	-	-
Move and rent a dwelling unit	7	2	5	([2])	([2])
Move and buy or build a house	22	13	2	7	([2])
Other[1]	6	-	-	-	6
Negro	100%	63%	17%	14%	6%
Remain in present quarters	53	53	-	-	-
Move and rent a dwelling unit	18	2	16	([2])	([2])
Move and buy or build a house	24	8	1	14	1
Other[1]	5	-	-	-	5

[1] Other plans included move into a rented room or double up, leave the locality, and undecided.
[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

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Table 6.—VACANCY AND OCCUPANCY IN PRIVATELY AND PUBLICLY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

New Orleans Area, Louisiana

SUBJECT	Private and public dwelling units[1]	PRIVATE DWELLING UNITS		
		Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of dwelling units.....	161,760	155,000	110,000	45,000
Percent: Total.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied.....	98.3	98.2	97.7	99.5
Owner-occupied.....	31.3	32.7	37.1	22.3
Tenant-occupied.....	67.0	65.5	60.6	77.2
Unoccupied.....	1.7	1.8	2.3	0.5
Seasonal.....	0.4	0.5	0.6	(4)
Non-seasonal.....	1.3	1.3	1.7	0.5
Habitable[2].....	1.2	1.2	1.6	0.3
Rental.....	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.2
Offered for rent.....	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Rented, not yet occupied.....	0.3	0.3	0.5	(4)
Sale.....	0.4	0.4	0.6	(4)
For sale, only.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	(4)
Sold, not yet occupied.....	0.3	0.3	0.5	(4)
Other[3].....	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Not habitable.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2

[1] The public housing included all the publicly financed dwelling units which serve the New Orleans area covered in the survey.

[2] Included as habitable were units in good condition or in need of only minor repairs and those in need of major repairs which were in no worse condition than similar occupied units in the same neighborhood.

[3] Other vacancies included units undergoing extensive repairs, units to be demolished, units in litigation, etc.

[4] Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7.—CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL PRIVATELY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

New Orleans Area, Louisiana

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of privately financed dwelling units.....	155,000	110,000	45,000
Percent: Total.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied.....	98.2	97.7	99.5
Unoccupied.....	1.8	2.3	0.5
Occupied Dwelling Units			
All occupied units containing doubled-up families.....	14%	14%	15%
Veteran-occupied units containing doubled-up families[1].....	23%	21%	30%
All occupied units having all standard plumbing facilities.....	77%	93%	42%
Veteran-occupied units having all standard plumbing facilities[1].....	82%	95%	44%
Average (median) monthly contract rent for all tenant-occupied units.....	$20	$27	$13
One-fourth of the units rented for less than.....	$14	$19	$9
One-fourth of the units rented for more than.....	$32	$40	$17
Average (median) monthly contract rent for veteran-occupied tenant units.....	$23	$28	$15
One-fourth of the units rented for less than.....	$16	$20	$12
One-fourth of the units rented for more than.....	$36	$41	$19
Habitable Unoccupied Non-seasonal Dwelling Units			
Average (median) size of all habitable vacancies.....	4 rooms	4 rooms	(2)
Proportion of habitable vacancies having all standard plumbing facilities.....	87%	89%	(2)

[1] Proportions for characteristics of veteran-occupied dwelling units are not comparable with those for veterans shown in table 2. The figures in table 2 are based on veterans and those in table 7 are based on dwelling units containing veterans.

[2] There were too few habitable vacancies in the sample to quote average size and the proportion having all standard plumbing facilities.

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Table 8.—CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIVATELY FINANCED NONSEASONAL HABITABLE VACANCIES

New Orleans Area, Louisiana

CHARACTERISTIC	Percent of total
Type of Structure	
Total	100%
Single family structure without business	57
2-, 3-, or 4-family structure without business	28
1- to 4-family structure with business	6
5 or more family structure	9
Year Built	
Total	100%
Before 1920	53
1920 to 1929	13
1930 to 1939	15
1940 or after	19
Length of Vacancy	
Total	100%
Less than 1 week	30
1 week up to 1 month	23
1 month up to 3 months	19
3 months or more	28
Conversion	
Total	100%
Located in converted structures	8
Created by structural changes	4
Created by nonstructural changes	2
Not affected by conversion	2
Located in nonconverted structures	92
Plumbing Facilities	
Total	100%
With private flush toilet and private bath	87
With private flush toilet, no private bath	2
With running water, no private flush toilet	2
No running water	9

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Not to be released until
December 26, 1946

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census

Population: HVet-No. 78

Survey of World War II Veterans and Dwelling Unit Vacancy and Occupancy in the Houston Area, Texas

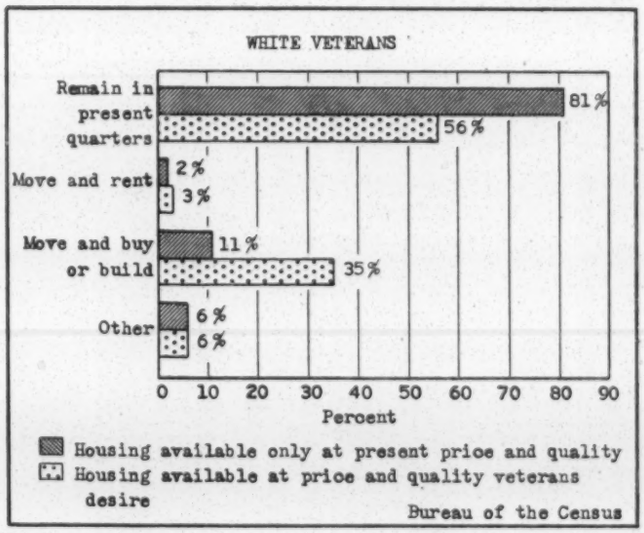
Approximately one-fourth of the married white World War II veterans and one-half of the married Negro veterans in the Houston area were doubling up with relatives or friends or were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins according to the results of a sample survey released today by Director J. C. Capt, Bureau of the Census. The survey, made during early August at the request of the National Housing Agency for the Veterans Emergency Housing Program, further showed that about one-tenth of the married white veterans and three-tenths of the married Negro veterans lived in dwelling units which needed major repairs or lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities—running water, private flush toilet, and private bath.

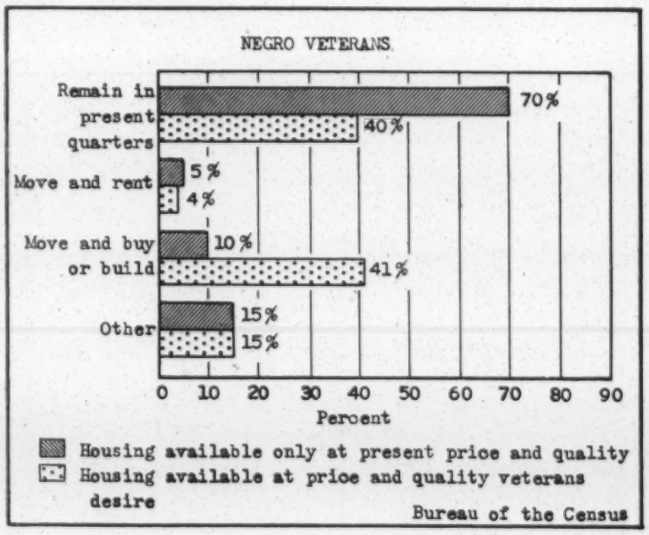
Of the estimated 40,000 World War II veterans living in the Houston area at the time of the survey, 36,000 were white and 4,000 were Negro. Two-thirds of the white veterans were married and one-third were single, widowed, or divorced. Among the Negro veterans, the proportions of married and single were about the same as among the white veterans.

The survey also inquired into the housing plans of all the veterans for the next 12 months. When asked what they would do if housing would be available during the next year only at present prices and quality, 13 percent of the white veterans said they would be in the housing market—11 percent would buy or build a house and 2 percent would move and rent. Of the Negro veterans, 15 percent would be in the housing market—10 percent would buy or build and 5 percent would move and rent.

An additional 25 percent of the white veterans and 30 percent of the Negro veterans would be drawn into the housing market if they could find houses at the price, size, and quality they desire. Under such conditions, a total of 35 percent of the white veterans and 41 percent of the Negro veterans would buy or build a house within the next 12 months; and 3 percent of the white and 4 percent of the Negro veterans would move and rent.

VETERANS' HOUSING PLANS FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS





Of those who plan to buy or build in the present market, the white veterans indicated they are able to pay an average (median) price of $5,000 and seven-tenths of the Negro veterans reported they are able to pay $3,000 or less.

Among the white veterans who would buy or build if houses are available at the price and quality they desire, the average (median) price they reported they would be able to pay for a house was $5,000 and the average (median) gross monthly payment they would be able to make, including payments for real estate taxes, fire insurance, heat, light, and cooking fuel, was $50. Their average (median) weekly income from all sources was $54. The average size house they desired was five rooms. Negro veterans who would buy or build under these conditions reported an average price of $3,000, an average monthly payment of $30, and an average weekly income of $31. The average size house Negro veterans desired was five rooms.

Among the white veterans who would move and rent other quarters if they could get what they wanted, the average gross monthly rental they reported they would be able to pay was $45, their average weekly income was $53, and the average size unit they desired was five rooms. For Negro veterans who would move and rent, the average monthly rental reported was $25, their average weekly income was $31, and the average size unit they desired was four rooms.

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF VETERANS

Of the estimated 40,000 veterans living in the Houston area at the time of the survey, one-fifth (20 percent) were newcomers to the locality since they entered the service. The proportion of in-migrants for married white veterans was considerably higher than the proportion for single white veterans. Among the Negro veterans, the proportion of in-migrants was slightly higher for the single. (See table 1 on page 5.) Nine-tenths (91 percent) of the married white veterans and two-thirds (66 percent) of the single white veterans were employed. Of the Negro veterans, 85 percent of the married and 68 percent of the single were employed. Veterans in the "other than employed" group included those who did not desire work at the time of the survey as well as those who were seeking employment. Three-fifths of all the veterans who were not working had been discharged since December 31, 1945.

For all veterans, the average (median) weekly income from all sources was $47. Income for white veterans averaged $55 for the married as compared with $34 for the single. Among the Negro veterans, there was less difference—$32 for the married and $26 for the single. (Average income was based on all veterans, including those who reported having no income.)

PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF VETERANS

Hardship among veterans was partly reflected by the extent to which they were doubling up with relatives or friends or were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins. One-sixth (17 percent) of the married white veterans and nearly three-tenths (28 percent) of the married Negro veterans were doubling up in ordinary dwelling units, that is, were living in units which contained, in addition to the head of the household, one or more married couples or married women whose husbands were living elsewhere. Forty percent of the single white veterans as compared with 11 percent of the married white veterans were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins. For the Negro veterans, these proportions were 47 percent for the single and 25 percent for the married. (See table 2 on page 5.)

Exclusive of those living in rented rooms, about one-twelfth of the total white veterans and one-fourth of the total Negro veterans lived in dwelling units which were in need of major repairs or lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities.

Over one-fourth (28 percent) of the married white and one-eighth (12 percent) of the married Negro veterans owned their homes. (See table 2 on page 5.) About two-fifths of the white and one-third of the Negro owners purchased their homes after they were discharged. One-half (50 percent) of the married white veterans and almost one-half (48 percent) of the married Negro veterans were renting dwelling units in their names at the time of the survey and were paying an average (median) gross monthly rent of $40 and $24 respectively. Approximately three-fifths of the white veterans and one-half of the Negro veterans who were renting acquired their units after they were discharged.

HOUSING PLANS OF VETERANS

More than nine-tenths (94 percent) of the total veterans plan to remain in the Houston locality for the coming year. Three percent of the veterans plan to leave the locality and three percent are undecided in their plans. (See table 3 on page 6.)

If housing is available during the year only at present prices and quality, 11 out of every 100 white veterans plan to buy or build in the locality, 2 plan to move and rent, 81 plan to remain in their present quarters, and the remaining 6 plan to move into rented rooms or double up, leave the area, or are undecided. Out of every 100 Negro veterans, 10 plan to buy or build, 5 plan to move and rent, 70 plan to remain in their present quarters, and the remaining 15 have other plans.

However, if the veterans could find what they want, 35 out of every 100 white veterans would buy or build a house, 3 would move and rent, and only 56 would remain in their present quarters during the coming year. If the Negro veterans could find what they want, 41 out of every 100 would buy or build a house, 4 would move and rent, and only 40 would remain in their present quarters. (See table 5 on page 6.)

For the white veterans who would buy or build if they could find what they want, the average (median) price house they said they could afford was $5,000 and one-fourth of the veterans could pay only $4,000 or even less. Negro veterans desiring to buy or build reported they could afford to pay an average price of $3,000 with one-fourth able to pay only $2,000 or even less. Nearly nine-tenths of the white veterans preferred five- or six-room houses and four-fifths of the Negro veterans preferred four- or five-room houses. Three-fifths of the white veterans and about two-fifths of the Negro veterans who would buy or build a house have taken some action toward buying or building or have saved money specifically for a house.

Practically all of the prospective home owners would purchase through monthly payments. The gross monthly payments they reported they would be able to make, including real estate taxes, fire insurance, heat, light, and cooking fuel, averaged $50 for white veterans and $30 for Negro veterans. However, one-fourth of the white veterans planning to buy or build reported they could pay only $40 or less and one-fourth of the Negro veterans could pay only $25 or less.

For the veterans who would move and rent if they could find what they want, the average (median) gross monthly rental they reported they would be able to pay, including payments for heat, light, and cooking fuel, was $45 for white and $25 for Negro veterans. Units in single-family structures were preferred by three-fourths of all the veterans who would like to rent.

AVAILABILITY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF PRESENT HOUSING

In conjunction with the survey of veterans to determine their general characteristics, present living arrangements and housing plans, information on occupancy and vacancy in dwelling units was collected. Tables 6, 7, and 8 on the following pages summarize the availability and characteristics of vacant dwelling units and tenure, rent, facilities, and doubling up in occupied dwelling units.

The survey showed that 1.8 percent of all the dwelling units in the Houston area including privately and publicly financed dwelling units, were unoccupied. The gross vacancy rate for privately financed dwelling units alone was the same, 1.8 percent, indicating an increase in the number of unoccupied private dwelling units since November 1945 when a similar survey made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed a gross vacancy rate of 0.4 percent.

According to the recent survey about four-fifths of the private vacancies were habitable; of these, approximately two-fifths lacked installed cooking facilities. One-fourth of the habitable vacancies were being offered for rent or sale and the remainder were either already rented or sold or were being held off the rental or sale market for other reasons.

Almost three-fourths (73 percent) of the habitable vacancies had been unoccupied for less than 1 month, three-tenths (29 percent) were located in converted structures (structures in which the number of dwelling units has changed since the original construction), nearly two-thirds (64 percent) were units in single-family structures without business, and the average size was four rooms.

The survey further showed that 20 percent of the privately financed dwelling units in which white veterans lived contained doubled-up families as compared with 10 percent for all private units occupied by white families. For Negroes the proportions were 40 percent and 13 percent respectively. (See table 7 on page 7.) Practically all of the veteran-occupied units with doubled-up families contained one or more married couples in addition to the head of the household while very few contained only married women in addition to the head.

One-half (49.4 percent) of all the private dwelling units in the Houston area were occupied by their owners and nearly one-half (48.8 percent) were occupied by tenants. The average (median) monthly contract rent was $34 for private units occupied by white tenants and $22 for those occupied by Negro tenants. (See tables 6 and 7 on page 7.) Among the tenant units containing one or more veterans, the average monthly rental was $35 for units occupied by white families and $22 for those occupied by Negroes. These units were rented by the heads of the households and not necessarily by the veterans themselves.

The proportions of owner-occupied and tenant-occupied dwelling units in August 1946 represent a substantial shift from tenant-occupancy to owner-occupancy since April 1940 when a complete enumeration in the Census of Housing showed that 33.5 percent of all the dwelling units in the area were occupied by their owners and 61.3 percent were occupied by tenants.

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TECHNICAL NOTE

The findings presented in this report are based on a sample survey in Houston city, Galena Park city, and Bellaire, Pasadena, South Houston, and West University Place towns. For dwelling unit occupancy and vacancy characteristics, approximately 5,300 dwelling units were enumerated to represent all sections of the area and all types of residential structures except institutions, publicly financed housing projects, transient hotels, commercial rooming houses, trailers, and tourist cabins. For information on veterans' housing characteristics and intentions, the enumeration was extended to include veterans in all types of residential structures except institutions and transient hotels. Occupancy and vacancy data for publicly financed housing for the Houston locality were obtained from reports of the National Housing Agency as of the end of August.

The number of privately financed dwelling units shown in this report for the area is an estimate based on the weighted sample results and the 1940 census data plus building permit records. The number of World War II veterans is an estimate of the number of veterans in the locality exclusive of those in institutions and hotels. This figure was based on the weighted sample results and on an independent estimate derived from the distribution of veterans by state of preservice residence and the proportion of 1-C Selective Service registrants in the locality. This estimate is only a rough approximation but is the best that can be made from the limited information available.

An examination of the results shows that this survey, like practically all others based upon a field canvass of a cross-section of the population, did not cover a proportionate share of the most mobile parts of the population, e.g., veterans who were traveling about preparatory to taking a job and establishing a residence. In addition, some persons who were actually veterans were not identified as such because of inaccurate or inadequate information furnished by the respondents. The characteristics of such groups may not be the same as those of the enumerated veterans, but in the absence of information concerning these characteristics no adjustment has been made in the results of the survey because of this factor.

The figures presented in this report may differ somewhat from the results which would have been obtained by a complete census because of sampling variability. The following are examples of the magnitude of the sampling variations and the probability of their occurrence for three of the more significant statistics quoted in this report. For the 36 percent of the total veterans who would buy or build a house, the chances are two out of three that the rate which would have been obtained by a complete census is between 33 percent and 39 percent. For the 28 percent of the married white veterans who owned their homes the chances are two out of three that the rate which would have been obtained by a complete census is between 25 percent and 31 percent; and for the 28 percent of the married Negro veterans who were living doubled-up, the chances are two out of three that the rate would have been between 22 percent and 34 percent. Since the sampling variability of any percentage depends not only on the value of the percent, but also on the size of the base on which the percentage is determined, the variations shown in the examples should not be applied indiscriminately to all percentages quoted in this report.

In addition to sampling variability, the estimates are subject to errors of response. Such errors may be expected to affect the sample estimates to about the same degree as they would affect the results of a complete census.

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Table 1.—GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Houston Area, Texas

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	40,000	23,500	12,500	2,500	1,500
Percent: Total	100%	59%	31%	6%	4%
Residence Prior to Induction					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Lived in locality[1] prior to induction	80	76	86	83	81
Lived outside locality prior to induction	20	24	14	17	19
Employment					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Employed	82	91	66	85	68
Other than employed	18	9	34	15	32
Income					
Average (median) weekly income for all veterans	$47	$55	$34	$32	$26

[1] For purposes of this survey, the locality included Harris County.

Table 2.—PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND CONDITION, PLUMBING FACILITIES, TENURE, AND RENT OF DWELLING UNITS, FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Houston Area, Texas

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	40,000	23,500	12,500	2,500	1,500
Percent: Total	100%	59%	31%	6%	4%
Present Living Arrangements					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins	22	11	40	25	47
Living in ordinary dwelling units	78	89	60	75	53
Doubled-up[1]	16	17	10	28	19
Not doubled-up	62	72	50	47	34
Condition and Plumbing Facilities					
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	78%	89%	60%	75%	53%
In good condition or in need of minor repairs	73	85	56	58	41
Having all standard plumbing facilities[2]	69	80	55	47	34
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	4	5	1	11	7
In need of major repairs or unfit for use	5	4	4	17	12
Having all standard plumbing facilities	3	3	3	8	5
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	2	1	1	9	7
Tenure and Rent					
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	78%	89%	60%	75%	53%
Owned by veteran	18	28	1	12	1
Rented by veteran	34	50	4	48	3
Other	26	11	55	15	49
Average (median) monthly gross rent for units rented by veteran	$38	$40	([3])	$24	([3])
One-fourth of the units rented for less than	$28	$30	([3])	$20	([3])
One-fourth of the units rented for more than	$50	$51	([3])	$31	([3])

[1] For purposes of this survey, a veteran was considered as living doubled-up if he lived in a dwelling unit which contained more than one family, that is, the unit contained, in addition to the head of the household, married couples or married women with husbands absent.

[2] Standard plumbing facilities included running water in the unit, private flush toilet in the structure, and private installed bathtub or shower in the structure.

[3] There were too few single veterans in the sample who rented their dwelling units to quote average monthly rental.

Table 3.—MIGRATION INTENTIONS FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS AND HOUSING PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT THE PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE

Houston Area, Texas

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	40,000	23,500	12,500	2,500	1,500
Percent: Total	100%	59%	31%	6%	4%
Migration Intentions					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Plan to stay in locality[1]	94	95	94	88	89
Plan to leave locality	3	3	3	2	3
Undecided	3	2	3	10	8
Housing Plans of Veterans Who Plan To Remain in Locality					
Total	94%	95%	94%	88%	89%
Remain in present quarters	54	46	74	30	58
Move and rent a dwelling unit	3	4	1	6	2
Move and buy or build a house	36	43	19	49	28
Move into rented room or double-up	1	2	([2])	3	1

[1] See footnote 1 on table 1.

[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 4.—CHARACTERISTICS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS WHO PLAN TO RENT OR BUY OR BUILD IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE

Houston Area, Texas

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of veterans	40,000	36,000	4,000
Percent: Total	100%	90%	10%
Plan to move and rent a dwelling unit	3%	3%	4%
Plan to move and buy or build a house	36%	35%	41%
Veterans Planning To Rent			
Average (median) gross monthly rental veterans able to pay	$40	$45	$25
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to rent	$50	$53	$31
Average (median) size unit veterans plan to rent	4 rooms	5 rooms	4 rooms
Veterans Planning To Buy or Build			
Average (median) price veterans able to pay	$5,000	$5,000	$3,000
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay less than	$3,500	$4,000	$2,000
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay more than	$6,500	$6,500	$4,000
Average (median) gross monthly payment veterans able to make	$45	$50	$30
One-fourth of the veterans able to make payments less than	$35	$40	$25
One-fourth of the veterans able to make payments more than	$50	$51	$35
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to buy or build	$52	$54	$31
Average (median) size house veterans plan to buy or build	5 rooms	5 rooms	5 rooms

Table 5.—HOUSING PLANS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE COMPARED WITH PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY

Houston Area, Texas

PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE	Total	PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY			
		Remain in present quarters	Move and rent a dwelling unit	Move and buy or build a house	Other[1]
White	100%	81%	2%	11%	6%
Remain in present quarters	56	56	-	-	-
Move and rent a dwelling unit	3	2	1	([2])	([2])
Move and buy or build a house	35	23	1	11	([2])
Other[1]	6	-	-	-	6
Negro	100%	70%	5%	10%	15%
Remain in present quarters	40	40	-	-	-
Move and rent a dwelling unit	4	1	3	([2])	([2])
Move and buy or build a house	41	29	2	10	([2])
Other[1]	15	-	-	-	15

[1] Other plans included move into a rented room or double-up, leave the locality, and undecided.

[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

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Table 6.—VACANCY AND OCCUPANCY IN PRIVATELY AND PUBLICLY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

Houston Area, Texas

SUBJECT	Private and public dwelling units[1]	PRIVATE DWELLING UNITS		
		Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of dwelling units.....	132,415	130,000	105,000	25,000
Percent: Total.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied.....	98.2	98.2	98.1	98.4
Owner-occupied.....	48.5	49.4	53.6	31.7
Tenant-occupied.....	49.7	48.8	44.5	66.7
Unoccupied.....	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.6
Habitable[2].....	1.5	[4] 1.5	1.7	0.8
Rental.....	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.1
Offered for rent.....	0.2	0.2	0.2	([5])
Rented, not yet occupied.....	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1
Sale.....	0.5	0.5	0.6	([5])
For sale, only.....	0.2	0.2	0.3	([5])
Sold, not yet occupied.....	0.3	0.3	0.3	([5])
Other[3].....	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7
Not habitable.....	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.8

[1] The public housing included all the publicly financed dwelling units which serve the Houston area covered in the survey.

[2] Included as habitable were units in good condition or in need of only minor repairs and those in need of major repairs which were in no worse condition than similar occupied units in the same neighborhood.

[3] Other vacancies included units undergoing extensive repairs, units to be demolished, units in litigation, etc.

[4] Approximately two-fifths of the habitable vacancies lacked installed cooking facilities for the exclusive use of the intended occupants.

[5] Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7.—CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL PRIVATELY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

Houston Area, Texas

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of privately financed dwelling units.....	130,000	105,000	25,000
Percent: Total.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied.....	98.2	98.1	98.4
Unoccupied.....	1.8	1.9	1.6
Occupied Dwelling Units			
All occupied units containing doubled-up families.....	11%	10%	13%
Veteran-occupied units containing doubled-up families[1].....	22%	20%	40%
All occupied units having all standard plumbing facilities.....	90%	95%	71%
Veteran-occupied units having all standard plumbing facilities[1].....	92%	93%	76%
Average (median) monthly contract rent for all tenant-occupied units.....	$29	$34	$22
One-fourth of the units rented for less than.....	$22	$26	$17
One-fourth of the units rented for more than.....	$41	$45	$25
Average (median) monthly contract rent for veteran-occupied tenant units.....	$32	$35	$22
One-fourth of the units rented for less than.....	$24	$26	$18
One-fourth of the units rented for more than.....	$45	$47	$26
Habitable Unoccupied Dwelling Units			
Average (median) size of all habitable vacancies.....	4 rooms	4 rooms	([2])
Proportion of habitable vacancies having all standard plumbing facilities.....	92%	93%	([2])

[1] Proportions for characteristics of veteran-occupied dwelling units are not comparable with those for veterans shown in table 2. The figures in table 2 are based on veterans and those in table 7 are based on dwelling units containing veterans.

[2] There were too few habitable vacancies in the sample to quote average size and the proportion having all standard plumbing facilities.

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Table 8.—CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIVATELY FINANCED HABITABLE VACANCIES

Houston Area, Texas

CHARACTERISTIC	Percent of total
Type of Structure	
Total	100%
Single family structure without business	64
2-, 3-, or 4-family structure without business	11
1- to 4-family structure with business	9
5 or more family structure	16
Year Built	
Total	100%
Before 1920	3
1920 to 1929	8
1930 to 1939	52
1940 or after	37
Length of Vacancy	
Total	100%
Less than 1 week	44
1 week up to 1 month	29
1 month up to 3 months	18
3 months or more	9
Conversion	
Total	100%
Located in converted structures	29
Created by structural changes	(1)
Created by nonstructural changes	(1)
Not affected by conversion	29
Located in nonconverted structures	71
Plumbing Facilities	
Total	100%
With private flush toilet and private bath	92
With private flush toilet, no private bath	3
With running water, no private flush toilet	5
No running water	(1)

[1] Less than 0.5 percent.

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Not to be released until
December 26, 1948

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census

Population: HVet-No. 79

Survey of World War II Veterans and Dwelling Unit Vacancy and Occupancy in the Roanoke Area, Virginia

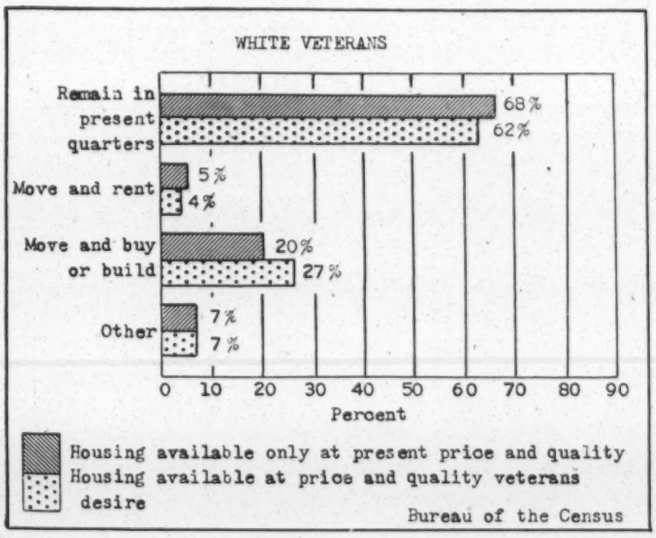
Approximately one-third of the married white World War II veterans and two-fifths of the married Negro veterans in the Roanoke area were doubling up with relatives or friends or were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins according to the results of a sample survey released today by Director J. C. Capt, Bureau of the Census. The survey, made during September at the request of the National Housing Agency for the Veterans Emergency Housing Program, further showed that one-sixth of the married white veterans and three-eighths of the married Negro veterans lived in dwelling units which needed major repairs or lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities--running water, private flush toilet, and private bath.

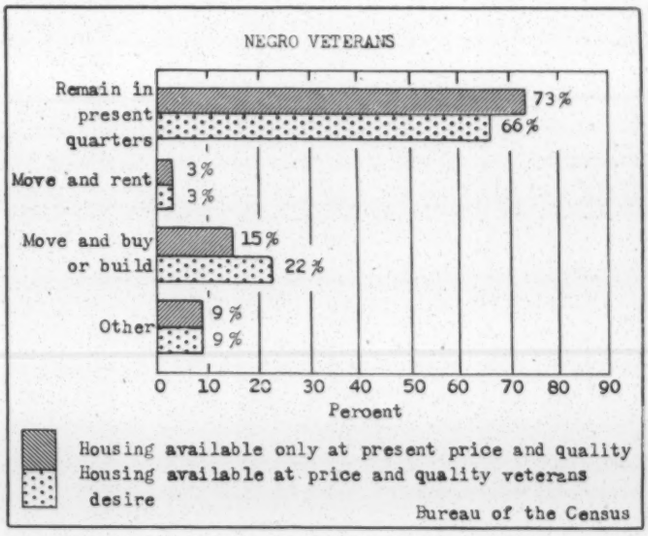
Of the estimated 7,000 World War II veterans living in the Roanoke area at the time of the survey, 6,400 were white and 600 were Negro. About three-fifths of the white veterans were married and two-fifths were single, widowed, or divorced. Among the Negro veterans, one-half were married.

The survey also inquired into the housing plans of all the veterans for the next 12 months. When asked what they would do if housing would be available during the next year only at present prices and quality, 25 percent of the white veterans said they would be in the housing market—20 percent would buy or build a house and 5 percent would move and rent. Of the Negro veterans, 18 percent would be in the housing market--15 percent would buy or build and 3 percent would move and rent.

An additional 6 percent of the white veterans and 7 percent of the Negro veterans would be drawn into the housing market if they could find houses at the price, size, and quality they desire. Under such conditions, a total of 27 percent of the white veterans and 22 percent of the Negro veterans would buy or build a house within the next 12 months; and 4 percent of the white and 3 percent of the Negro veterans would move and rent.

VETERANS' HOUSING PLANS FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS





Of those who plan to buy or build in the present market, the white veterans indicated they are able to pay an average (median) price of $6,000 and Negro veterans reported they are able to pay $3,500.

Among the white veterans who would buy or build if houses are available at the price and quality they desire, the average (median) price they reported they would be able to pay for a house was $6,000 and the average (median) gross monthly payment they would be able to make, including payments for real estate taxes, fire insurance, heat, light, and cooking fuel, was $45. Their average (median) weekly income from all sources was $50. The average size house they desired was six rooms. Negro veterans who would buy or build under these conditions reported an average price of $3,500, an average monthly payment of $30, and an average weekly income of $34. The average size house Negro veterans desired was six rooms.

Among the white veterans who would move and rent other quarters if they could get what they wanted, the average gross monthly rental they reported they would be able to pay was $35, their average weekly income was $50, and the average size unit they desired was four rooms. Two-thirds of the Negro veterans who would move and rent reported they could pay a monthly rental of $22 or less. The average weekly income for Negro veterans who would move and rent was $33, and the average size unit they desired was four rooms.

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF VETERANS

Of the estimated 7,000 veterans living in the Roanoke area at the time of the survey, one-sixth (17 percent) were newcomers to the locality since they entered the service. The proportion of in-migrants for married veterans was substantially higher than the proportion for single veterans. (See table 1 on page 5.)

Nine-tenths of the married veterans and six-tenths of the single veterans were employed. Veterans in the "other than employed" group included those who did not desire work at the time of the survey as well as those who were seeking employment. Nearly three-fifths of all the veterans who were not working had been discharged since December 31, 1945.

For all veterans, the average (median) weekly income from all sources was $41. Income for white veterans averaged $50 for the married as compared with $26 for the single. Among the Negro veterans there was less difference--$34 for the married and $27 for the single. (Average income was based on all veterans, including those who reported having no income.)

PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF VETERANS

Hardship among veterans was partly reflected by the extent to which they were doubling up with relatives or friends or were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins. One-fifth (20 percent) of the married white veterans and a slightly higher proportion (23 percent) of the married Negro veterans were doubling up in ordinary dwelling units, that is, were living in units which contained, in addition to the head of the household, one or more married couples or married women whose husbands were living elsewhere. Thirty-three percent of the single white veterans as compared with 13 percent of the married white veterans were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins. For the Negro veterans, these proportions were 34 percent for the single and 20 percent for the married. (See table 2 on page 5.)

Exclusive of those living in rented rooms, about one-eighth of the total white veterans and one-third of the total Negro veterans lived in dwelling units which were in need of major repairs or lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities.

Over one-fifth (22 percent) of the married white and about one-fifth (19 percent) of the married Negro veterans owned their homes. (See table 2 on page 5.) Three-fifths of the white and three-eighths of the Negro owners purchased their homes after they were discharged. Two-fifths (41 percent) of the married white veterans and over one-fifth (22 percent) of the married Negro veterans were renting dwelling units in their names at the time of the survey and were paying an average (median) gross monthly rent of $33 and $18 respectively. Two-thirds of both the white and the Negro veterans who were renting acquired their units after they were discharged.

HOUSING PLANS OF VETERANS

More than nine-tenths (94 percent) of the total veterans plan to remain in the Roanoke locality for the coming year. Three percent of the veterans plan to leave the locality and three percent are undecided in their plans. (See table 3 on page 6.)

If housing is available during the year only at present prices and quality, 20 out of every 100 white veterans plan to buy or build in the locality, 5 plan to move and rent, 68 plan to remain in their present quarters, and the remaining 7 plan to move into rented rooms or double up, leave the area, or are undecided. Out of every 100 Negro veterans, 15 plan to buy or build, 3 plan to move and rent, 73 plan to remain in their present quarters, and the remaining 9 have other plans.

However, if the veterans could find what they want, 27 out of every 100 white veterans would buy or build a house, 4 would move and rent, and only 62 would remain in their present quarters during the coming year. If the Negro veterans could find what they want, 22 out of every 100 would buy or build a house, 3 would move and rent, and 66 would remain in their present quarters. (See table 5 on page 6.)

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For the white veterans who would buy or build if they could find what they want, the average (median) price house they said they could afford was $6,000 and one-fourth of the veterans could pay only $5,000 or even less. Negro veterans desiring to buy or build reported they could afford to pay an average price of $3,500 with one-fourth able to pay only $3,000 or even less. Four-fifths of both the white and the Negro veterans preferred five- or six-room houses. About four-fifths of the white veterans and two-thirds of the Negro veterans who would buy or build a house have taken some action toward buying or building or have saved money specifically for a house.

Practically all of the prospective home owners would purchase through monthly payments. The gross monthly payments they reported they would be able to make, including real estate taxes, fire insurance, heat, light, and cooking fuel, averaged $45 for white veterans and $30 for Negro veterans. However, one-fourth of the white veterans planning to buy or build reported they could pay only $40 or less and one-fourth of the Negro veterans could pay only $25 or less.

For the white veterans who would move and rent if they could find what they want, the average (median) gross monthly rental they reported they would be able to pay, including payments for heat, light, and cooking fuel, was $35. Two-thirds of the Negro veterans who would move and rent reported they could pay $22 or less. Units in single-family structures were preferred by seven-tenths of the white and practically all of the Negro veterans who would like to rent.

AVAILABILITY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF PRESENT HOUSING

In conjunction with the survey of veterans to determine their general characteristics, present living arrangements and housing plans, information on occupancy and vacancy in dwelling units was collected. Tables 6, 7, and 8 on the following pages summarize the availability and characteristics of vacant dwelling units and tenure, rent, facilities, and doubling up in occupied dwelling units.

The survey showed that 0.6 percent of all the dwelling units in the Roanoke area were unoccupied. Almost all of the vacant units were habitable. Of these, approximately one-third lacked installed cooking facilities for the exclusive use of the intended occupants. About one-sixth of the habitable vacancies were being offered for rent or sale and the remainder were either already rented or sold or were being held off the rental or sale market for other reasons.

Nearly three-fifths (58 percent) of the habitable vacancies were built before 1920, one-fifth (20 percent) were located in converted structures (structures in which the number of dwelling units has changed since the original construction). Almost nine-tenths (87 percent) were units in single-family structures without business, and the average size was five rooms.

The survey further showed that 21 percent of the dwelling units in which white veterans lived contained doubled-up families as compared with 14 percent for all units occupied by white families. For Negroes the proportions were 17 percent and 4 percent respectively. (See table 7 on page 7.) Practically all of the veteran-occupied units with doubled-up families contained one or more married couples in addition to the head of the household while very few contained only married women in addition to the head.

Nearly three-fifths (57.9 percent) of all the dwelling units in the Roanoke area were occupied by their owners and about two-fifths (41.5 percent) were occupied by tenants. The average (median) monthly contract rent was $31 for units occupied by white tenants and $13 for those occupied by Negro tenants. Among the tenant units containing one or more veterans, the average monthly rental was $29 for units occupied by white families and $15 for those occupied by Negroes. (See tables 6 and 7 on page 7.) These units were rented by the heads of the households and not necessarily by the veterans themselves.

The proportions of owner-occupied and tenant-occupied dwelling units in September 1946 represent a considerable shift from tenant-occupancy to owner-occupancy since April 1940 when a complete enumeration in the Census of Housing showed that 40.6 percent of all the dwelling units in the area were occupied by their owners and 56.8 percent were occupied by tenants. (The 1940 tenure figures do not include the adjacent built-up area north of the city and the sections annexed to Roanoke in 1943 which represent approximately one-tenth of the total survey area.)

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In the city of Roanoke, exclusive of the annexations in 1943, the results of the survey indicate a similar shift from tenant-occupancy to owner-occupancy since April 1940; 55.3 percent of the dwelling units were occupied by their owners and 44.3 percent were occupied by tenants in September 1946 as compared with 39.2 percent owner-occupied and 58.1 percent tenant-occupied in April 1940.

TECHNICAL NOTE

The findings presented in this report are based on a sample survey in Roanoke city, the adjacent built-up area north of the city to Hershberger Road, and the towns of Salem and Vinton. For dwelling unit occupancy and vacancy characteristics, approximately 5,600 dwelling units were enumerated to represent all sections of the area and all types of residential structures except institutions, publicly financed housing projects, transient hotels, commercial rooming houses, trailers, and tourist cabins. For information on veterans' housing characteristics and intentions, the enumeration was extended to include veterans in all types of residential structures except institutions and transient hotels.

The number of dwelling units shown in this report for the area is an estimate based on the weighted sample results and the 1940 census data plus building permit records. The number of World War II veterans is an estimate of the number of veterans in the locality exclusive of those in institutions and hotels. This figure was based on the weighted sample results and on an independent estimate derived from the distribution of veterans by state of preservice residence and the proportion of 1-C Selective Service registrants in the locality. This estimate is only a rough approximation but is the best that can be made from the limited information available.

An examination of the results shows that this survey, like practically all others based upon a field canvass of a cross-section of the population, did not cover a proportionate share of the most mobile parts of the population, e.g. veterans who were traveling about preparatory to taking a job and establishing a residence. In addition, some persons who were actually veterans were not identified as such because of inaccurate or inadequate information furnished by the respondents. The characteristics of such groups may not be the same as those of the enumerated veterans, but in the absence of information concerning these characteristics no adjustment has been made in the results of the survey because of this factor.

The figures presented in this report may differ somewhat from the results which would have been obtained by a complete census because of sampling variability. In general, the allowance to be made for sampling variation depends both on the numerical value of the percentage and the size of the base on which the percentage is determined, a percentage based on a larger number of dwelling units or veterans being less variable than one based on a smaller number. For example, in at least two out of three instances, almost all of the estimated percentages based on total veterans (column 1 of tables 1 through 5) may be expected to be not more than two percentage points larger or smaller than the percentages which would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken. Almost all of the percentages based on married white veterans are subject to an allowance of plus or minus three percentage points while those based on married Negro veterans are subject to an allowance of plus or minus one percentage point. Thus for the 27 percent of the total veterans who would like to buy or build a house it may be expected that the proportion which would have been obtained by a complete census would have been between 25 percent and 29 percent; for the 20 percent of the married white veterans who were living doubled up, the proportion would have been between 17 percent and 23 percent.

In addition to sampling variability, the estimates are subject to errors of response. Such errors may be expected to affect the sample estimates to about the same degree as they would affect the results of a complete census.

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Table 1.—GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Roanoke Area, Virginia

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	7,000	3,700	2,700	300	300
Percent: Total	100%	53%	39%	4%	4%
Residence Prior to Induction					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Lived in locality[1] prior to induction	83	81	87	80	90
Lived outside locality prior to induction	17	19	13	20	10
Employment					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Employed	76	90	59	89	58
Other than employed	24	10	41	11	42
Income					
Average (median) weekly income for all veterans	$41	$50	$26	$34	$27

[1] For purposes of this survey, the locality included Roanoke city and Roanoke County.

Table 2.—PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND CONDITION, PLUMBING FACILITIES, TENURE, AND RENT OF DWELLING UNITS, FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Roanoke Area, Virginia

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	7,000	3,700	2,700	300	300
Percent: Total	100%	53%	39%	4%	4%
Present Living Arrangements					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins	22	13	33	20	34
Living in ordinary dwelling units	78	87	67	80	66
Doubled-up[1]	16	20	11	23	9
Not doubled-up	62	67	56	57	57
Condition and Plumbing Facilities					
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	78%	87%	67%	80%	66%
In good condition or in need of minor repairs	71	82	62	53	39
Having all standard plumbing facilities[2]	63	71	57	43	34
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	8	11	5	10	5
In need of major repairs or unfit for use	7	5	5	27	27
Having all standard plumbing facilities	3	2	2	8	7
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	4	3	3	19	20
Tenure and Rent					
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	78%	87%	67%	80%	66%
Owned by veteran	13	22	1	19	1
Rented by veteran	23	41	([3])	22	([3])
Other	42	24	66	39	65
Average (median) monthly gross rent for units rented by veteran	$32	$33	([4])	$18	([4])
One-fourth of the units rented for less than	$22	$23	([4])	$15	([4])
One-fourth of the units rented for more than	$44	$45	([4])	$23	([4])

[1] For purposes of this survey, a veteran was considered as living doubled-up if he lived in a dwelling unit which contained more than one family, that is, the unit contained, in addition to the head of the household, married couples or married women with husbands absent.

[2] Standard plumbing facilities included running water in the unit, private flush toilet in the structure, and private installed bathtub or shower in the structure.

[3] Less than 0.5 percent.

[4] There were too few single veterans in the sample who rented their dwelling units to quote average monthly rental.

Table 3.—MIGRATION INTENTIONS FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS AND HOUSING PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT THE PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE

Roanoke Area, Virginia

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	7,000	3,700	2,700	300	300
Percent: Total	100%	53%	39%	4%	4%
Migration Intentions					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Plan to stay in locality[1]	94	94	95	95	89
Plan to leave locality	3	3	2	2	4
Undecided	3	3	3	3	7
Housing Plans of Veterans Who Plan To Remain in Locality					
Total	94%	94%	95%	95%	89%
Remain in present quarters	62	46	85	53	80
Move and rent a dwelling unit	4	6	1	5	1
Move and buy or build a house	27	41	8	36	8
Move into rented room or double-up	1	1	1	1	([2])

[1] See footnote 1 on table 1.

[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 4.—CHARACTERISTICS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS WHO PLAN TO RENT OR BUY OR BUILD IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE

Roanoke Area, Virginia

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of veterans	7,000	6,400	600
Percent: Total	100%	92%	8%
Plan to move and rent a dwelling unit	4%	4%	3%
Plan to move and buy or build a house	27%	27%	22%
Veterans Planning To Rent			
Average (median) gross monthly rental veterans able to pay	$35	$35	([1])
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to rent	$49	$50	$33
Average (median) size unit veterans plan to rent	4 rooms	4 rooms	4 rooms
Veterans Planning To Buy or Build			
Average (median) price veterans able to pay	$6,000	$6,000	$3,500
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay less than	$4,500	$5,000	$3,000
One-fourth of the veterans able to pay more than	$6,500	$7,000	$4,000
Average (median) gross monthly payment veterans able to make	$45	$45	$30
One-fourth of the veterans able to make payments less than	$35	$40	$25
One-fourth of the veterans able to make payments more than	$50	$50	$35
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to buy or build	$49	$50	$34
Average (median) size house veterans plan to buy or build	6 rooms	6 rooms	6 rooms

[1] Two-thirds of the Negro veterans planning to rent reported they could pay $22 or less monthly.

Table 5.—HOUSING PLANS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE COMPARED WITH PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY

Roanoke Area, Virginia

PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE	Total	PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY			
		Remain in present quarters	Move and rent a dwelling unit	Move and buy or build a house	Other[1]
White	100%	68%	5%	20%	7%
Remain in present quarters	62	62	-	-	-
Move and rent a dwelling unit	4	([2])	4	([2])	([2])
Move and buy or build a house	27	6	1	20	([2])
Other[1]	7	-	-	-	7
Negro	100%	73%	3%	15%	9%
Remain in present quarters	66	66	-	-	-
Move and rent a dwelling unit	3	([2])	3	([2])	([2])
Move and buy or build a house	22	7	([2])	15	([2])
Other[1]	9	-	-	-	9

[1] Other plans included move into a rented room or double-up, leave the locality, and undecided.

[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

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Table 6.—VACANCY AND OCCUPANCY IN PRIVATELY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

Roanoke Area, Virginia

SUBJECT	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of dwelling units	21,000	18,000	3,000
Percent: Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied	99.4	99.4	99.2
Owner-occupied	57.9	57.4	60.7
Tenant-occupied	41.5	42.0	38.5
Unoccupied	0.6	0.6	0.8
Habitable[1]	[3]0.6	0.5	0.8
Rental	0.2	0.2	0.1
Offered for rent	(4)	(4)	(4)
Rented, not yet occupied	0.2	0.2	0.1
Sale	0.3	0.2	0.6
For sale only	0.1	0.1	(4)
Sold, not yet occupied	0.2	0.1	0.6
Other[2]	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not habitable	(4)	0.1	(4)

[1] Included as habitable were units in good condition or in need of only minor repairs and those in need of major repairs which were in no worse condition than similar occupied units in the same neighborhood.

[2] Other vacancies included units undergoing extensive repairs, units to be demolished, units in litigation, etc.

[3] Approximately one-third of the habitable vacancies lacked installed cooking facilities for the exclusive use of the intended occupants.

[4] Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7.—CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL PRIVATELY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

Roanoke Area, Virginia

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of dwelling units	21,000	18,000	3,000
Percent: Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied	99.4	99.4	99.2
Unoccupied	0.6	0.6	0.8
Occupied Dwelling Units			
All occupied units containing doubled-up families	13%	14%	4%
Veteran-occupied units containing doubled-up families[1]	21%	21%	17%
All occupied units having all standard plumbing facilities	84%	88%	61%
Veteran-occupied units having all standard plumbing facilities[1]	84%	86%	62%
Average (median) monthly contract rent for all tenant-occupied units	$28	$31	$13
One-fourth of the units rented for less than	$18	$20	$9
One-fourth of the units rented for more than	$41	$43	$17
Average (median) monthly contract rent for veteran-occupied tenant units	$27	$29	$15
One-fourth of the units rented for less than	$19	$20	$10
One-fourth of the units rented for more than	$39	$40	$19
Habitable Unoccupied Dwelling Units			
Average (median) size of all habitable vacancies	5 rooms	(2)	(2)
Proportion of habitable vacancies having all standard plumbing facilities	70%	(2)	(2)

[1] Proportions for characteristics of veteran-occupied dwelling units are not comparable with those for veterans shown in table 2. The figures in table 2 are based on veterans and those in table 7 are based on dwelling units containing veterans.

[2] There were too few habitable vacancies in the sample to quote average size and the proportion having all standard plumbing facilities.

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Table 8.—CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIVATELY FINANCED HABITABLE VACANCIES

Roanoke Area, Virginia

CHARACTERISTIC	Percent of total
Type of Structure	
Total	100%
Single family structure without business	87
2-, 3-, or 4-family structure without business	7
1- to 4-family structure with business	6
5 or more family structure	([1])
Year Built	
Total	100%
Before 1920	58
1920 to 1929	17
1930 to 1939	10
1940 or after	15
Length of Vacancy	
Total	100%
Less than 1 week	42
1 week up to 1 month	40
1 month up to 3 months	11
3 months or more	7
Conversion	
Total	100%
Located in converted structures	20
Created by structural changes	20
Created by nonstructural changes	([1])
Not affected by conversion	([1])
Located in nonconverted structures	80
Plumbing Facilities	
Total	100%
With private flush toilet and private bath	70
With private flush toilet, no private bath	8
With running water, no private flush toilet	12
No running water	10

[1] Less than 0.5 percent.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census

Not to be released until
January 25, 1947

Population: HVet-No. 82

Survey of World War II Veterans and Dwelling Unit Vacancy and Occupancy in the Shreveport Area, Louisiana

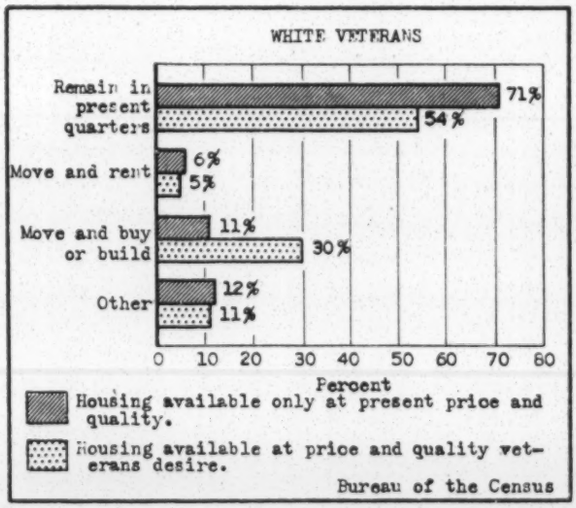
Approximately two-fifths of the married white World War II veterans and one-half of the married Negro veterans in the Shreveport area were doubling up with relatives or friends or were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins according to the results of a recent sample survey released today by Director J. C. Capt, Bureau of the Census. The survey, made at the request of the National Housing Agency for the Veterans Emergency Housing Program, further showed that one-tenth of the married white veterans and nearly three-fifths of the married Negro veterans lived in dwelling units which needed major repairs or lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities—running water, private flush toilet, and private bath.

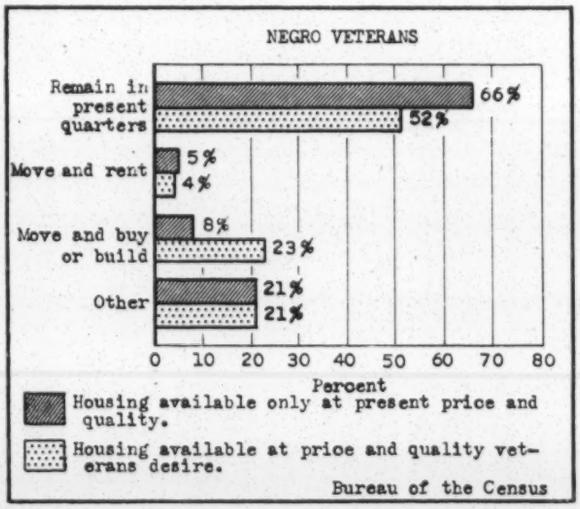
Of the estimated 11,000 World War II veterans living in the area at the time of the survey, 8,500 were white and 2,500 were Negro. About two-thirds of the white veterans were married and one-third were single, widowed, or divorced. Among the Negro veterans, three-fifths were married.

The survey also inquired into the housing plans of all the veterans for the next 12 months. When asked what they would do if housing would be available during the next year only at present prices and quality, 17 percent of the white veterans said they would be in the housing market--11 percent would buy or build a house and 6 percent would move and rent. Of the Negro veterans, 13 percent would be in the housing market—8 percent would buy or build and 5 percent would move and rent.

An additional 18 percent of the white veterans and 14 percent of the Negro veterans would be drawn into the housing market if they could find houses at the price, size, and quality they desire. Under such conditions, a total of 30 percent of the white veterans and 23 percent of the Negro veterans would buy or build a house within the next 12 months; and 5 percent of the white and 4 percent of the Negro veterans would move and rent.

VETERANS' HOUSING PLANS FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS





Of those who plan to buy or build in the present market, the white veterans indicated they are able to pay an average (median) price of $6,500 and Negro veterans reported they are able to pay $2,300.

Among the white veterans who would buy or build if houses are available at the price and quality they desire, the average (median) price they reported they would be able to pay for a house was $6,000 and the average (median) gross monthly payment they would be able to make was $45. Their average (median) weekly income from all sources was $54. The average size house they desired was five rooms. Negro veterans who would buy or build under these conditions reported an average price of $2,300, an average monthly payment of $25, and an average weekly income of $31. The average size house Negro veterans desired was five rooms.

Among the white veterans who would move and rent other quarters if they could get what they wanted, the average gross monthly rental they reported they would be able to pay was $40, their average weekly income was $48, and the average size unit they desired was four rooms. For Negro veterans who would move and rent, the average monthly rental reported was $20, their average weekly income was $31, and the average size unit they desired was four rooms.

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF VETERANS

Of the estimated 11,000 veterans living in the Shreveport area at the time of the survey, one-fifth (20 percent) were newcomers to the locality since they entered the service. The proportion of in-migrants for white veterans was slightly higher than the proportion for Negro veterans. (See table 1 on page 5.)

Nine-tenths (89 percent) of the married white veterans and six-tenths (61 percent) of the single white veterans were employed. Of the Negro veterans, 85 percent of the married and 62 percent of the single were employed. Veterans in the "other than employed" group included those who did not desire work at the time of the survey as well as those who were seeking employment. Almost three-fifths of all the veterans who were not working had been discharged since December 31, 1945.

For all veterans, the average (median) weekly income from all sources was $42. Income for white veterans averaged $55 for the married as compared with $32 for the single. Among the Negro veterans there was less difference--$31 for the married and $25 for the single. (Average income was based on all veterans, including those who reported having no income.)

PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF VETERANS

Hardship among veterans was partly reflected by the extent to which they were doubling up with relatives or friends or were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins. Approximately one-sixth (18 percent) of the married white veterans and about the same proportion (16 percent) of the married Negro veterans were doubling up in ordinary dwelling units, that is, were living in units which contained, in addition to the head of the household, one or more married couples or married women whose husbands were living elsewhere. Twenty-three percent of the single white veterans and 22 percent of the married white veterans were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins. For the Negro veterans, these proportions were 42 percent for the single and 32 percent for the married. (See table 2 on page 5.)

Exclusive of those living in rented rooms, about one-tenth of the total white veterans and one-half of the total Negro veterans lived in dwelling units which were in need of major repairs or lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities.

More than one-fourth (28 percent) of the married white and one-eighth (13 percent) of the married Negro veterans owned their homes. (See table 2 on page 5.) Almost one-half of the white and slightly more than one-fourth of the Negro owners purchased their homes after they were discharged. Three-tenths (31 percent) of the married white veterans and more than four-tenths (44 percent) of the married Negro veterans were renting dwelling units in their names at the time of the survey and were paying an average (median) gross monthly rent of $38 and $17. respectively. Seven-tenths of the white veterans and four-tenths of the Negro veterans who were renting acquired their units after they were discharged.

HOUSING PLANS OF VETERANS

Nine-tenths (89 percent) of the total veterans plan to remain in the Shreveport and Bossier City locality for the coming year. Five percent of the veterans plan to leave the locality and six percent are undecided in their plans. (See table 3 on page 6.)

If housing is available during the year only at present prices and quality, 11 out of every 100 white veterans plan to buy or build in the locality, 6 plan to move and rent, 71 plan to remain in their present quarters, and the remaining 12 plan to move into rented rooms or double up, leave the area, or are undecided. Out of every 100 Negro veterans, 8 plan to buy or build, 5 plan to move and rent, 66 plan to remain in their present quarters, and the remaining 21 have other plans.

However, if the veterans could find what they want, 30 out of every 100 white veterans would buy or build a house, 5 would move and rent, and only 54 would remain in their present quarters during the coming year. If the Negro veterans could find what they want, 23 out of every 100 would buy or build a house, 4 would move and rent, and 52 would remain in their present quarters. (See table 5 on page 6.)

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For the white veterans who would buy or build if they could find what they want, the average (median) price house they said they could afford was $6,000. One-fourth of these veterans could pay only $4,500 or less, and one-fourth could pay $8,000 or more. Negro veterans desiring to buy or build reported they could afford to pay an average price of $2,300. One-fifth of these veterans would be able to pay only $1,500 or less, and one-third could pay $3,000 or more. Five-sixths of the white veterans preferred five- or six-room houses and seven-tenths of the Negro veterans preferred four- or five-room houses. About three-fifths of the white veterans and two-fifths of the Negro veterans who would buy or build a house have taken some action toward buying or building or have saved money specifically for a house.

Practically all of the prospective home owners would purchase through monthly payments. The gross monthly payments they reported they would be able to make, including real estate taxes, fire insurance, heat, light, and cooking fuel, averaged $45 for white veterans and $25 for Negro veterans. One-fifth of the white veterans planning to buy or build reported they could pay only $30 or less and only one-sixth could pay more than $50. Among the Negro veterans, one-third could pay $20 or less, and only three-tenths could pay $35 or more.

For the veterans who would move and rent if they could find what they want, the average (median) gross monthly rental they reported they would be able to pay, including payments for heat, light, and cooking fuel, was $40 for white and $20 for Negro veterans. One-fourth of the white veterans who plan to move and rent reported they could pay only $30 or less, and three-tenths could pay $45 or more. Among the Negro veterans, three-tenths could pay only $15 or less, and one-fourth could pay $30 or more. Units in single-family structures were preferred by seven-tenths of all the veterans who would like to rent.

AVAILABILITY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF PRESENT HOUSING

In conjunction with the survey of veterans to determine their general characteristics, present living arrangements and housing plans, information on occupancy and vacancy in dwelling units was collected. Tables 6, 7, and 8 on the following pages summarize the availability and characteristics of vacant dwelling units and tenure, rent, facilities, and doubling up in occupied dwelling units.

The survey showed that 1.0 percent of all the dwelling units in Shreveport and Bossier City, including privately and publicly financed dwelling units, were unoccupied. The gross vacancy rate for privately financed dwelling units alone was the same, 1.0 percent, indicating little change in the number of unoccupied private dwelling units in the area since June 1945 when a similar survey showed a gross vacancy rate of 0.9 percent.

According to the recent survey nine-tenths of the private vacancies were habitable; of these, one-tenth lacked installed cooking facilities. About two-fifths of the habitable vacancies were being offered for rent or sale and the remainder were either already rented or sold or were being held off the rental or sale market for other reasons.

Almost one-half (46 percent) of the habitable vacancies were built before 1940, one-half (50 percent) had been vacant less than one week, nearly one-fifth lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities, and the average size was five rooms.

The survey further showed that 20 percent of the privately financed dwelling units in which white veterans lived contained doubled-up families as compared with 9 percent for all private units occupied by white families. For Negroes the proportions were 23 percent and 9 percent respectively. (See table 7 on page 7.) Practically all of the veteran-occupied units with doubled-up families contained one or more married couples in addition to the head of the household while very few contained only married women in addition to the head.

Almost one-half (49.0 percent) of all the private dwelling units in Shreveport and Bossier City were occupied by their owners and one-half (50.0 percent) were occupied by tenants. The average (median) monthly contract rent was $33 for private units occupied by white tenants and $13 for those occupied by Negro tenants. (See tables 6 and 7 on page 7.) Among the tenant units containing one or more veterans, the average monthly rental was $33 for units occupied by white families and $14 for those occupied by Negroes. These units were rented by the heads of the households and not necessarily by the veterans themselves.

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The proportions of owner-occupied and tenant-occupied dwelling units in November 1946 represent a considerable shift from tenant-occupancy to owner-occupancy since April 1940 when a complete enumeration in the Census of Housing showed that 37.8 percent of all the dwelling units in the area were occupied by their owners and 61.7 percent were occupied by tenants. (The 1940 tenure figures do not include the areas annexed to Bossier City since that time; however, the annexations represent only a small portion of the total survey area.)

TECHNICAL NOTE

The findings presented in this report are based on a sample survey made in August and supplemented in October and November for additional information in Shreveport and Bossier City. For dwelling unit occupancy and vacancy characteristics, approximately 7,200 dwelling units were enumerated to represent all sections of the area and all types of residential structures except institutions, publicly financed housing projects, transient hotels, commerical rooming houses, trailers, and tourist cabins. For information on veterans' housing characteristics and intentions, the enumeration was extended to include veterans in all types of residential structures except institutions and transient hotels. Occupancy and vacancy data for publicly financed housing for the Shreveport locality were obtained from reports of the National Housing Agency as of the end of November.

The number of privately financed dwelling units shown in this report for the area is an estimate based on the weighted sample results and the 1940 census data plus building permit records. The number of World War II veterans shown in this report is an estimate of the number of veterans in the locality exclusive of those in institutions and hotels. This figure was based on the weighted sample results and on an independent estimate derived from the distribution of veterans by state of preservice residence and the proportion of 1-C Selective Service registrants in the locality. This estimate is only a rough approximation but is the best that can be made from the limited information available.

An examination of the results shows that this survey, like practically all others based upon a field canvass of a cross-section of the population, did not cover a proportionate share of the most mobile parts of the population, e.g., veterans who were traveling about preparatory to taking a job and establishing a residence. In addition, some persons who were actually veterans were not identified as such because of inaccurate or inadequate information furnished by the respondents. The characteristics of such groups may not be the same as those of the enumerated veterans, but in the absence of information concerning these characteristics no adjustment has been made in the results of the survey because of this factor.

The figures presented in this report may differ somewhat from the results which would have been obtained from a complete census because of sampling variability. The following are examples of the magnitude of the sampling variations and the probability of their occurrence for three of the more significant statistics quoted in this report. For the 28 percent of the total veterans who would like to buy or build a house, the chances are two out of three that the rate which would have been obtained by a complete census is between 26 percent and 30 percent. For the 18 percent of the married white veterans who were living doubled-up, the chances are two out of three that the rate which would have been obtained by a complete census is between 15 percent and 21 percent; and for the 44 percent of the married Negro veterans who rented their dwelling units, the chances are two out of three that the rate would have been between 40 percent and 48 percent. Since the sampling variability of any percentage depends not only on the value of the percent, but also on the size of the base on which the percentage is determined, the variations shown in the examples should not be applied indiscriminately to all percentages quoted in this report.

In addition to sampling variability, the estimates are subject to errors of response. Such errors may be expected to affect the sample estimates to about the same degree as they would affect the results of a complete census.

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Table 1.—GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Shreveport Area, Louisiana

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	11,000	5,500	3,000	1,500	1,000
Percent: Total	100%	50%	27%	14%	9%
Residence Prior to Induction					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Lived in locality[1] prior to induction	80	74	88	84	85
Lived outside locality prior to induction	20	26	12	16	15
Employment					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Employed	79	89	61	85	62
Other than employed	21	11	39	15	38
Income					
Average (median) weekly income for all veterans	$42	$55	$32	$31	$25

[1] For purposes of this survey, the locality included Bossier and Caddo Parishes.

Table 2.—PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND CONDITION, PLUMBING FACILITIES, TENURE, AND RENT OF DWELLING UNITS, FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Shreveport Area, Louisiana

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	11,000	5,500	3,000	1,500	1,000
Percent: Total	100%	50%	27%	14%	9%
Present Living Arrangements					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins	26	22	23	32	42
Living in ordinary dwelling units	74	78	77	68	58
Doubled-up[1]	15	18	12	16	9
Not doubled-up	59	60	65	52	49
Condition and Plumbing Facilities					
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	74%	78%	77%	68%	58%
In good condition or in need of minor repairs	67	74	74	48	44
Having all standard plumbing facilities[2]	55	68	66	12	16
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	12	6	8	36	28
In need of major repairs or unfit for use	7	4	3	20	14
Having all standard plumbing facilities	2	2	2	1	1
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	5	2	1	19	13
Tenure and Rent					
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	74%	78%	77%	68%	58%
Owned by veteran	17	28	3	13	1
Rented by veteran	22	31	([3])	44	6
Other	35	19	74	11	51
Average (median) monthly gross rent for units rented by veteran	$32	$38	([4])	$17	([4])
One-fourth of the units rented for less than	$20	$31	([4])	$14	([4])
One-fourth of the units rented for more than	$42	$47	([4])	$21	([4])

[1] For purposes of this survey, a veteran was considered as living doubled-up if he lived in a dwelling unit which contained more than one family, that is, the unit contained, in addition to the head of the household, married couples or married women with husbands absent.

[2] Standard plumbing facilities included running water in the unit, private flush toilet in the structure, and private installed bathtub or shower in the structure.

[3] Less than 0.5 percent.

[4] There were too few single veterans in the sample who rented their dwelling units to quote average monthly rental.

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Table 3.—MIGRATION INTENTIONS FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS AND HOUSING PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT THE PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE

Shreveport Area, Louisiana

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number or veterans	11,000	5,500	3,000	1,500	1,000
Percent: Total	100%	50%	27%	14%	9%
Migration Intentions					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Plan to stay in locality[1]	89	92	90	79	80
Plan to leave locality	5	4	6	6	6
Undecided	6	4	4	15	14
Housing Plans of Veterans Who Plan To Remain in Locality					
Total	89%	92%	90%	79%	80%
Remain in present quarters	54	44	73	43	66
Move and rent a dwelling unit	5	6	4	5	1
Move and buy or build a house	28	40	10	30	12
Move into rented room or double-up	2	2	3	1	1

[1] See footnote 1 on table 1.

Table 4.—CHARACTERISTICS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS WHO PLAN TO RENT OR BUY OR BUILD IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE

Shreveport Area, Louisiana

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	White	Negro
Estimated totel number of veterans	11,000	8,500	2,500
Percent: Total	100%	77%	23%
Plan to move and rent a dwelling unit	5%	5%	4%
Plan to move and buy or build a house	28%	30%	23%
Veterans Planning To Rent			
Average (median) gross monthly rental veterans able to pay	$40	$40	$20
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to rent	$44	$48	$31
Average (median) size unit veterans plan to rent	4 rooms	4 rooms	4 rooms
Veterans Planning To Buy or Build			
Average (median) price veterans able to pay	$5,000	$6,000	$2,800
Average (median) gross monthly payment veterans able to make	$40	$45	$25
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to buy or build	$50	$54	$31
Average (median) size house veterans plan to buy or build	5 rooms	5 rooms	5 rooms

Table 5.—HOUSING PLANS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE COMPARED WITH PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY

Shreveport Area, Louisiana

PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE	Total	PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY			
		Remain in present quarters	Move and rent a dwelling unit	Move and buy or build a house	Other[1]
White	100%	71%	6%	11%	12%
Remain in present quarters	54	54	-	-	-
Move and rent a dwelling unit	5	2	3	([2])	([2])
Move and buy or build a house	30	15	3	11	1
Other[1]	11	-	-	-	11
Negro	100%	66%	5%	8%	21%
Remain in present quarters	52	52	-	-	-
Move and rent a dwelling unit	4	1	3	([2])	([2])
Move and buy or build a house	23	13	2	8	([2])
Other[1]	21	-	-	-	21

[1] Other plans included move into a rented room or double-up, leave the locality, and undecided.

[2] Less than 0.5 percent

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Table 6.—VACANCY AND OCCUPANCY IN PRIVATELY AND PUBLICLY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

Shreveport Area, Louisiana

SUBJECT	Private and public dwelling units[1]	PRIVATE DWELLING UNITS		
		Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of dwelling units.....	33,139	33,000	22,000	11,000
Percent: Total.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied.....	99.0	99.0	98.8	99.4
Owner-occupied.....	48.8	49.0	59.3	28.0
Tenant-occupied.....	50.2	50.0	39.5	71.4
Unoccupied.....	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.6
Habitable[2].....	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.4
Rental.....	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Offered for rent.....	0.1	0.1	(4)	0.2
Rented, not yet occupied.....	0.2	0.2	0.3	(4)
Sale.....	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.2
For sale, only.....	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1
Sold, not yet occupied.....	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1
Other[3].....	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Not habitable.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2

[1] The public housing included all the publicly financed dwelling units which serve the Shreveport area covered in the survey.

[2] Included as habitable were units in good condition or in need of only minor repairs and those in need of major repairs which were in no worse condition than similar occupied units in the same neighborhood.

[3] Other vacancies included units undergoing extensive repairs, units to be demolished, units in litigation, etc.

[4] Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7.—CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL PRIVATELY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

Shreveport Area, Louisiana

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of privately financed dwelling units.....	33,000	22,000	11,000
Percent: Total.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied.....	99.0	98.8	99.4
Unoccupied.....	1.0	1.2	0.6
Occupied Dwelling Units			
All occupied units containing doubled-up families.....	9%	9%	9%
Veteran-occupied units containing doubled-up families[1].....	21%	20%	23%
All occupied units having all standard plumbing facilities.....	68%	92%	19%
Veteran-occupied units having all standard plumbing facilities[1].....	74%	90%	26%
Average (median) monthly contract rent for all tenant-occupied units.....	$21	$33	$13
One-fourth of the units rented for less than.....	$13	$26	$10
One-fourth of the units rented for more than.....	$34	$41	$17
Average (median) monthly contract rent for veteran-occupied tenant units.....	$27	$33	$14
One-fourth of the units rented for less than.....	$17	$26	$12
One-fourth of the units rented for more than.....	$38	$42	$18
Habitable Unoccupied Dwelling Units			
Average (median) size of all habitable vacancies.....	5 rooms	5 rooms	(2)
Proportion of habitable vacancies having all standard plumbing facilities.....	82%	95%	(2)

[1] Proportions for characteristics of veteran-occupied dwelling units are not comparable with those for veterans shown in table 2. The figures in table 2 are based on veterans and those in table 7 are based on dwelling units containing veterans.

[2] There were too few habitable vacancies in the sample to quote average size and the proportion having all standard plumbing facilities.

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Table 8.—CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIVATELY FINANCED HABITABLE VACANCIES

Shreveport Area, Louisiana

CHARACTERISTIC	Percent of total
Type of Structure	
Total	100%
Single family structure without business	94
2-, 3-, or 4-family structure without business	4
1- to 4-family structure with business	2
5 or more family structure	([1])
Year Built	
Total	100%
Before 1920	2
1920 to 1929	19
1930 to 1939	25
1940 or after	54
Length of Vacancy	
Total	100%
Less than 1 week	50
1 week up to 1 month	19
1 month up to 3 months	20
3 months or more	11
Conversion	
Total	100%
Located in converted structures	6
Created by structural changes	2
Created by nonstructural changes	2
Not affected by conversion	2
Located in nonconverted structures	94
Plumbing Facilities	
Total	100%
With private flush toilet and private bath	82
With private flush toilet, no private bath	([1])
With running water, no private flush toilet	3
No running water	15

[1] Less than 0.5 percent.

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VOLUME 1, NO. 8 • JANUARY 1947

January Report

Veterans Emergency Housing Program

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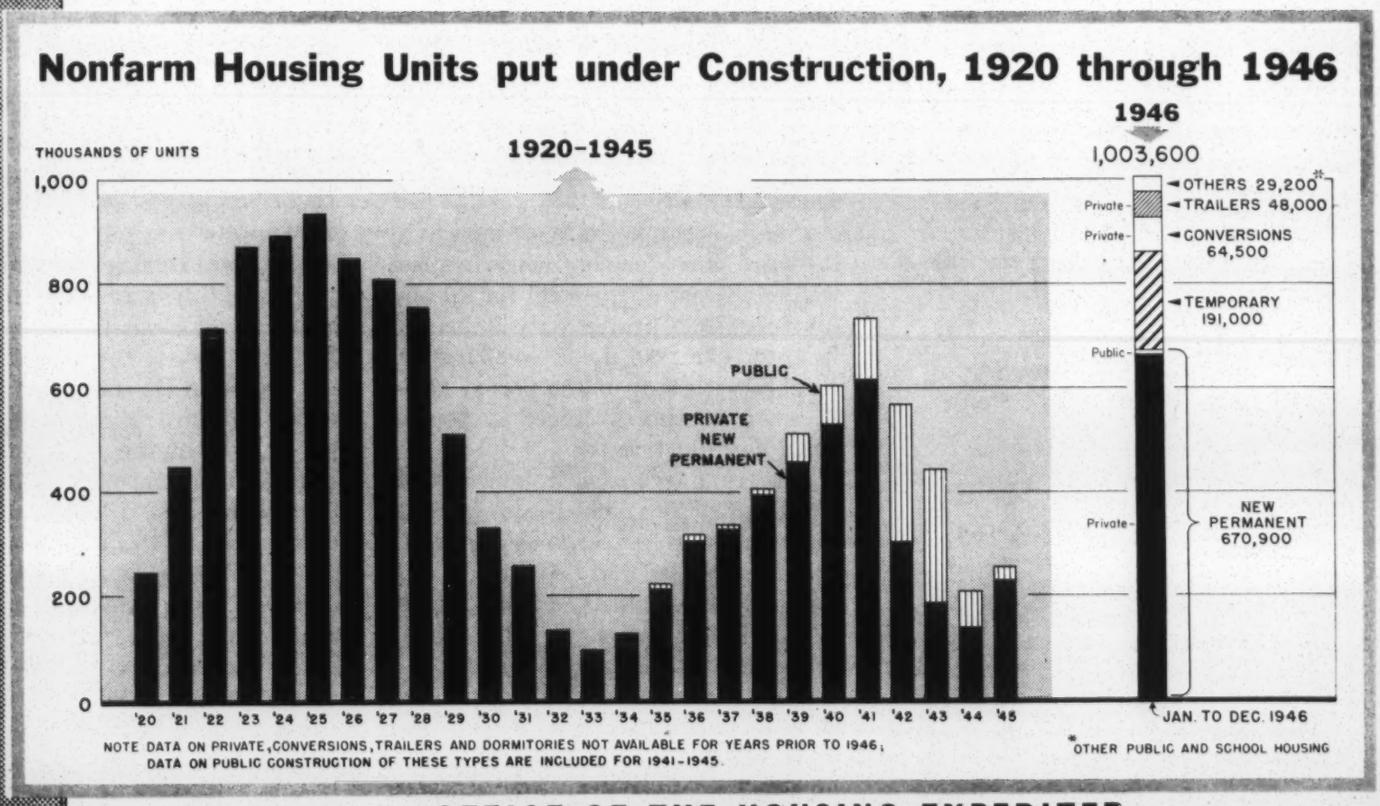
Southern Regional Council



OFFICE OF THE HOUSING EXPEDITER

Not to be released until
February 4, 1947

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census

Population HVet-No. 84

Survey of World War II Veterans and Dwelling Unit Vacancy and Occupancy in the Washington, D. C., Metropolitan District

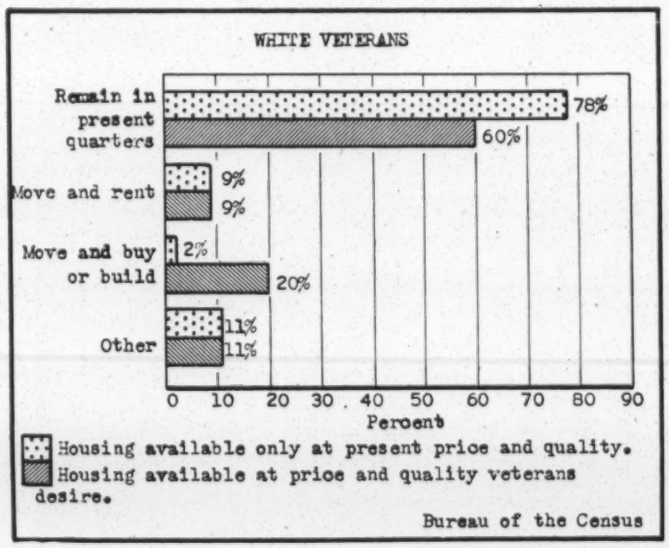
Approximately one-fourth of the married white World War II veterans and seven-tenths of the married Negro veterans in the Washington area were doubling up with relatives or friends or were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins according to the results of a recent sample survey released today by Director J. C. Capt, Bureau of the Census. The survey, made at the request of the National Housing Agency for the Veterans Emergency Housing Program, further showed that one-tenth of the married white veterans and two-tenths of the married Negro veterans lived in dwelling units which needed major repairs or lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities--running water, private flush toilet, and private bath.

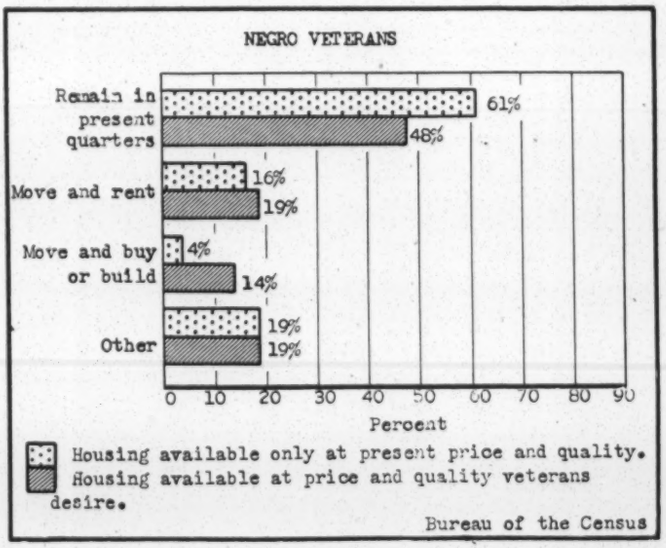
Of the estimated 120,000 World War II veterans living in the area at the time of the survey, 84,000 were white and 36,000 were Negro. Three-fifths of the white veterans were married and two-fifths were single, widowed, or divorced. Among the Negro veterans, slightly more than one-half were married.

The survey also inquired into the housing plans of all the veterans for the next 12 months. When asked what they would do if housing should be available during the next year only at present prices and quality, 11 percent of the white veterans said they would be in the housing market--2 percent would buy or build a house and 9 percent would move and rent. Of the Negro veterans, 20 percent would be in the housing market--4 percent would buy or build and 16 percent would move and rent.

An additional 18 percent of the white veterans and 13 percent of the Negro veterans would be drawn into the housing market if they could find houses at the price, size, and quality they desire. Under such conditions, a total of 20 percent of the white veterans and 14 percent of the Negro veterans would buy or build a house within the next 12 months; and 9 percent of the white and 19 percent of the Negro veterans would move and rent.

VETERANS' HOUSING PLANS FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS





Of those who plan to buy or build in the present market, the white veterans indicated they are able to pay an average (median) price of $10,000 and Negro veterans reported they are able to pay $6,000.

Among the white veterans who would buy or build if houses are available at the price and quality they desire, the average (median) price they reported they would be able to pay for a house was $9,000 and the average (median) gross monthly payment they would be able to make, including payments for real estate taxes, fire insurance, heat, light, and cooking fuel, was $60. Their average (median) weekly income from all sources was $67. The average size house they desired was six rooms. Negro veterans who would buy or build under these conditions reported an average price of $6,000, an average monthly payment of $50, and an average weekly income of $39. The average size house Negro veterans desired was six rooms.

Among the white veterans who would move and rent other quarters if they could get what they wanted, two-thirds reported they would be able to pay gross monthly rentals ranging from $50 through $65. The average weekly income of all white veterans who would move and rent was $51, and the average size unit they desired was three rooms. For Negro veterans who would move and rent, the average monthly rental reported was $45, their average weekly income was $35, and the average size unit they desired was four rooms.

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF VETERANS

Of the estimated 120,000 veterans living in the Washington area at the time of the survey, one-sixth (16 percent) were newcomers to the locality since they entered the service. The proportion of in-migrants for married veterans was considerably higher than the proportion for single veterans. (See table 1 on page 5.)

Nine-tenths (90 percent) of the married white veterans and six-tenths (59 percent) of the single white veterans were employed. Of the Negro veterans, 86 percent of the married and 68 percent of the single were employed. Veterans in the "other than employed" group included those who did not desire work at the time of the survey as well as those who were seeking employment. One-half of all the veterans who were not working had been discharged since December 31, 1945.

For all veterans, the average (median) weekly income from all sources was $45. (Average income was based on all veterans, including those who reported having no income.) For employed veterans, the average weekly income was $52. For employed white veterans, weekly incomes averaged $66 for married (including wife's income, if any) and $46 for single veterans; for employed Negro veterans, incomes averaged $38 for married and $32 for single veterans.

PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF VETERANS

Hardship among veterans was partly reflected by the extent to which they were doubling up with relatives or friends or were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins. One-seventh (15 percent) of the married white veterans and three-tenths (29 percent) of the married Negro veterans were doubling up in ordinary dwelling units, that is, were living in units which contained, in addition to the head of the household, one or more married couples or married women whose husbands were living elsewhere. Forty percent of the single white veterans as compared with nine percent of the married white veterans were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins. For the Negro veterans, these proportions were 59 percent for the single and 42 percent for the married. (See table 2 on page 5.)

Exclusive of those living in rented rooms, about one-eighth of the total white veterans and one-sixth of the total Negro veterans lived in dwelling units which were in need of major repairs or lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities.

Twenty-three percent of the married white and seven percent of the married Negro veterans owned their homes. (See table 2 on page 5.) Approximately three-tenths of the white and four-tenths of the Negro owners purchased their homes after they were discharged. Nearly three-fifths (57 percent) of the married white veterans and one-fourth (25 percent) of the married Negro veterans were renting dwelling units in their names at the time of the survey and were paying an average (median) gross monthly rent of $55 and $48 respectively. One-half of the white veterans and one-half of the Negro veterans who were renting acquired their units after they were discharged.

HOUSING PLANS OF VETERANS

Almost nine-tenths (88 percent) of the total veterans plan to remain in the Washington locality for the coming year. Six percent of the veterans plan to leave the locality and 6 percent are undecided in their plans. (See table 3 on page 6.)

If housing is available during the year only at present prices and quality, 2 out of every 100 white veterans plan to buy or build in the locality, 9 plan to move and rent, 78 plan to remain in their present quarters, and the remaining 11 plan to move into rented rooms or double up, leave the area, or are undecided. Out of every 100 Negro veterans, 4 plan to buy or build, 16 plan to move and rent, 61 plan to remain in their present quarters, and the remaining 19 have other plans.

However, if the veterans could find what they want, 20 out of every 100 white veterans would buy or build a house, 9 would move and rent, and only 60 would remain in their present quarters during the coming year. (See table 5 on page 6.) If the Negro veterans could find what they want, 14 out of every 100 would buy or build a house, 19 would move and rent, and 48 would remain in their present quarters.

For the white veterans who would buy or build if they could find what they want, the average (median) price house they said they could afford was $9,000. One-sixth said they could afford amounts ranging from $1,500 to $8,000 and approximately one-third could afford $10,000 or more. Negro veterans desiring to buy or build reported they could afford to pay an average price of $6,000. About one-fourth said they could pay $5,000 or less and one-third reported $7,500 or more. Nine-tenths of the white veterans and four-fifths of the Negro veterans preferred five- or six-room houses. Approximately three-fifths of the white veterans and two-fifths of the Negro veterans who would buy or build a house have taken some action toward buying or building or have saved money specifically for a house.

Practically all of the prospective home owners would purchase through monthly payments. The gross monthly payments they reported they would be able to make, including real estate taxes, fire insurance, heat, light, and cooking fuel, averaged $60 for white veterans and $50 for Negro veterans. One-fifth of the white veterans planning to buy or build reported they could pay $50 or less and only one-fifth could pay more than $70. Among the Negro veterans, one-third could pay $40 or less, and only one-fifth could pay more than $55.

Two-thirds of the white veterans who would move and rent if they could find what they want reported they would be able to pay from $50 through $65 monthly. Negro veterans who would like to move and rent reported they would be able to pay an average (median) gross monthly rental of $45. One-fourth of the Negro veterans reported they could pay $35 or less, and only one-sixth said they could pay more than $55. Units in the multi-family structures were preferred by three-fifths of all the veterans who would like to move and rent.

AVAILABILITY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF PRESENT HOUSING

In conjunction with the survey of veterans to determine their general characteristics, present living arrangements and housing plans, information on occupancy and vacancy in dwelling units was collected. Tables 6, 7, and 8 on the following pages summarize the availability and characteristics of vacant dwelling units and tenure, rent, facilities, and doubling up in occupied dwelling units.

The survey showed that 0.8 percent of all the dwelling units in the Washington area, including privately and publicly financed dwelling units, were unoccupied. The gross vacancy rate for privately financed dwelling units alone was the same, 0.8 percent—in white neighborhoods, 1.0 percent, and in Negro neighborhoods, 0.4 percent.

Separate analysis for private dwelling units in the city of Washington alone showed a gross vacancy rate of 0.8 percent, indicating a slight increase in the number of unoccupied private dwelling units in the city since November 1945. At that time a similar survey made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed a gross vacancy rate of 0.4 percent.

According to the recent survey, three-fourths of the private vacancies in the area were habitable; of these, only one-sixth were being offered for rent or sale and the remainder were either already rented or sold or were being held off the rental or sale market for other reasons.

Two-fifths (40 percent) of the habitable vacancies were built before 1920, one-seventh (15 percent) were located in converted structures (structures in which the number of dwelling units has changed since the original construction), nearly four-fifths (78 percent) were units in single-family structures without business, and the average size was five rooms.

The survey further showed that 13 percent of the privately financed dwelling units in which white veterans lived contained doubled-up families as compared with 7 percent for all private units occupied by white families. For Negroes the proportions were 42 percent and 21 percent respectively. (See table 7 on page 9.) Practically all of the veteran-occupied units with doubled-up families contained one or more married couples in addition to the head of the household while very few contained only married women in addition to the head.

Less than one-half (47.0 percent) of all the private dwelling units in the area were occupied by their owners and slightly more than one-half (52.2 percent) were occupied by tenants. The average (median) monthly contract rent was $53 for private units occupied by white tenants and $35 for those occupied by Negro tenants. (See tables 6 and 7 on page 9.) Among the tenant units containing one or more veterans, the average monthly rental was $51 for units occupied by white families and $36 for those occupied by Negroes. These units were rented by the heads of the households and not necessarily by the veterans themselves.

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The proportions of owner-occupied and tenant-occupied dwelling units in November 1946 represent a considerable shift from tenant-occupancy to owner-occupancy since April 1940 when a complete enumeration in the Census of Housing showed that 35.4 percent of all the dwelling units in the metropolitan district were occupied by their owners and 58.6 percent were occupied by tenants.

For the city of Washington alone, the results of the survey indicate a shift from tenant-occupancy to owner-occupancy since April 1940; of the private dwelling units, 38.4 percent were occupied by their owners and 60.8 percent were occupied by tenants in November 1946 as compared with 28.1 percent owner-occupied and 65.6 percent tenant-occupied in April 1940.

Separate figures for the city of Washington are shown in the tables on pages 7, 8, 9, and 10. In general, the results differ only slightly from those for the entire metropolitan district.

TECHNICAL NOTE

The findings presented in this report are based on a sample survey in the Washington, D. C. metropolitan district as defined in the 1940 census. The survey was made in July and August, and supplemented for additional information in November. For dwelling unit occupancy and vacancy characteristics, approximately 5,000 dwelling units were enumerated to represent all sections of the area and all types of residential structures except institutions, publicly financed housing projects, transient hotels, commercial rooming houses, trailers, and tourist cabins. For information on veterans' housing characteristics and intentions, the enumeration was extended to include veterans in all types of residential structures except institutions and transient hotels. Occupancy and vacancy data for publicly financed housing for the Washington locality were obtained from reports of the National Housing Agency as of the end of November.

The number of privately financed dwelling units shown in this report is an estimate based on the weighted sample results and the 1940 census data plus building permit records. The number of World War II veterans shown in this report is an estimate of the number of veterans in the locality exclusive of those in institutions and hotels. This figure was based on the weighted sample results and on an independent estimate derived from the distribution of veterans by state of pre-service residence and the proportion of 1-C Selective Service registrants in the locality. This estimate is only a rough approximation but is the best that can be made from the limited information available.

An examination of the results shows that this survey, like practically all others based upon a field canvass of a cross-section of the population, did not cover a proportionate share of the most mobile parts of the population, e. g., veterans who were traveling about preparatory to taking a job and establishing a residence. In addition, some persons who were actually veterans were not identified as such because of inaccurate or inadequate information furnished by the respondents. The characteristics of such groups may not be the same as those of the enumerated veterans, but in the absence of information concerning these characteristics no adjustment has been made in the results of the survey because of this factor.

The figures presented in this report may differ somewhat from the results which would have been obtained from a complete census because of sampling variability. The following are examples of the magnitude of the sampling variations and the probability of their occurrence for three of the more significant statistics quoted in this report. For the 22 percent of the total veterans who were not employed, the chances are two out of three that the rate which would have been obtained by a complete census is between 19 percent and 25 percent. For the 30 percent of the married white veterans who would like to buy or build a house, the chances are two out of three that the rate which would have been obtained by a complete census is between 26 percent and 34 percent; and for the 79 percent of the married Negro veterans who plan to remain in the area, the chances are two out of three that the rate would have been between 72 percent and 86 percent. Since the sampling variability of any percentage depends not only on the value of the percent, but also on the size of the base on which the percentage is determined, the variations shown in the examples should not be applied indiscriminately to all percentages quoted in this report.

In addition to sampling variability, the estimates are subject to errors of response. Such errors may be expected to affect the sample estimates to about the same degree as they would affect the results of a complete census.

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Table 1.—GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Washington, D. C., Metropolitan District

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	120,000	51,000	33,000	19,000	17,000
Percent: Total	100%	43%	27%	16%	14%
Residence Prior to Induction					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Lived in locality[1] prior to induction	84	82	89	80	88
Lived outside locality prior to induction	16	18	11	20	12
Employment					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Employed	78	90	59	86	68
Other than employed	22	10	41	14	32
Income					
Average (median) weekly income for all veterans	$45	$64	$35	$36	$28
Average (median) weekly income for all employed veterans	$52	$66	$46	$38	$32

[1] For purposes of this survey, the locality included the District of Columbia; Montgomery County and Prince Georges County, Maryland; and Fairfax County, Arlington County, and Alexandria, Virginia.

Table 2.—PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND CONDITION, PLUMBING FACILITIES, TENURE, AND RENT OF DWELLING UNITS, FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Washington, D. C., Metropolitan District

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	120,000	51,000	33,000	19,000	17,000
Percent: Total	100%	43%	27%	16%	14%
Present Living Arrangements					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins	30	9	40	42	59
Living in ordinary dwelling units	70	91	60	58	41
Doubled-up[1]	14	15	6	29	13
Not doubled-up	56	76	54	29	28
Condition and Plumbing Facilities					
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	70%	91%	60%	58%	41%
In good condition or in need of minor repairs	64	88	57	41	35
Having all standard plumbing facilities[2]	56	82	41	38	30
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	8	6	16	3	5
In need of major repairs or unfit for use	6	3	3	17	6
Having all standard plumbing facilities	3	1	([3])	12	4
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	3	2	3	5	2
Tenure and Rent					
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	70%	91%	60%	58%	41%
Owned by veteran	11	23	1	7	1
Rented by veteran	30	57	5	25	3
Other	29	11	54	26	37
Average (median) monthly gross rent for units rented by veteran	$54	$55	([4])	$48	([4])
One-fourth of the units rented for less than	$44	$46	([4])	$33	([4])
One-fourth of the units rented for more than	$63	$64	([4])	$59	([4])

[1] For purposes of this survey, a veteran was considered as living doubled-up if he lived in a dwelling unit which contained more than one family, that is, the unit contained, in addition to the head of the household, married couples or married women with husbands absent.

[2] Standard plumbing facilities included running water in the unit, private flush toilet in the structure, and private installed bathtub or shower in the structure.

[3] Less than 0.5 percent.

[4] There were too few single veterans in the sample who rented their dwelling units to quote average monthly rental.

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Table 3.—MIGRATION INTENTIONS FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS AND HOUSING PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT THE PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE

Washington, D. C., Metropolitan District

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	120,000	51,000	33,000	19,000	17,000
Percent: Total	100%	43%	27%	16%	14%
Migration Intentions					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Plan to stay in locality[1]	88	89	90	79	91
Plan to leave locality	6	9	2	6	2
Undecided	6	2	8	15	7
Housing Plans of Veterans Who Plan To Remain in Locality					
Total	88%	89%	90%	79%	91%
Remain in present quarters	56	48	77	33	66
Move and rent a dwelling unit	12	10	7	27	10
Move and buy or build a house	19	30	5	18	10
Move into rented room or double-up	1	1	1	1	5

[1] See footnote 1 on table 1.

Table 4.—CHARACTERISTICS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS WHO PLAN TO RENT OR BUY OR BUILD IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE

Washington, D. C., Metropolitan District

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of veterans	120,000	84,000	36,000
Percent: Total	100%	70%	30%
Plan to move and rent a dwelling unit	12%	9%	19%
Plan to move and buy or build a house	19%	20%	14%
Veterans Planning To Rent			
Average (median) gross monthly rental veterans able to pay	$50	([1])	$45
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to rent	$42	$51	$35
Average (median) size unit veterans plan to rent	4 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms
Veterans Planning To Buy or Build			
Average (median) price veterans able to pay	$8,000	$9,000	$6,000
Average (median) gross monthly payment veterans able to make	$60	$60	$50
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to buy or build	$61	$67	$39
Average (median) size house veterans plan to buy or build	6 rooms	6 rooms	6 rooms

[1] Two-thirds of the white veterans who would move and rent reported they are able to pay from $50 through $65 monthly.

Table 5.—HOUSING PLANS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE COMPARED WITH PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY

Washington, D. C., Metropolitan District

PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE	Total	PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY			
		Remain in present quarters	Move and rent a dwelling unit	Move and buy or build a house	Other[1]
White	100%	78%	9%	2%	11%
Remain in present quarters	60	60	-	-	-
Move and rent a dwelling unit	9	3	6	([2])	([2])
Move and buy or build a house	20	15	3	2	([2])
Other[1]	11	-	-	-	11
Negro	100%	61%	16%	4%	19%
Remain in present quarters	48	48	-	-	-
Move and rent a dwelling unit	19	5	14	([2])	([2])
Move and buy or build a house	14	8	2	4	([2])
Other[1]	19	-	-	-	19

[1] Other plans included move into a rented room or double-up, leave the locality, and undecided.

[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

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Table 1A.-GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Washington, D. C.

SUBJECT	Total	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	90,000	51,000	39,000
Percent: Total	100%	57%	43%
Residence Prior to Induction			
Total	100%	100%	100%
Lived in locality[1] prior to induction	86	84	88
Lived outside locality prior to induction	14	16	12
Employment			
Total	100%	100%	100%
Employed	77	86	66
Other than employed	23	14	34
Income			
Average (median) weekly income for all veterans	$44	$53	$32
Average (median) weekly income for all employed veterans	$49	$55	$39

[1] For purposes of this survey, the locality included the District of Columbia; Montgomery County and Prince Georges County, Maryland; and Fairfax County, Arlington County, and Alexandria, Virginia

Table 2A.-PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND CONDITION, PLUMBING FACILITIES, TENURE, AND RENT OF DWELLING UNITS, FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Washington, D. C.

SUBJECT	Total	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	90,000	51,000	39,000
Percent: Total	100%	57%	43%
Present Living Arrangements			
Total	100%	100%	100%
Living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins	33	22	47
Living in ordinary dwelling units	67	78	53
Doubled-up[1]	16	19	11
Not doubled-up	51	59	42
Condition and Plumbing Facilities			
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	67%	78%	53%
In good condition or in need of minor repairs	63	73	50
Having all standard plumbing facilities[2]	54	67	36
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	9	6	14
In need of major repairs or unfit for use	4	5	3
Having all standard plumbing facilities	2	2	2
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	2	3	1
Tenure and Rent			
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	67%	78%	53%
Owned by veteran	9	16	1
Rented by veteran	29	47	4
Other	29	15	48
Average (median) monthly gross rent for units rented by veteran	$52	$52	([3])
One-fourth of the units rented for less than	$44	$44	([3])
One-fourth of the units rented for more than	$63	$63	([3])

[1] For purposes of this survey, a veteran was considered as living doubled-up if he lived in a dwelling unit which contained more than one family, that is, the unit contained, in addition to the head of the household, married couples or married women with husbands absent.

[2] Standard plumbing facilities included running water in the unit, private flush toilet in the structure, and private installed bathtub or shower in the structure.

[3] There were too few single veterans in the sample who rented their dwelling units to quote average monthly rental

Table 3A.-MIGRATION INTENTIONS FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS AND HOUSING PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT THE PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE

Washington, D. C.

SUBJECT	Total	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	90,000	51,000	39,000
Percent: Total	100%	57%	43%
Migration Intentions			
Total	100%	100%	100%
Plan to stay in locality[1]	88	87	89
Plan to leave locality	6	8	3
Undecided	6	5	8
Housing Plans of Veterans Who Plan To Remain in Locality			
Total	88%	87%	89%
Remain in present quarters	55	43	70
Move and rent a dwelling unit	15	18	10
Move and buy or build a house	17	25	7
Move into rented room or double-up	1	1	2

[1] See footnote 1 on table 1.

Table 4A.-CHARACTERISTICS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS WHO PLAN TO RENT OR BUY OR BUILD IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE

Washington, D. C.

CHARACTERISTIC	Total
Estimated total number of veterans	90,000
Percent: Total	100%
Plan to move and rent a dwelling unit	15%
Plan to move and buy or build a house	17%
Veterans Planning To Rent	
Average (median) gross monthly rental veterans able to pay	$50
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to rent	$42
Average (median) size unit veterans plan to rent	4 rooms
Veterans Planning To Buy or Build	
Average (median) price veterans able to pay	$8,000
Average (median) gross monthly payment veterans able to make	$60
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to buy or build	$57
Average (median) size house veterans plan to buy or build	6 rooms

Table 5A.-HOUSING PLANS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE COMPARED WITH PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY

Washington, D. C.

PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE	Total	PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY			
		Remain in present quarters	Move and rent a dwelling unit	Move and buy or build a house	Other[1]
Total	100%	71%	12%	3%	14%
Remain in present quarters	55	55	-	-	-
Move and rent a dwelling unit	15	4	10	([2])	1
Move and buy or build a house	17	12	2	3	([2])
Other[1]	13	-	-	-	13

[1] Other plans included move into a rented room or double-up, leave the locality, and undecided.
[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

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Table 6.—VACANCY AND OCCUPANCY IN PRIVATELY AND PUBLICLY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

SUBJECT	WASHINGTON, D. C., METROPOLITAN DISTRICT				Washington, D. C.
	Private and public dwelling units[1]	Private dwelling units			Private dwelling units
		Total	White	Negro	
Estimated total number of dwelling units.	333,369	315,000	255,000	60,000	215,000
Percent: Total.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied.....	99.2	99.2	99.0	99.6	99.2
Owner-occupied.....	44.4	47.0	50.1	34.1	38.4
Tenant-occupied.....	54.8	52.2	48.9	65.5	60.8
Unoccupied.....	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.8
Habitable[2].....	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.8
Rental.....	0.2	0.2	0.3	(4)	0.2
Offered for rent.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Rented, not yet occupied.....	0.2	0.2	0.3	(4)	0.2
Sale.....	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4
For sale only.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	(4)	0.1
Sold, not yet occupied.....	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
Other[3].....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Not habitable.....	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	(4)

[1]The public housing included all the publicly financed dwelling units which serve the Washington metropolitan district.

[2]Included as habitable were units in good condition or in need of only minor repairs and those in need of major repairs which were in no worse condition than similar occupied units in the same neighborhood.

[3]Other vacancies included units undergoing extensive repairs, units to be demolished, units in litigation, etc.

[4]Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7.—CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL PRIVATELY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

CHARACTERISTIC	WASHINGTON, D. C., METROPOLITAN DISTRICT			Washington, D. C.
	Total	White	Negro	
Estimated total number of privately financed dwelling units.....	315,000	255,000	60,000	215,000
Percent: Total.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied.....	99.2	99.0	99.6	99.2
Unoccupied.....	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.8
Occupied Dwelling Units				
All occupied units containing doubled-up families.....	10%	7%	21%	11%
Veteran-occupied units containing doubled-up families[1].....	20%	13%	42%	24%
All occupied units having all standard plumbing facilities.....	91%	96%	69%	93%
Veteran-occupied units having all standard plumbing facilities[1].....	91%	95%	79%	93%
Average (median) monthly contract rent for all tenant-occupied units.....	$49	$53	$35	$48
One-fourth of the units rented for less than.....	$38	$43	$26	$37
One-fourth of the units rented for more than.....	$60	$66	$46	$59
Average (median) monthly contract rent for veteran-occupied tenant units.	$47	$51	$36	$47
One-fourth of the units rented for less than.....	$37	$43	$28	$36
One-fourth of the units rented for more than.....	$57	$60	$47	$59

[1]Proportions for characteristics of veteran-occupied dwelling units are not comparable with those for veterans shown in table 2. The figures in table 2 are based on veterans and those in table 7 are based on dwelling units containing veterans.

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Table 8.—CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIVATELY FINANCED HABITABLE VACANCIES

CHARACTERISTIC	Washington, D. C., Metropolitan District	Washington, D. C.
Type of Structure		
Total	100%	100%
Single family structure without business	78	71
2-,3-, or 4-family structure without business	7	9
1- to 4-family structure with business	6	8
5 or more family structure	9	12
Year Built		
Total	100%	100%
Before 1920	40	51
1920 to 1929	15	20
1930 to 1939	28	28
1940 or after	17	1
Length of Vacancy		
Total	100%	100%
Less than 1 week	30	18
1 week up to 1 month	36	46
1 month up to 3 months	10	13
3 months or more	24	23
Conversion		
Total	100%	100%
Located in converted structures	15	19
Created by structural changes	15	19
Created by nonstructural changes	(1)	(1)
Not affected by conversion	(1)	(1)
Located in nonconverted structures	85	81
Plumbing Facilities		
Total	100%	100%
With private flush toilet and private bath	98	97
With private flush toilet, no private bath	(1)	-
With running water, no private flush toilet	2	3
No running water	(1)	-

[1] Less than 0.5 percent.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census

Not to be released until
February 14, 1947

Population: HVet-No. 85

Survey of World War II Veterans and Dwelling Unit Vacancy and Occupancy in the Louisville Area, Kentucky and Indiana

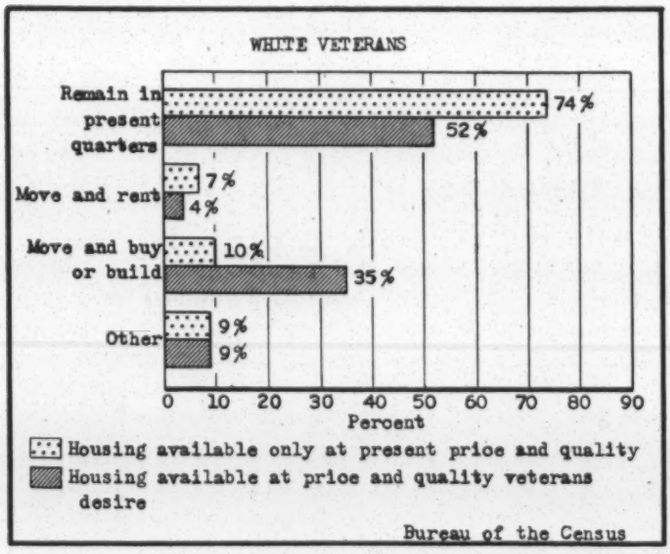
Approximately three-tenths of the married white World War II veterans and one-half of the married Negro veterans in the Louisville area were doubling up with relatives or friends or were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins according to the results of a recent sample survey released today by Director J. C. Capt, Bureau of the Census. The survey, made at the request of the National Housing Agency for the Veterans Emergency Housing Program, further showed that one-fourth of the married white veterans and about three-fifths of the married Negro veterans lived in dwelling units which needed major repairs or lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities—running water, private flush toilet, and private bath.

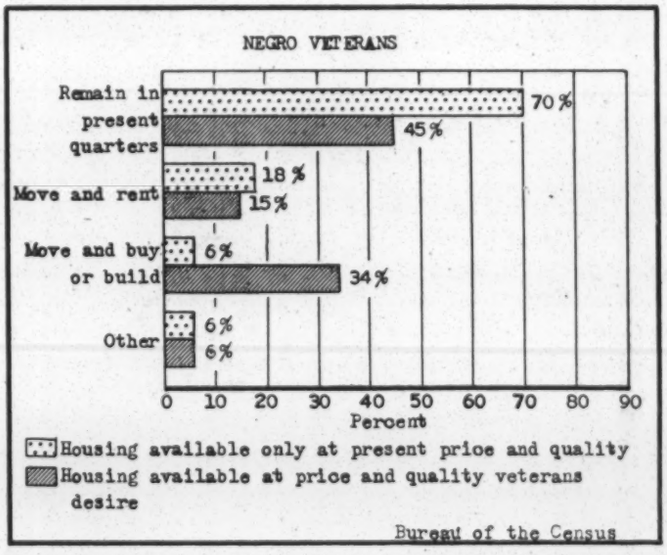
Of the estimated 45,000 World War II veterans living in the Louisville area at the time of the survey, 40,000 were white and 5,000 were Negro. Three-fifths of the white veterans were married and two-fifths were single, widowed, or divorced. Among the Negro veterans, the proportions of married and single were the same as those for the white veterans.

The survey also inquired into the housing plans of all the veterans for the next 12 months. When asked what they would do if housing would be available during the next year only at present prices and quality, 17 percent of the white veterans said they would be in the housing market—10 percent would buy or build a house and 7 percent would move and rent. Of the Negro veterans, 24 percent would be in the housing market—6 percent would buy or build and 18 percent would move and rent.

An additional 22 percent of the white veterans and 25 percent of the Negro veterans would be drawn into the housing market if they could find houses at the price, size, and quality they desire. Under such conditions, a total of 35 percent of the white veterans and 34 percent of the Negro veterans would buy or build a house within the next 12 months; and 4 percent of the white and 15 percent of the Negro veterans would move and rent.

VETERANS' HOUSING PLANS FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS





Among the white veterans who would buy or build if houses are available at the price and quality they desire, the average (median) price they reported they would be able to pay for a house was $5,000 and the average (median) gross monthly payment they would be able to make, including payments for real estate taxes, fire insurance, heat, light and cooking fuel, was $40. Their average (median) weekly income from all sources was $48. The average size house they desired was five rooms. Negro veterans who would buy or build under these conditions reported an average price of $3,500, an average monthly payment of $30, and an average weekly income of $32. The average size house Negro veterans desired was five rooms.

Among the white veterans who would move and rent other quarters if they could get what they wanted, the average gross monthly rental they reported they would be able to pay was $40, their average weekly income was $40, and the average size unit they desired was four rooms. For Negro veterans who would move and rent, the average monthly rental reported was $20, their average weekly income was $30, and the average size unit they desired was four rooms.

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF VETERANS

Of the estimated 45,000 veterans living in the Louisville area at the time of the survey, one-sixth (17 percent) were newcomers to the locality since they entered the service. The proportion of in-migrants for married veterans was somewhat higher than the proportion for single veterans. (See table 1 on page 5.)

More than nine-tenths (92 percent) of the married white veterans and two-thirds (67 percent) of the single white veterans were employed. Of the Negro veterans, 84 percent of the married and 58 percent of the single were employed. Veterans in the "other than employed" group included those who did not desire work at the time of the survey as well as those who were seeking employment. About one-half of all the veterans who were not working had been discharged since December 31, 1945.

For all veterans, the average (median) weekly income from all sources was $40. (Average income was based on all veterans, including those who reported having no income.) For employed veterans, the average weekly income was $46. For employed white veterans, weekly incomes averaged $50 for married (including wife's income, if any) and $38 for single veterans; for employed Negro veterans, incomes averaged $32 for married and $29 for single veterans.

PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF VETERANS

Hardship among veterans was partly reflected by the extent to which they were doubling up with relatives or friends or were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins. One-fourth (26 percent) of the married white veterans and two-fifths (40 percent) of the married Negro veterans were doubling up in ordinary dwelling units, that is, were living in units which contained, in addition to the head of the household, one or more married couples or married women whose husbands were living elsewhere. Eight percent of the single white veterans as compared with three percent of the married white veterans were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins. Among the Negro veterans, the proportion of married veterans living in rented rooms was larger than for the single veterans—14 percent for married and 11 percent for single. (See table 2 on page 5.)

Exclusive of those living in rented rooms, about one-fourth of the total white veterans and slightly more than one-half of the total Negro veterans lived in dwelling units which were in need of major repairs or lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities.

Over two-tenths (22 percent) of the married white and one-tenth (12 percent) of the married Negro veterans owned their homes. (See table 2 on page 5.) About three-fifths of the white and three-fifths of the Negro owners purchased their homes after they were discharged. Over one-half (52 percent) of the married white veterans and two-fifths (41 percent) of the married Negro veterans were renting dwelling units in their names at the time of the survey and were paying an average (median) gross monthly rent of $38 and $19 respectively. Approximately two-thirds of the white veterans and two-fifths of the Negro veterans who were renting acquired their units after they were discharged.

HOUSING PLANS OF VETERANS

More than nine-tenths (94 percent) of the total veterans plan to remain in the Louisville locality for the coming year. Three percent of the veterans plan to leave the locality and three percent are undecided in their plans. (See table 3 on page 6.)

If housing is available during the year only at present prices and quality, 10 out of every 100 white veterans plan to buy or build in the locality, 7 plan to move and rent, 74 plan to remain in their present quarters, and the remaining 9 plan to move into rented rooms or double up, leave the area, or are undecided. Out of every 100 Negro veterans, 6 plan to buy or build, 18 plan to move and rent, 70 plan to remain in their present quarters, and the remaining 6 have other plans.

However, if the veterans could find what they want, 35 out of every 100 white veterans would buy or build a house, 4 would move and rent, and only 52 would remain in their present quarters during the coming year. If the Negro veterans could find what they want, 34 out of every 100 would buy or build a house, 15 would move and rent, and 45 would remain in their present quarters. (See table 5 on page 6.)

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For the white veterans who would buy or build if they could find what they want, the average (median) price house they said they could afford was $5,000. About one-fourth of the veterans could pay only $4,000 or less and one-fifth could pay $6,500 or more. Negro veterans desiring to buy or build reported they could afford to pay an average price of $3,500 with one-fourth able to pay only $2,500 or less and one-sixth able to pay $4,500 or more. Nearly three-fifths of the white veterans preferred five-room houses and seven-tenths of the Negro veterans preferred four- or five-room houses. One-half of the white veterans and one-third of the Negro veterans who would buy or build a house have taken some action toward buying or building or have saved money specifically for a house.

Practically all of the prospective home owners would purchase through monthly payments. The gross monthly payments they reported they would be able to make, including real estate taxes, fire insurance, heat, light, and cooking fuel, averaged $40 for white veterans and $30 for Negro veterans. One-sixth of the white veterans planning to buy or build reported they could pay only $30 or less and three-eighths could pay $50 or more. One-sixth of the Negro veterans could pay only $20 or less, and one-sixth could pay $40 or more.

For the veterans who would move and rent if they could find what they want, the average (median) gross monthly rental they reported they would be able to pay, including payments for heat, light, and cooking fuel, was $40 for white and $20 for Negro veterans. Units in single-family structures were preferred by seven-eighths of the white and seven-tenths of the Negro veterans who would like to rent.

AVAILABILITY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF PRESENT HOUSING

In conjunction with the survey of veterans to determine their general characteristics, present living arrangements and housing plans, information on occupancy and vacancy in dwelling units was collected. Tables 6, 7, and 8 on the following pages summarize the availability and characteristics of vacant dwelling units and tenure, rent, facilities, and doubling up in occupied dwelling units.

The survey showed that 1.0 percent of all the dwelling units in the Louisville area including privately and publicly financed dwelling units, were unoccupied. The gross vacancy rate for privately financed dwelling units alone was the same, 1.0 percent—0.9 percent in white neighborhoods and 1.6 percent in Negro neighborhoods. These findings indicate an increase in the number of unoccupied private dwelling units since November 1945 when a similar survey made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed a gross vacancy rate of 0.7 percent.

According to the recent survey seven-tenths of the private vacancies were habitable. About one-half of the habitable vacancies were being offered for rent or sale and the remainder were either already rented or sold or were being held off the rental or sale market for other reasons.

Four-fifths (80 percent) of the habitable vacancies were built before 1930, about one-fifth (18 percent) were located in converted structures (structures in which the number of dwelling units has changed since the original construction), over two-fifths (42 percent) had been vacant for one month or longer, seven-tenths (70 percent) were units in single-family structures without business, and the average size was four rooms.

The survey further showed that 9 percent of the privately financed dwelling units in which white veterans lived contained doubled-up families as compared with 21 percent for all private units occupied by white families. For Negroes the proportions were 12 percent and 32 percent respectively. (See table 7 on page 7.) Practically all of the veteran-occupied units with doubled-up families contained one or more married couples in addition to the head of the household while very few contained only married women in addition to the head.

Nearly one-half (48.3 percent) of all the private dwelling units in the Louisville area were occupied by their owners and a slightly higher proportion (50.7 percent) were occupied by tenants. The average (median) monthly contract rent was $31 for private units occupied by white tenants and $12 for those occupied by Negro tenants. Among the tenant units containing one or more veterans, the average monthly rental was $32 for units occupied by white families and $13 for those occupied by Negroes. (See tables 6 and 7 on page 7.) These units were rented by the heads of the households and not necessarily by the veterans themselves.

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The proportions of owner-occupied and tenant-occupied dwelling units in November 1946 represent a considerable shift from tenant-occupancy to owner-occupancy since April 1940 when a complete enumeration in the Census of Housing showed that 35.3 percent of all the dwelling units in the area were occupied by their owners and 60.3 percent were occupied by tenants. (The 1940 tenure figures include Louisville, Clarksville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany, and exclude the smaller suburbs. However, the smaller suburbs represent very little of the total survey area.)

TECHNICAL NOTE

The findings presented in this report are based on a sample survey in Louisville and its adjacent built-up area[a] in Kentucky, and Clarksville, Jeffersonville and New Albany in Indiana. The survey was made in August and supplemented for additional information in November. For dwelling unit occupancy and vacancy characteristics, approximately 6,400 dwelling units were enumerated to represent all sections of the area and all types of residential structures except institutions, publicly financed housing projects, transient hotels, commercial rooming houses, trailers, and tourist cabins. For information on veterans' housing characteristics and intentions, the enumeration was extended to include veterans in all types of residential structures except institutions and transient hotels. Occupancy and vacancy data for publicly financed housing for the Louisville locality were obtained from reports of the National Housing Agency as of the end of November.

The number of privately financed dwelling units shown in this report for the Louisville area is an estimate based on the weighted sample results and the 1940 census data plus building permit records. The number of World War II veterans shown in this report is an estimate of the number of veterans in the locality exclusive of those in institutions and hotels. This figure was based on the weighted sample results and on an independent estimate derived from the distribution of veterans by state of preservice residence and the proportion of 1-C Selective Service registrants in the locality. This estimate is only a rough approximation but is the best that can be made from the limited information available.

An examination of the results shows that this survey, like practically all others based upon a field canvass of a cross-section of the population, did not cover a proportionate share of the most mobile parts of the population, e.g. veterans who were traveling about preparatory to taking a job and establishing a residence. In addition, some persons who were actually veterans were not identified as such because of inaccurate or inadequate information furnished by the respondents. The characteristics of such groups may not be the same as those of the enumerated veterans, but in the absence of information concerning these characteristics no adjustment has been made in the results of the survey because of this factor.

The figures presented in this report may differ somewhat from the results which would have been obtained by a complete census because of sampling variability. The following are examples of the magnitude of the sampling variations and the probability of their occurrence for three of the more significant statistics quoted in this report. For the 34 percent of the total veterans who would like to buy or build a house, the chances are two out of three that the rate which would have been obtained by a complete census is between 32 percent and 36 percent. For the 26 percent of the married white veterans who were living doubled up, the chances are two out of three that the rate which would have been obtained by a complete census is between 24 percent and 28 percent; and for the 40 percent of the married Negro veterans who were living doubled up, the chances are two out of three that the rate would have been between 35 percent and 45 percent. Since the sampling variability of any percentage depends not only on the value of the percent, but also on the size of the base on which the percentage is determined, the variations shown in the examples should not be applied indiscriminately to all percentages quoted in this report.

In addition to sampling variability, the estimates are subject to errors of response. Such errors may be expected to affect the sample estimates to about the same degree as they would affect the results of a complete census.

[a] The adjacent built-up area included Audubon Park, Iroquois Park, Kingsley, Parkway Village, Seneca Gardens, St. Matthew, Strathmoor Manor, and Strathmoor Village.

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Table 1.—GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Louisville Area, Kentucky and Indiana

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	45,000	24,000	16,000	3,000	2,000
Percent: Total	100%	53%	36%	7%	4%
Residence Prior to Induction					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Lived in locality[1] prior to induction	83	81	87	84	90
Lived outside locality prior to induction	17	19	13	16	10
Employment					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Employed	81	92	67	84	58
Other than employed	19	8	33	16	42
Income					
Average (median) weekly income for all veterans	$40	$48	$31	$31	$26
Average (median) weekly income for employed veterans	$46	$50	$38	$32	$29

[1] For purposes of this survey, the locality included Jefferson County in Kentucky and Clark and Floyd Counties in Indiana.

Table 2.—PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND CONDITION, PLUMBING FACILITIES, TENURE, AND RENT OF DWELLING UNITS, FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Louisville Area, Kentucky and Indiana

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	45,000	24,000	16,000	3,000	2,000
Percent: Total	100%	53%	36%	7%	4%
Present Living Arrangements					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins	6	3	8	14	11
Living in ordinary dwelling units	94	97	92	86	89
Doubled-up[1]	22	26	14	40	10
Not doubled-up	72	71	78	46	79
Condition and Plumbing Facilities					
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	94%	97%	92%	86%	89%
In good condition or in need of minor repairs	83	89	85	49	55
Having all standard plumbing facilities[2]	67	70	74	30	42
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	16	19	11	19	13
In need of major repairs or unfit for use	11	8	7	37	34
Having all standard plumbing facilities	2	2	2	3	4
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	9	6	5	34	30
Tenure and Rent					
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	94%	97%	92%	86%	89%
Owned by veteran	13	22	2	12	1
Rented by veteran	32	52	3	41	4
Other	49	23	87	33	84
Average (median) monthly gross rent for units rented by veteran	$36	$38	([3])	$19	([3])
One-fourth of the units rented for less than	$25	$27	([3])	$13	([3])
One-fourth of the units rented for more than	$47	$48	([3])	$27	([3])

[1] For purposes of this survey, a veteran was considered as living doubled-up if he lived in a dwelling unit which contained more than one family, that is, the unit contained, in addition to the head of the household, married couples or married women with husbands absent.

[2] Standard plumbing facilities included running water in the unit, private flush toilet in the structure, and private installed bathtub or shower in the structure.

[3] There were too few single veterans in the sample who rented their dwelling units to quote average monthly rental.

Table 3.—MIGRATION INTENTIONS FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS AND HOUSING PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABL AT THE PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE

Louisville Area, Kentucky and Indiana

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	45,000	24,000	16,000	3,000	2,000
Percent: Total	100%	53%	36%	7%	4%
Migration Intentions					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Plan to stay in locality[1]	94	95	93	95	97
Plan to leave locality	3	3	3	2	1
Undecided	3	2	4	3	2
Housing Plans of Veterans Who Plan To Remain in Locality					
Total	94%	95%	93%	95%	97%
Remain in present quarters	51	36	77	32	63
Move and rent a dwelling unit	6	6	2	18	11
Move and buy or build a house	34	50	12	43	20
Move into rented room or double up	3	3	2	2	3

[1] See footnote 1 on table 1.

Table 4.—CHARACTERISTICS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS WHO PLAN TO RENT OR BUY OR BUILD IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE

Louisville Area, Kentucky and Indiana

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of veterans	45,000	40,000	5,000
Percent: Total	100%	89%	11%
Plan to move and rent a dwelling unit	6%	4%	15%
Plan to move and buy or build a house	34%	35%	34%
Veterans Planning To Rent			
Average (median) gross monthly rental veterans able to pay	$30	$40	$20
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to rent	$36	$40	$30
Average (median) size unit veterans plan to rent	4 rooms	4 rooms	4 rooms
Veterans Planning To Buy or Build			
Average (median) price veterans able to pay	$5,000	$5,000	$3,500
Average (median) gross monthly payment veterans able to make	$40	$40	$30
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to buy or build	$47	$48	$32
Average (median) size house veterans plan to buy or build	5 rooms	5 rooms	5 rooms

Table 5.—HOUSING PLANS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE COMPARED WITH PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY

Louisville Area, Kentucky and Indiana

PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE	Total	PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY			
		Remain in present quarters	Move and rent a dwelling unit	Move and buy or build a house	Other[1]
White	100%	74%	7%	10%	9%
Remain in present quarters	52	52	-	-	-
Move and rent a dwelling unit	4	1	3	([2])	([2])
Move and buy or build a house	35	21	4	10	([2])
Other[1]	9	-	-	-	9
Negro	100%	70%	18%	6%	6%
Remain in present quarters	45	45	-	-	-
Move and rent a dwelling unit	15	4	11	([2])	([2])
Move and buy or build a house	34	21	7	6	([2])
Other[1]	6	-	-	-	6

[1] Other plans included move into a rented room or double up, leave the locality, and undecided.
[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

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Table 6.—VACANCY AND OCCUPANCY IN PRIVATELY AND PUBLICLY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

Louisville Area, Kentucky and Indiana

SUBJECT	Private and public dwelling units[1]	PRIVATE DWELLING UNITS		
		Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of dwelling units.....	123,504	120,000	105,000	15,000
Percent: Total.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied.....	99.0	99.0	99.1	98.4
Owner-occupied.....	46.9	48.3	50.7	31.0
Tenant-occupied.....	52.1	50.7	48.4	67.4
Unoccupied.....	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.6
Habitable[2].....	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5
Rental.....	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Offered for rent.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Rented, not yet occupied.....	0.2	0.2	0.2	(4)
Sale.....	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
For sale, only.....	0.2	0.2	0.2	(4)
Sold, not yet occupied.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other[3].....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Not habitable.....	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.1

[1] The public housing included all the publicly financed dwelling units which serve the area covered in the survey.

[2] Included as habitable were units in good condition or in need of only minor repairs and those in need of major repairs which were in no worse condition than similar occupied units in the same neighborhood.

[3] Other vacancies included units undergoing extensive repairs, units to be demolished, units in litigation, etc.

[4] Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7.—CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL PRIVATELY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

Louisville Area, Kentucky and Indiana

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of privately financed dwelling units.....	120,000	105,000	15,000
Percent: Total.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied.....	99.0	99.1	98.4
Unoccupied.....	1.0	0.9	1.6
Occupied Dwelling Units			
All occupied units containing doubled-up families.....	9%	9%	12%
Veteran-occupied units containing doubled-up families[1].....	22%	21%	32%
All occupied units having all standard plumbing facilities.....	70%	75%	34%
Veteran-occupied units having all standard plumbing facilities[1].....	72%	76%	39%
Average (median) monthly contract rent for all tenant-occupied units.....	$26	$31	$12
One-fourth of the units rented for less than.....	$15	$19	$9
One-fourth of the units rented for more than.....	$43	$46	$1[illegible]
Average (median) monthly contract rent for veteran-occupied tenant units.....	$29	$32	$13
One-fourth of the units rented for less than.....	$17	$20	$9
One-fourth of the units rented for more than.....	$44	$46	$18
Habitable Unoccupied Dwelling Units			
Average (median) size of all habitable vacancies.....	4 rooms	4 rooms	(2)
Proportion of habitable vacancies having all standard plumbing facilities.....	60%	65%	(2)

[1] Proportions for characteristics of veteran-occupied dwelling units are not comparable with those for veterans shown in table 2. The figures in table 2 are based on veterans and those in table 7 are based on dwelling units containing veterans.

[2] There were too few habitable vacancies in the sample to quote average size and the proportion having all standard plumbing facilities.

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Table 8.—CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIVATELY FINANCED HABITABLE VACANCIES

Louisville Area, Kentucky and Indiana

CHARACTERISTIC	Percent of total
Type of Structure	
Total	100%
Single family structure without business	70
2-, 3-, or 4-family structure without business	11
1- to 4-family structure with business	16
5 or more family structure	3
Year Built	
Total	100%
Before 1920	52
1920 to 1929	28
1930 to 1939	4
1940 or after	16
Length of Vacancy	
Total	100%
Less than 1 week	15
1 week up to 1 month	43
1 month up to 3 months	13
3 months or more	29
Conversion	
Total	100%
Located in converted structures	18
Created by structural changes	7
Created by nonstructural changes	11
Not affected by conversion	(1)
Located in nonconverted structures	82
Plumbing Facilities	
Total	100%
With private flush toilet and private bath	60
With private flush toilet, no private bath	(1)
With running water, no private flush toilet	34
No running water	6

[1] Less than 0.5 percent.

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Not to be released until
March 6, 1947

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census

Population: HVet- No. 97

Survey of World War II Veterans and Dwelling Unit Vacancy and Occupancy in the Chattanooga Area, Tennessee

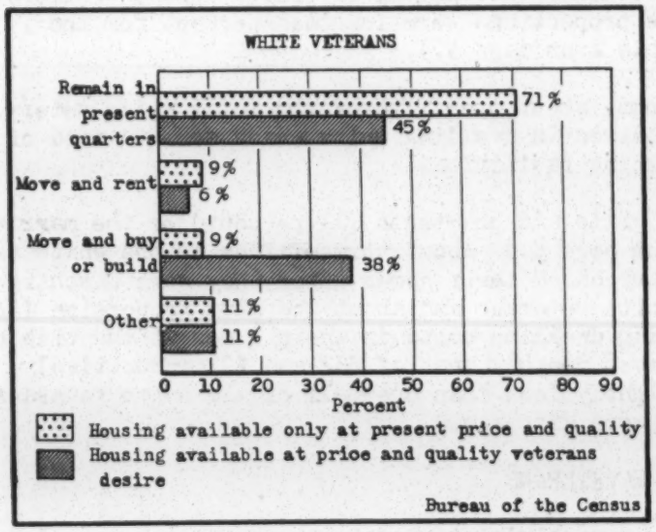
Approximately three out of ten married white World War II veterans and three out of eight married Negro veterans in the Chattanooga area were doubling up with relatives or friends or were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins according to the results of a sample survey released today by Director J. C. Capt, Bureau of the Census. The survey, made during December at the request of the National Housing Agency for the Veterans Emergency Housing Program, further showed that about one-fourth of the married white veterans and two-thirds of the married Negro veterans lived in dwelling units which needed major repairs or lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities--running water, private flush toilet, and private bath.

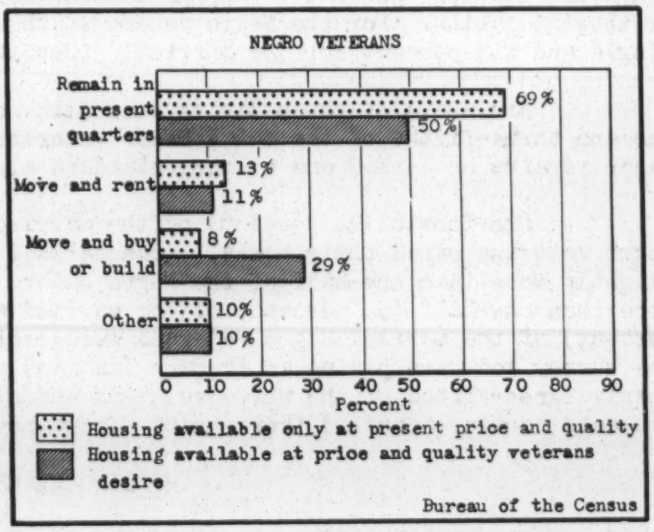
Of the estimated 14,000 World War II veterans living in the area at the time of the survey, 11,900 were white and 2,100 were Negro. About seven-tenths of the white veterans were married and three-tenths were single, widowed, or divorced. Among the Negro veterans, slightly more than six-tenths were married.

The survey also inquired into the housing plans of all the veterans for the next 12 months. When asked what they would do if housing would be available during the next year only at present prices and quality, 18 percent of the white veterans said they would be in the housing market—9 percent would buy or build a house and 9 percent would move and rent. Of the Negro veterans, 21 percent would be in the housing market—8 percent would buy or build and 13 percent would move and rent.

An additional 26 percent of the white veterans and 19 percent of the Negro veterans would be drawn into the housing market if they could find houses at the price, size, and quality they desire. Under such conditions, a total of 38 percent of the white veterans and 29 percent of the Negro veterans would buy or build a house within the next 12 months; and 6 percent of the white and 11 percent of the Negro veterans would move and rent.

VETERANS' HOUSING PLANS FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS





Of those who plan to buy or build in the present market, the white veterans indicated they are able to pay an average (median) price of $4,000 and Negro veterans reported they are able to pay $2,500.

Among the white veterans who would buy or build if houses are available at the price and quality they desire, the average (median) price they reported they would be able to pay for a house was $4,000 and the average (median) gross monthly payment they would be able to make, including real estate taxes, fire insurance, heat, light, and cooking fuel, was $40. Their average (median) weekly income from all sources was $49. The average size house they desired was five rooms. Negro veterans who would buy or build under these conditions reported an average price of $2,500, an average monthly payment of $30, and an average weekly income of $32. The average size house Negro veterans desired was four rooms.

Among the white veterans who would move and rent other quarters if they could get what they wanted, the average gross monthly rental they reported they would be able to pay was $30, their average weekly income was $38, and the average size unit they desired was four rooms. For Negro veterans who would move and rent, the average monthly rental reported was $20, their average weekly income was $31, and the average size unit they desired was four rooms.

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF VETERANS

Of the estimated 14,000 veterans living in the Chattanooga area at the time of the survey, about one-sixth (17 percent) were newcomers to the locality since they entered the service. The proportion of in-migrants for married veterans was considerably higher than the proportion for single veterans. (See table 1 on page 5.)

Over nine-tenths (92 percent) of the married white veterans and nearly two-thirds (65 percent) of the single white veterans were employed. Of the Negro veterans, 90 percent of the married and 68 percent of the single were employed. Veterans in the "other than employed" group included those who did not desire work at the time of the survey as well as those who were seeking employment. One-half of all the veterans who were not working had been discharged since December 31, 1945.

For all veterans, the average (median) weekly income from all sources was $42. (Average income was based on all veterans, including those who reported having no income.) For employed veterans, the average weekly income was $46. For employed white veterans, weekly incomes averaged $51 for married (including wife's income, if any) and $39 for single veterans; for employed Negro veterans, incomes averaged $33 for married and $31 for single veterans.

PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF VETERANS

Hardship among veterans was partly reflected by the extent to which they were doubling up with relatives or friends or were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins. One-fourth (24 percent) of the married white veterans and three-tenths (30 percent) of the married Negro veterans were doubling up in ordinary dwelling units, that is, were living in units which contained, in addition to the head of the household, one or more married couples or married women whose husbands were living elsewhere. Fifteen percent of the single white veterans as compared with four percent of the married white veterans were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins. For the Negro veterans, these proportions were fourteen percent for the single and six percent for the married. (See table 2 on page 5.)

Exclusive of those living in rented rooms, about one-fifth of the total white veterans and three-fifths of the total Negro veterans lived in dwelling units which were in need of major repairs or lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities.

One-fourth (24 percent) of the married white and one-tenth (11 percent) of the married Negro veterans owned their homes. (See table 2 on page 5.) About three-fifths of the white and slightly more than one-half of the Negro owners purchased their homes after they were discharged. More than one-half (55 percent) of the married white veterans and about the same proportion (54 percent) of the married Negro veterans were renting dwelling units in their names at the time of the survey and were paying an average (median) gross monthly rent of $32 and $22 respectively. Nearly three-fifths of the white veterans and slightly less than one-half of the Negro veterans who were renting acquired their units after they were discharged.

HOUSING PLANS OF VETERANS

Nine-tenths (90 percent) of the total veterans plan to remain in the Chattanooga locality for the coming year. Five percent of the veterans plan to leave the locality and five percent are undecided in their plans. (See table 3 on page 6.)

If housing is available during the year only at present prices and quality, 9 out of every 100 white veterans plan to buy or build in the locality, 9 plan to move and rent, 71 plan to remain in their present quarters, and the remaining 11 plan to move into rented rooms or double up, leave the area, or are undecided. Out of every 100 Negro veterans, 8 plan to buy or build, 13 plan to move and rent, 69 plan to remain in their present quarters, and the remaining 10 have other plans.

However, if the veterans could find what they want, 38 out of every 100 white veterans would buy or build a house, 6 would move and rent, and only 45 would remain in their present quarters during the coming year. If the Negro veterans could find what they want, 29 out of every 100 would buy or build a house, 11 would move and rent, and 50 would remain in their present quarters. (See table 5 on page 6.)

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For the white veterans who would buy or build if they could find what they want, the average (median) price house they said they could afford was $4,000. One-eighth of the veterans could pay less than $3,000 and only one-fifth could pay more than $5,500. Negro veterans desiring to buy or build reported they could afford to pay an average price of $2,500 with one-tenth able to pay less than $2,000 and one-fifth more than $3,000. Nearly four-fifths of the white veterans preferred five- or six-room houses and about nine-tenths of the Negro veterans preferred four- or five-room houses. Approximately one-half of the white veterans and three-eighths of the Negro veterans who would buy or build a house have taken some action toward buying or building or have saved money specifically for a house.

Practically all of the prospective home owners would purchase through monthly payments. The gross monthly payments they reported they would be able to make, including real estate taxes, fire insurance, heat, light, and cooking fuel, averaged $40 for white veterans and $30 for Negro veterans. One-fifth of the white veterans planning to buy or build reported they could pay less than $31 and one-sixth could pay more than $50. One-sixth of the Negro veterans reported they could pay less than $25 and one-fifth more than $35.

For the white veterans who would move and rent if they could find what they want, the average (median) gross monthly rental they reported they would be able to pay, including payments for heat, light, and cooking fuel, was $30. One-eighth of the veterans could pay less than $25 and one-fourth could pay more than $40. Of the Negro veterans who would move and rent if they could find what they want, the average (median) rental they reported they would be able to pay was $20. One-fifth could pay less than $17 and one-fifth could pay more than $25. Units in single-family structures were preferred by four-fifths of all the veterans who would like to rent.

AVAILABILITY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF PRESENT HOUSING

In conjunction with the survey of veterans, information on occupancy and vacancy in dwelling units was collected. Tables 6, 7, and 8 on the following pages summarize the availability and characteristics of vacant dwelling units and tenure, rent, facilities, and doubling-up in occupied dwelling units.

The survey showed that 0.5 percent of all the dwelling units in the Chattanooga area including privately and publicly financed dwelling units, were unoccupied. The gross vacancy rate for privately financed dwelling units alone was 0.4 percent. Practically all of the private vacancies in the area were habitable; of these, approximately one-eighth lacked installed cooking facilities. About one-half of the habitable vacancies were being offered for rent or sale and the remainder were either already rented or sold or were being held off the rental or sale market for other reasons.

One-half (50 percent) of the habitable vacancies were built before 1920, one-fifth (21 percent) lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities, three-eighths (38 percent) had been vacant for one month or longer, seven-tenths (69 percent) were units in single-family structures without business, and the average size was five rooms.

The survey further showed that 21 percent of the privately financed dwelling units in which white veterans lived contained doubled-up families as compared with 11 percent for all private units occupied by white families. For Negroes the proportions were 26 percent and 11 percent respectively. (See table 7 on page 7.) Practically all of the veteran-occupied units with doubled-up families contained one or more married couples in addition to the head of the household while very few contained only married women in addition to the head.

Almost one-half (46.9 percent) of all the private dwelling units in the Chattanooga area were occupied by their owners and a slightly higher proportion (52.7 percent) were occupied by tenants. The average (median) monthly contract rent was $25 for private units occupied by white tenants and $13 for those occupied by Negro tenants. (See tables 6 and 7 on page 7.) Among the tenant units containing one or more veterans, the average monthly rental was $25 for units occupied by white families and $14 for those occupied by Negroes. These units were rented by the heads of the households and not necessarily by the veterans themselves.

The proportions of owner-occupied and tenant-occupied dwelling units in December 1946 represent a considerable shift from tenant-occupancy to owner-occupancy since April 1940 when a complete enumeration in the Census of Housing showed that 27.8 percent of all the dwelling units in the area were occupied by their owners and 69.6 percent were occupied by tenants.

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TECHNICAL NOTE

The findings presented in this report are based on a sample survey in Chattanooga city and East Ridge town, Tennessee, and Rossville city, Georgia. For dwelling unit occupancy and vacancy characteristics, approximately 7,700 dwelling units were enumerated to represent all sections of the area and all types of residential structures except institutions, publicly financed housing projects, transient hotels, commercial rooming houses, trailers, and tourist cabins. For information on veterans' housing characteristics and intentions, the enumeration was extended to include veterans in all types of residential structures except institutions and transient hotels. Occupancy and vacancy data for publicly financed housing for the Chattanooga locality were obtained from reports of the National Housing Agency as of the end of November.

The number of privately financed dwelling units shown in this report for the area is an estimate based on the weighted sample results and the 1940 census data plus building permit records. The number of World War II veterans shown in this report is an estimate of the number of veterans in the locality exclusive of those in institutions and hotels. This figure was based on the weighted sample results and on an independent estimate derived from the distribution of veterans by state of preservice residence and the proportion of 1-C Selective Service registrants in the locality. This estimate is only a rough approximation but is the best that can be made from the limited information available.

An examination of the results shows that this survey, like practically all others based upon a field canvass of a cross-section of the population, did not cover a proportionate share of the most mobile parts of the population, e.g., veterans who were traveling about preparatory to taking a job and establishing a residence. In addition, some persons who were actually veterans were not identified as such because of inaccurate or inadequate information furnished by the respondents. The characteristics of such groups may not be the same as those of the enumerated veterans, but in the absence of information concerning these characteristics no adjustment has been made in the results of the survey because of this factor.

The figures presented in this report may differ somewhat from the results which would have been obtained by a complete census because of sampling variability. In general, the allowance to be made for sampling variation depends both on the numerical value of the percentage and the size of the base on which the percentage is determined, a percentage based on a larger number of dwelling units or veterans being less variable than one based on a smaller number. For example, in at least two out of three instances, almost all of the estimated percentages based on total veterans (column 1 of tables 1 through 5) may be expected to be not more than two percentage points larger or smaller than the percentages which would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken. Almost all of the percentages based on married white veterans are subject to an allowance of plus or minus two percentage points while those based on married Negro veterans are subject to an allowance of plus or minus three percentage points. Thus for the 37 percent of the total veterans who would like to buy or build a house it may be expected that the proportion which would have been obtained by a complete census would have been between 35 percent and 39 percent; for the 14 percent of the married white veterans who were living doubled up, the proportion would have been between 12 percent and 16 percent.

In addition to sampling variability, the estimates are subject to errors of response. Such errors may be expected to affect the sample estimates to about the same degree as they would affect the results of a complete census.

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Table 1.—GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Chattanooga Area, Tennessee

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	14,000	8,500	3,400	1,300	800
Percent: Total	100%	61%	24%	9%	6%
Residence Prior to Induction					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Lived in locality[1] prior to induction	83	79	90	85	87
Lived outside locality prior to induction	17	21	10	15	13
Employment					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Employed	84	92	65	90	68
Other than employed	16	8	35	10	32
Income					
Average (median) weekly income for all veterans	$42	$49	$31	$32	$27
Average (median) weekly income for employed veterans	$46	$51	$39	$33	$31

[1] For purposes of this survey, the locality included Hamilton County, Tennessee, and Dade and Walker Counties, Georgia.

Table 2.—PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND CONDITION, PLUMBING FACILITIES TENURE, AND RENT OF DWELLING UNITS, FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Chattanooga Area, Tennessee

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	14,000	8,500	3,400	1,300	800
Percent: Total	100%	61%	24%	9%	6%
Present Living Arrangements					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins	7	4	15	6	14
Living in ordinary dwelling units	93	96	85	94	86
Doubled-up[1]	22	24	14	30	17
Not doubled-up	71	72	71	64	69
Condition and Plumbing Facilities					
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	93%	96%	85%	94%	86%
In good condition or in need of minor repairs	84	89	81	71	62
Having all standard plumbing facilities[2]	65	73	68	28	29
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	19	16	13	43	33
In need of major repairs or unfit for use	9	7	4	23	24
Having all standard plumbing facilities	2	2	1	1	2
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	7	5	3	22	22
Tenure and Rent					
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	93%	96%	85%	94%	86%
Owned by veteran	16	24	1	11	1
Rented by veteran	39	55	2	54	4
Other	38	17	82	29	81
Average (median) monthly gross rent for units rented by veteran	$30	$32	([3])	$22	([3])
One-fourth of the units rented for less than	$23	$24	([3])	$18	([3])
One-fourth of the units rented for more than	$39	$40	([3])	$26	([3])

[1] For purposes of this survey, a veteran was considered as living doubled-up if he lived in a dwelling unit which contained more than one family, that is, the unit contained, in addition to the head of the household, married couples or married women with husbands absent.

[2] Standard plumbing facilities included running water in the unit, private flush toilet in the structure, and private installed bathtub or shower in the structure.

[3] There were too few single veterans in the sample who rented their dwelling units to quote average monthly rental.

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Table 3.—MIGRATION INTENTIONS FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS AND HOUSING PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT THE PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE

Chattanooga Area, Tennessee

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number or veterans	14,000	8,500	3,400	1,300	300
Percent: Total	100%	61%	24%	9%	6%
Migration Intentions					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Plan to stay in locality[1]	90	90	90	93	86
Plan to leave locality	5	5	4	3	8
Undecided	5	5	6	4	6
Housing Plans of Veterans Who Plan To Remain in Locality					
Total	90%	90%	90%	93%	86%
Remain in present quarters	46	37	65	43	61
Move and rent a dwelling unit	6	6	3	15	5
Move and buy or build a house	37	46	19	35	19
Move into rented room or double up	1	1	3	([2])	1

[1] See footnote 1 on table 1.
[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 4.—CHARACTERISTICS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS WHO PLAN TO RENT OR BUY OR BUILD IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE

Chattanooga Area, Tennessee

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of veterans	14,000	11,900	2,100
Percent: Total	100%	85%	15%
Plan to move and rent a dwelling unit	6%	6%	11%
Plan to move and buy or build a house	37%	38%	29%
Veterans Planning To Rent			
Average (median) gross monthly rental veterans able to pay	$30	$30	$20
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to rent	$36	$38	$31
Average (median) size unit veterans plan to rent	4 rooms	4 rooms	4 rooms
Veterans Planning To Buy or Build			
Average (median) price veterans able to pay	$4,000	$4,000	$2,500
Average (median) gross monthly payment veterans able to make	$40	$40	$30
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to buy or build	$47	$49	$32
Average (median) size house veterans plan to buy or build	5 rooms	5 rooms	4 rooms

Table 5.—HOUSING PLANS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE COMPARED WITH PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY

Chattanooga Area, Tennessee

PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE	Total	PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY			
		Remain in present quarters	Move and rent a dwelling unit	Move and buy or build a house	Other[1]
White	100%	71%	9%	9%	11%
Remain in present quarters	45	45	-	-	
Move and rent a dwelling unit	6	2	4	([2])	([2])
Move and buy or build a house	38	24	5	9	([2])
Other[1]	11	-	-	-	11
Negro	100%	69%	13%	8%	10%
Remain in present quarters	50	50	-	-	-
Move and rent a dwelling unit	11	1	10	([2])	([2])
Move and buy or build a house	29	18	3	8	([2])
Other[1]	10	-	-	-	10

[1] Other plans included move into a rented room or double up, leave the locality, and undecided.
[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

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Table 6.—VACANCY AND OCCUPANCY IN PRIVATELY AND PUBLICLY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

Chattanooga Area, Tennessee

SUBJECT	Private and public dwelling units[1]	PRIVATE DWELLING UNITS		
		Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of dwelling units.....	38,106	37,000	27,000	10,000
Percent: Total.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied.....	99.5	99.6	99.5	99.7
Owner-occupied.....	45.4	46.9	57.0	19.2
Tenant-occupied.....	54.1	52.7	42.5	80.5
Unoccupied.....	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3
Habitable[2].....	0.5	[4] 0.4	0.5	0.2
Rental.....	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Offered for rent.....	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Rented, not yet occupied.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	([5])
Sale.....	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
For sale, only.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Sold, not yet occupied.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	([5])
Other[3].....	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
Not habitable.....	([5])	([5])	([5])	0.1

[1] The public housing included all the publicly financed dwelling units which serve the area covered in the survey.

[2] Included as habitable were units in good condition or in need of only minor repairs and those in need of major repairs which were in no worse condition than similar occupied units in the same neighborhood.

[3] Other vacancies included units undergoing extensive repairs, units to be demolished, units in litigation, etc.

[4] Approximately one-eighth of the habitable vacancies lacked installed cooking facilities for the exclusive use of the intended occupants.

[5] Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7.—CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL PRIVATELY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

Chattanooga Area, Tennessee

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of privately financed dwelling units.....	37,000	27,000	10,000
Percent: Total.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied.....	99.6	99.5	99.7
Unoccupied.....	0.4	0.5	0.3
Occupied Dwelling Units			
All occupied units containing doubled-up families.....	11%	11%	11%
Veteran-occupied units containing doubled-up families[1].....	22%	21%	26%
All occupied units having all standard plumbing facilities.....	67%	81%	26%
Veteran-occupied units having all standard plumbing facilities[1].....	68%	76%	30%
Average (median) monthly contract rent for all tenant-occupied units.....	$18	$25	$13
One-fourth of the units rented for less than.....	$13	$17	$11
One-fourth of the units rented for more than.....	$28	$36	$17
Average (median) monthly contract rent for veteran-occupied tenant units.....	$22	$25	$14
One-fourth of the units rented for less than.....	$14	$18	$11
One-fourth of the units rented for more than.....	$33	$37	$19
Habitable Unoccupied Dwelling Units			
Average (median) size of all habitable vacancies.....	5 rooms	([2])	([2])
Proportion of habitable vacancies having all standard plumbing facilities.....	79%	([2])	([2])

[1] Proportions for characteristics of veteran-occupied dwelling units are not comparable with those for veterans shown in table 2. The figures in table 2 are based on veterans and those in table 7 are based on dwelling units containing veterans.

[2] There were too few habitable vacancies in the sample to quote average size and the proportion having all standard plumbing facilities.

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Table 8.—CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIVATELY FINANCED HABITABLE VACANCIES

Chattanooga Area, Tennessee

CHARACTERISTIC	Percent of total
Type of Structure	
Total	100%
Single family structure without business	69
2-, 3-, or 4-family structure without business	24
1- to 4-family structure with business	2
5 or more family structure	5
Year Built	
Total	100%
Before 1920	50
1920 to 1929	18
1930 to 1939	18
1940 or after	14
Length of Vacancy	
Total	100%
Less than 1 week	20
1 week up to 1 month	42
1 month up to 3 months	31
3 months or more	7
Conversion	
Total	100%
Located in converted structures	5
Created by structural changes	2
Created by nonstructural changes	1
Not affected by conversion	2
Located in nonconverted structures	95
Plumbing Facilities	
Total	100%
With private flush toilet and private bath	79
With private flush toilet, no private bath	6
With running water, no private flush toilet	14
No running water	1

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Not to be released until
March 7, 1947

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census

Population: HVet-No. 99

Survey of World War II Veterans and Dwelling Unit Vacancy and Occupancy in the Columbia Area, South Carolina

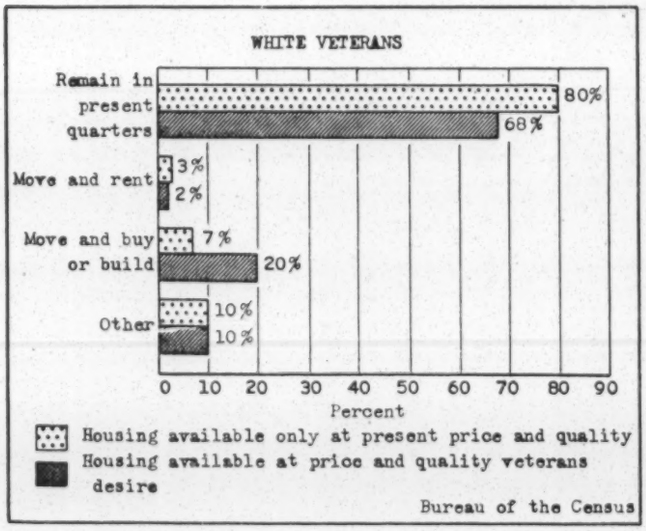
Approximately two out of five married white World War II veterans and two out of five married Negro veterans in the Columbia area were doubling up with relatives or friends or were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins according to the results of a sample survey released today by Director J. C. Capt, Bureau of the Census. The survey, made during December at the request of the National Housing Agency for the Veterans Emergency Housing Program, further showed that about one-tenth of the married white veterans and one-half of the married Negro veterans lived in dwelling units which needed major repairs or lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities—running water, private flush toilet, and private bath.

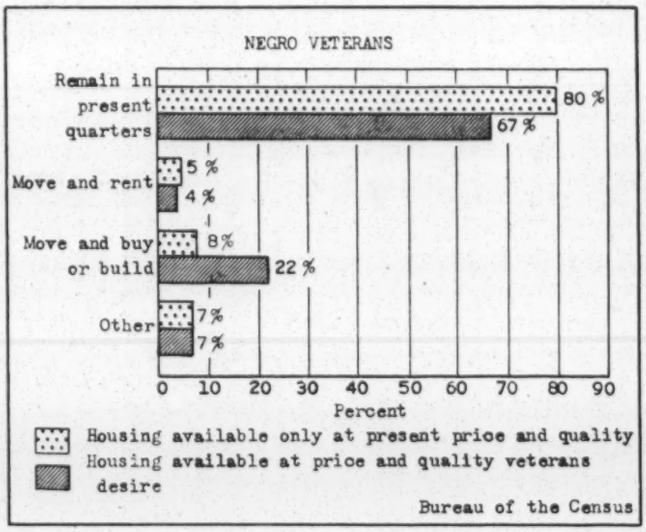
Of the estimated 5,000 World War II veterans living in the area at the time of the survey, 4,000 were white and 1,000 were Negro. Five-eighths of the white veterans were married and three-eighths were single, widowed, or divorced. Among the Negro veterans, three-fifths were married.

The survey also inquired into the housing plans of all the veterans for the next 12 months. When asked what they would do if housing would be available during the next year only at present prices and quality, 10 percent of the white veterans said they would be in the housing market--7 percent would buy or build a house and 3 percent would move and rent. Of the Negro veterans, 13 percent would be in the housing market—8 percent would buy or build and 5 percent would move and rent.

An additional 12 percent of the white veterans and 13 percent of the Negro veterans would be drawn into the housing market if they could find houses at the price, size, and quality they desire. Under such conditions, a total of 20 percent of the white veterans and 22 percent of the Negro veterans would buy or build a house within the next 12 months; and 2 percent of the white and 4 percent of the Negro veterans would move and rent.

VETERANS' HOUSING PLANS FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS





Of those who plan to buy or build in the present market, the white veterans indicated they are able to pay an average (median) price of $6,000 and Negro veterans reported they are able to pay $4,000.

Among the white veterans who would buy or build if houses are available at the price and quality they desire, the average (median) price they reported they would be able to pay for a house was $6,000 and the average (median) gross monthly payment they would be able to make, including real estate taxes, fire insurance, heat, light, and cooking fuel, was $50. Their average (median) weekly income from all sources was $54. The average size house they desired was six rooms. Negro veterans who would buy or build under these conditions reported an average price of $3,500, an average monthly payment of $25, and an average weekly income of $30. The average size house Negro veterans desired was five rooms.

Among the white veterans who would move and rent other quarters if they could get what they wanted, the average gross monthly rental they reported they would be able to pay was $40, their average weekly income was $43, and the average size unit they desired was four rooms. For Negro veterans who would move and rent, the average monthly rental reported was $20, their average weekly income was $28, and five-sixths desired four- or five-room units.

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF VETERANS

Of the estimated 5,000 veterans living in the Columbia area at the time of the survey, nearly one-fourth (23 percent) were newcomers to the locality since they entered the service. The proportion of in-migrants for married veterans was considerably higher than the proportion for single veterans. (See table 1 on page 5.)

Almost seven-eighths (86 percent) of the married white veterans and almost three-fifths (57 percent) of the single white veterans were employed. Of the Negro veterans, 67 percent of the married and 38 percent of the single were employed. Veterans in the "other than employed" group included those who did not desire work at the time of the survey as well as those who were seeking employment. Three-fifths of all the veterans who were not working had been discharged since December 31, 1945.

For all veterans, the average (median) weekly income from all sources was $38. (Average income was based on all veterans, including those who reported having no income.) For employed veterans, the average weekly income was $46. For employed white veterans, weekly incomes averaged $53 for married (including wife's income, if any) and $37 for single veterans; for employed Negro veterans, incomes averaged $30 for married and $28 for single veterans.

PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF VETERANS

Hardship among veterans was partly reflected by the extent to which they were doubling up with relatives or friends or were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins. About three-tenths (28 percent) of the married white veterans and one-fourth (26 percent) of the married Negro veterans were doubling up in ordinary dwelling units, that is, were living in units which contained, in addition to the head of the household, one or more married couples or married women whose husbands were living elsewhere. Thirty percent of the single white veterans as compared with twelve percent of the married white veterans were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins. For the Negro veterans, these proportions were 33 percent for the single and 14 percent for the married. (See table 2 on page 5.)

Exclusive of those living in rented rooms, about seven percent of the total white veterans and forty-six percent of the total Negro veterans lived in dwelling units which were in need of major repairs or lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities.

About one-fourth (23 percent) of the married white and almost one-tenth (9 percent) of the married Negro veterans owned their homes. (See table 2 on page 5.) Nearly one-half of the white and three-tenths of the Negro owners purchased their homes after they were discharged. Slightly more than two-fifths (43 percent) of the married white veterans and almost three-fifths (57 percent) of the married Negro veterans were renting dwelling units in their names at the time of the survey and were paying an average (median) gross monthly rent of $47 and $18 respectively. Seven-tenths of the white veterans and about one-half of the Negro veterans who were renting acquired their units after they were discharged.

HOUSING PLANS OF VETERANS

Nine-tenths (91 percent) of the total veterans plan to remain in the Columbia locality for the coming year. Four percent of the veterans plan to leave the locality and five percent are undecided in their plans. (See table 3 on page 6.)

If housing is available during the year only at present prices and quality, 7 out of every 100 white veterans plan to buy or build in the locality, 3 plan to move and rent, 80 plan to remain in their present quarters, and the remaining 10 plan to move into rented rooms or double up, leave the area, or are undecided. Out of every 100 Negro veterans, 8 plan to buy or build, 5 plan to move and rent, 80 plan to remain in their present quarters, and the remaining 7 have other plans.

However, if the veterans could find what they want, 20 out of every 100 white veterans would buy or build a house, 2 would move and rent, and only 68 would remain in their present quarters during the coming year. If the Negro veterans could find what they want, 22 out of every 100 would buy or build a house, 4 would move and rent, and 67 would remain in their present quarters. (See table 5 on page 6.)

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For the white veterans who would buy or build if they could find what they want, the average (median) price house they said they could afford was $6,000. Three-tenths of the white veterans could pay less than $5,100, and one-fifth could pay more than $8,000. Negro veterans desiring to buy or build reported they could afford to pay an average price of $3,500 with one-fifth able to pay less than $2,600 and one-eighth more than $5,000. Four-fifths of the white veterans preferred five- or six-room houses and three-fourths of the Negro veterans preferred four- or five-room houses. Four-fifths of the white veterans and three-fifths of the Negro veterans who would buy or build a house have taken some action toward buying or building or have saved money specifically for a house.

Practically all of the prospective home owners would purchase through monthly payments. The gross monthly payments they reported they would be able to make, including real estate taxes, fire insurance, heat, light, and cooking fuel, averaged $50 for white veterans and $25 for Negro veterans. One-fourth of the white veterans planning to buy or build reported they could pay less than $36 and one-fourth could pay more than $55. Three-tenths of the Negro veterans reported they could pay less than $23 and two-tenths could pay more than $30.

For the veterans who would move and rent if they could find what they want, the average (median) gross monthly rental they reported they would be able to pay, including payments for heat, light, and cooking fuel, was $40 for white and $20 for Negro veterans. Two-thirds of the white veterans could pay amounts ranging from $35 through $50 and one-half of the Negro veterans could pay from $15 through $25. Units in single-family structures were preferred by five-sixths of all the veterans who would like to rent.

AVAILABILITY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF PRESENT HOUSING

In conjunction with the survey of veterans to determine their general characteristics, present living arrangements and housing plans, information on occupancy and vacancy in dwelling units was collected. Tables 6, 7, and 8 on the following pages summarize the availability and characteristics of vacant dwelling units and tenure, rent, facilities, and doubling-up in occupied dwelling units.

The survey showed that 0.8 percent of all the dwelling units in the Columbia area including privately and publicly financed dwelling units, were unoccupied. The gross vacancy rate for privately financed dwelling units alone was 0.5 percent--in white neighborhoods, 0.6 percent, and in Negro neighborhoods, 0.2 percent.

About four-fifths of the private vacancies were habitable; of these, two-thirds lacked installed cooking facilities. One-half of the habitable vacancies were being offered for rent or sale and the remainder were either already rented or sold or were being held off the rental or sale market for other reasons.

More than one-third (36 percent) of the habitable vacancies were built before 1930, about one-tenth (11 percent) were located in converted structures (structures in which the number of dwelling units has changed since the original construction), nine-tenths (89 percent) were units in single-family structures without business, and the average size was five rooms.

The survey further showed that 27 percent of the privately financed dwelling units in which white veterans lived contained doubled-up families as compared with 13 percent for all private units occupied by white families. For Negroes the proportions were 27 percent and 9 percent respectively. (See table 7 on page 7.) Practically all of the veteran-occupied units with doubled-up families contained one or more married couples in addition to the head of the household while very few contained only married women in addition to the head.

Over two-fifths (42.4 percent) of all the private dwelling units in the Columbia area were occupied by their owners and almost three-fifths (57.1 percent) were occupied by tenants. The average (median) monthly contract rent was $38 for private units occupied by white tenants and $12 for those occupied by Negro tenants. (See tables 6 and 7 on page 7.) Among the tenant units containing one or more veterans, the average monthly rental was $39 for units occupied by white families and $13 for those occupied by Negroes. These units were rented by the heads of the households and not necessarily by the veterans themselves.

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The proportions of owner-occupied and tenant-occupied dwelling units in December 1946 represent a considerable shift from tenant-occupancy to owner-occupancy since April 1940 when a complete enumeration in the Census of Housing showed that 27.5 percent of all the dwelling units in the area were occupied by their owners and 70.0 percent were occupied by tenants.

TECHNICAL NOTE

The findings presented in this report are based on a sample survey in Columbia city and Eau Claire town. For dwelling unit occupancy and vacancy characteristics, approximately 7,200 dwelling units were enumerated to represent all sections of the area and all types of residential structures except institutions, publicly financed housing projects, transient hotels, commercial rooming houses, trailers, and tourist cabins. For information on veterans' housing characteristics and intentions, the enumeration was extended to include veterans in all types of residential structures except institutions and transient hotels. Occupancy and vacancy data for publicly financed housing for the Columbia locality were obtained from reports of the National Housing Agency as of the end of November.

The number of privately financed dwelling units shown in this report for the area is an estimate based on the weighted sample results and the 1940 census data plus building permit records. The number of World War II veterans shown in this report is an estimate of the number of veterans in the locality exclusive of those in institutions and hotels. This figure was based on the weighted sample results and on an independent estimate derived from the distribution of veterans by state of preservice residence and the proportion of 1-C Selective Service registrants in the locality. This estimate is only a rough approximation but is the best that can be made from the limited information available.

An examination of the results shows that this survey, like practically all others based upon a field canvass of a cross-section of the population, did not cover a proportionate share of the most mobile parts of the population, e.g., veterans who were traveling about preparatory to taking a job and establishing a residence. In addition, some persons who were actually veterans were not identified as such because of inaccurate or inadequate information furnished by the respondents. The characteristics of such groups may not be the same as those of the enumerated veterans, but in the absence of information concerning these characteristics no adjustment has been made in the results of the survey because of this factor.

The figures presented in this report may differ somewhat from the results which would have been obtained by a complete census because of sampling variability. In general, the allowance to be made for sampling variation depends both on the numerical value of the percentage and the size of the base on which the percentage is determined, a percentage based on a larger number of dwelling units or veterans being less variable than one based on a smaller number. For example, in at least two out of three instances, almost all of the estimated percentages based on total veterans (column 1 of tables 1 through 5) may be expected to be not more than two percentage points larger or smaller than the percentages which would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken. Almost all of the percentages based on married white veterans are subject to an allowance of plus or minus two percentage points while those based on married Negro veterans are subject to an allowance of plus or minus three percentage points. Thus for the 20 percent of the total veterans who would like to buy or build a house it may be expected that the proportion which would have been obtained by a complete census would have been between 18 percent and 22 percent; for the 26 percent of the married Negro veterans who were living doubled up, the proportion would have been between 23 percent and 29 percent.

In addition to sampling variability, the estimates are subject to errors of response. Such errors may be expected to affect the sample estimates to about the same degree as they would affect the results of a complete census.

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Table 1.—GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Columbia Area, South Carolina

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	5,000	2,500	1,500	600	400
Percent: Total	100%	50%	30%	12%	8%
Residence Prior to Induction					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Lived in locality[1] prior to induction	77	67	87	83	92
Lived outside locality prior to induction	23	33	13	17	8
Employment					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Employed	72	86	57	67	38
Other than employed	28	14	43	33	62
Income					
Average (median) weekly income for all veterans	$38	$51	$25	$28	$17
Average (median) weekly income for employed veterans	$46	$53	$37	$30	$28

[1] For purposes of this survey, the locality included Richland and Lexington Counties.

Table 2.—PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND CONDITION, PLUMBING FACILITIES, TENURE, AND RENT OF DWELLING UNITS, FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Columbia Area, South Carolina

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	5,000	2,500	1,500	600	400
Percent: Total	100%	50%	30%	12%	8%
Present Living Arrangements					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins	19	12	30	14	33
Living in ordinary dwelling units	81	88	70	86	67
Doubled-up[1]	24	28	19	26	10
Not doubled-up	57	60	51	60	57
Condition and Plumbing Facilities					
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	81%	88%	70%	86%	67%
In good condition or in need of minor repairs	69	80	65	52	39
Having all standard plumbing facilities[2]	66	80	65	37	26
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	3	([3])	([3])	15	13
In need of major repairs or unfit for use	12	8	5	34	28
Having all standard plumbing facilities	6	7	3	8	4
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	6	1	2	26	24
Tenure and Rent					
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	81%	88%	70%	86%	67%
Owned by veteran	14	23	3	9	([3])
Rented by veteran	29	43	2	57	3
Other	38	22	65	20	64
Average (median) monthly gross rent for units rented by veteran	$39	$47	([4])	$18	([4])
One-fourth of the units rented for less than	$24	$34	([4])	$14	([4])
One-fourth of the units rented for more than	$56	$62	([4])	$25	([4])

[1] For purposes of this survey, a veteran was considered as living doubled-up if he lived in a dwelling unit which contained more than one family, that is, the unit contained, in addition to the head of the household, married couples or married women with husbands absent.

[2] Standard plumbing facilities included running water in the unit, private flush toilet in the structure, and private installed bathtub or shower in the structure.

[3] Less than 0.5 percent.

[4] There were too few single veterans in the sample who rented their dwelling units to quote average monthly rental.

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Table 3.—MIGRATION INTENTIONS FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS AND HOUSING PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT THE PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE

Columbia Area, South Carolina

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	5,000	2,500	1,500	600	400
Percent: Total	100%	50%	30%	12%	8%
Migration Intentions					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Plan to stay in locality[1]	91	91	91	95	91
Plan to leave locality	4	5	3	3	6
Undecided	5	4	6	2	3
Housing Plans of Veterans Who Plan To Remain in Locality					
Total	91%	91%	91%	95%	91%
Remain in present quarters	67	59	82	57	83
Move and rent a dwelling unit	3	4	1	6	2
Move and buy or build a house	20	27	7	31	6
Move into rented room or double up	1	1	1	1	([2])

[1] See footnote 1 on table 1.
[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 4.—CHARACTERISTICS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS WHO PLAN TO RENT OR BUY OR BUILD IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE

Columbia Area, South Carolina

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of veterans	5,000	4,000	1,000
Percent: Total	100%	80%	20%
Plan to move and rent a dwelling unit	3%	2%	4%
Plan to move and buy or build a house	20%	20%	22%
Veterans Planning To Rent			
Average (median) gross monthly rental veterans able to pay	$35	$40	$20
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to rent	$37	$43	$28
Average (median) size unit veterans plan to rent	4 rooms	4 rooms	([1])
Veterans Planning To Buy or Build			
Average (median) price veterans able to pay	$6,000	$6,000	$3,500
Average (median) gross monthly payment veterans able to make	$40	$50	$25
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to buy or build	$48	$54	$30
Average (median) size house veterans plan to buy or build	6 rooms	6 rooms	5 rooms

[1] Five-sixths desired four- or five-room units.

Table 5.—HOUSING PLANS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE COMPARED WITH PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY

Columbia Area, South Carolina

PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE	Total	PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY			
		Remain in present quarters	Move and rent a dwelling unit	Move and buy or build a house	Other[1]
White	100%	80%	3%	7%	10%
Remain in present quarters	68	68	-	-	-
Move and rent a dwelling unit	2	([2])	2	([2])	([2])
Move and buy or build a house	20	12	1	7	([2])
Other[1]	10	-	-	-	10
Negro	100%	80%	5%	8%	7%
Remain in present quarters	67	67	-	-	-
Move and rent a dwelling unit	4	([2])	4	([2])	([2])
Move and buy or build a house	22	13	1	8	([2])
Other[1]	7	-	-	-	7

[1] Other plans included move into a rented room or double up, leave the locality, and undecided.
[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

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Table 6.—VACANCY AND OCCUPANCY IN PRIVATELY AND PUBLICLY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

Columbia Area, South Carolina

SUBJECT	Private and public dwelling units[1]	PRIVATE DWELLING UNITS		
		Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of dwelling units.....	18,380	18,000	12,500	5,500
Percent: Total.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied.....	99.2	99.5	99.4	99.8
Owner-occupied.....	41.5	42.4	52.3	20.0
Tenant-occupied.....	57.7	57.1	47.1	79.8
Unoccupied.....	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.2
Habitable[2].....	0.7	[4] 0.4	0.6	0.1
Rental.....	0.5	0.2	0.3	([5])
Offered for rent.....	0.4	0.1	0.1	([5])
Rented, not yet occupied.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	([5])
Sale.....	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
For sale, only.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sold, not yet occupied.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	([5])
Other[3].....	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
Not habitable.....	0.1	0.1	([5])	0.1

[1] The public housing included all the publicly financed dwelling units which serve the area covered in the survey.

[2] Included as habitable were units in good condition or in need of only minor repairs and those in need of major repairs which were in no worse condition than similar occupied units in the same neighborhood.

[3] Other vacancies included units undergoing extensive repairs, units to be demolished, units in litigation, etc.

[4] Approximately two-thirds of the habitable vacancies lacked installed cooking facilities for the exclusive use of the intended occupants.

[5] Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7.—CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL PRIVATELY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

Columbia Area, South Carolina

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of privately financed dwelling units.....	18,000	12,500	5,500
Percent: Total.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied.....	99.5	99.4	99.8
Unoccupied.....	0.5	0.6	0.2
Occupied Dwelling Units			
All occupied units containing doubled-up families.....	12%	13%	9%
Veteran-occupied units containing doubled-up families[1].....	27%	27%	27%
All occupied units having all standard plumbing facilities.....	79%	97%	38%
Veteran-occupied units having all standard plumbing facilities[1].....	87%	97%	45%
Average (median) monthly contract rent for all tenant-occupied units.....	$23	$38	$12
One-fourth of the units rented for less than.....	$12	$27	$8
One-fourth of the units rented for more than.....	$40	$52	$15
Average (median) monthly contract rent for veteran-occupied tenant units.....	$31	$39	$13
One-fourth of the units rented for less than.....	$17	$29	$10
One-fourth of the units rented for more than.....	$47	$53	$18
Habitable Unoccupied Dwelling Units			
Average (median) size of all habitable vacancies.....	5 rooms	5 rooms	([2])
Proportion of habitable vacancies having all standard plumbing facilities.....	96%	95%	([2])

[1] Proportions for characteristics of veteran-occupied dwelling units are not comparable with those for veterans shown in table 2. The figures in table 2 are based on veterans and those in table 7 are based on dwelling units containing veterans.

[2] There were too few habitable vacancies in the sample to quote average size and the proportion having all standard plumbing facilities.

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Table 8.—CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIVATELY FINANCED HABITABLE VACANCIES

Columbia Area, South Carolina

CHARACTERISTIC	Percent of total
Type of Structure	
Total	100%
Single family structure without business	89
2-, 3-, or 4-family structure without business	7
1- to 4-family structure with business	4
5 or more family structure	([1])
Year Built	
Total	100%
Before 1920	16
1920 to 1929	20
1930 to 1939	40
1940 or after	24
Length of Vacancy	
Total	100%
Less than 1 week	40
1 week up to 1 month	49
1 month up to 3 months	9
3 months or more	2
Conversion	
Total	100%
Located in converted structures	11
Created by structural changes	9
Created by nonstructural changes	2
Not affected by conversion	([1])
Located in nonconverted structures	89
Plumbing Facilities	
Total	100%
With private flush toilet and private bath	96
With private flush toilet, no private bath	([1])
With running water, no private flush toilet	([1])
No running water	4

[1] Less than 0.5 percent.

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Not to be released until
March 13, 1947

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census

Population: HVet-No. 100

Survey of World War II Veterans and Dwelling Unit Vacancy and Occupancy in Waco, Tex.

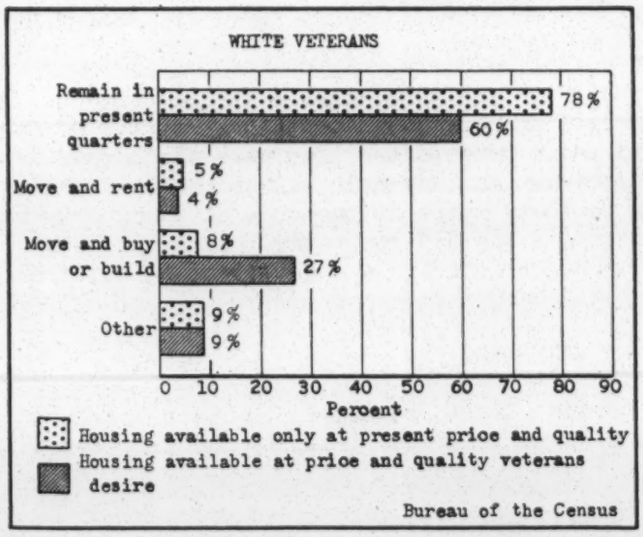
Approximately one out of five married white World War II veterans and three out of ten married Negro veterans in Waco were doubling up with relatives or friends or were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins according to the results of a sample survey released today by Director J. C. Capt, Bureau of the Census. The survey, made during December at the request of the National Housing Agency for the Veterans Emergency Housing Program, further showed that about one-seventh of the married white veterans and three-fifths of the married Negro veterans lived in dwelling units which needed major repairs or lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities--running water, private flush toilet, and private bath.

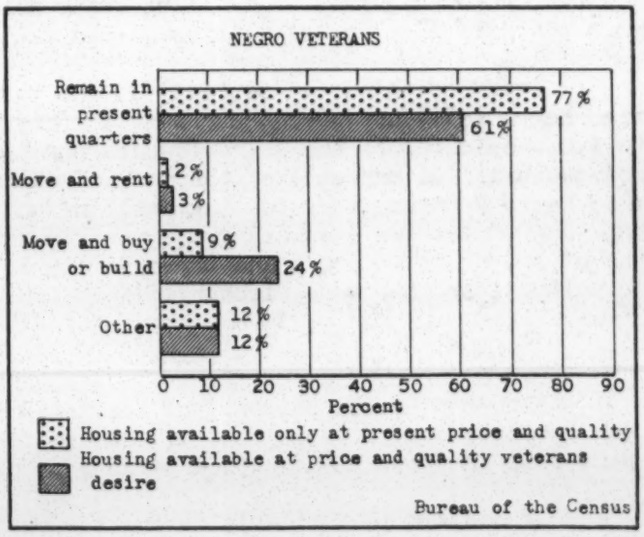
Of the estimated 6,000 World War II veterans living in Waco at the time of the survey, 5,100 were white and 900 were Negro. Seven-tenths of the white veterans were married and three-tenths were single, widowed, or divorced. Among the Negro veterans, two-thirds were married.

The survey also inquired into the housing plans of all the veterans for the next 12 months. When asked what they would do if housing would be available during the next year only at present prices and quality, 13 percent of the white veterans said they would be in the housing market--8 percent would buy or build a house and 5 percent would move and rent. Of the Negro veterans, 11 percent would be in the housing market--9 percent would buy or build and 2 percent would move and rent.

An additional 18 percent of the white veterans and 16 percent of the Negro veterans would be drawn into the housing market if they could find houses at the price, size, and quality they desire. Under such conditions, a total of 27 percent of the white veterans and 24 percent of the Negro veterans would buy or build a house within the next 12 months; and 4 percent of the white and 3 percent of the Negro veterans would move and rent.

VETERANS' HOUSING PLANS FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS





Of those who plan to buy or build in the present market, the white veterans indicated they are able to pay an average (median) price of $5,000 and Negro veterans reported they are able to pay $2,000.

Among the white veterans who would buy or build if houses are available at the price and quality they desire, the average (median) price they reported they would be able to pay for a house was $5,000 and the average (median) gross monthly payment they would be able to make, including real estate taxes, fire insurance, heat, light, and cooking fuel, was $40. Their average (median) weekly income from all sources was $49. The average size house they desired was five rooms. Negro veterans who would buy or build under these conditions reported an average price of $2,000, an average monthly payment of $25, and an average weekly income of $28. The average size house Negro veterans desired was five rooms.

Among the white veterans who would move and rent other quarters if they could get what they wanted, the average gross monthly rental they reported they would be able to pay was $35, their average weekly income was $37, and the average size unit they desired was four rooms. For Negro veterans who would move and rent, the average monthly rental reported was $18, and the average size unit they desired was four rooms. Five-sixths of these Negro veterans had incomes ranging from $20 to $40 weekly.

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF VETERANS

Of the estimated 6,000 veterans living in Waco at the time of the survey, one-fourth (24 percent) were newcomers to the locality since they entered the service. The proportion of in-migrants for married veterans was considerably higher than the proportion for single veterans. (See table 1 on page 5.)

Seven-eighths (87 percent) of the married white veterans and one-half (50 percent) of the single white veterans were employed. Of the Negro veterans, 67 percent of the married and 45 percent of the single were employed. Veterans in the "other than employed" group included those who did not desire work at the time of the survey as well as those who were seeking employment. One-half of all the veterans who were not working had been discharged since December 31, 1945.

For all veterans, the average (median) weekly income from all sources was $38. (Average income was based on all veterans, including those who reported having no income.) For employed veterans, the average weekly income was $46. For employed white veterans, weekly incomes averaged $52 for married (including wife's income, if any) and $38 for single veterans; for employed Negro veterans, incomes averaged $29 for married and $26 for single veterans.

PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF VETERANS

Hardship among veterans was partly reflected by the extent to which they were doubling up with relatives or friends. One-fifth (19 percent) of the married white veterans and three-tenths (29 percent) of the married Negro veterans were doubling up in ordinary dwelling units, that is, were living in units which contained, in addition to the head of the household, one or more married couples or married women whose husbands were living elsewhere. Exclusive of veterans living in rented rooms, about one-eighth of the total white veterans and three-fifths of the total Negro veterans lived in dwelling units which were in need of major repairs or lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities. (See table 2 on page 5.)

Over one-third (35 percent) of the married white and three-tenths (29 percent) of the married Negro veterans owned their homes. (See table 2 on page 5.) About three-fifths of the white and one-fourth of the Negro owners purchased their homes after they were discharged. Almost one-half (48 percent) of the married white veterans and one-half (49 percent) of the married Negro veterans were renting dwelling units in their names at the time of the survey and were paying an average (median) gross monthly rent of $33 and $17 respectively. About four-fifths of the white veterans and three-fifths of the Negro veterans who were renting acquired their units after they were discharged.

HOUSING PLANS OF VETERANS

Nine-tenths (90 percent) of the total veterans plan to remain in the Waco locality for the coming year. Five percent of the veterans plan to leave the locality and five percent are undecided in their plans. (See table 3 on page 6.)

If housing is available during the year only at present prices and quality, 8 out of every 100 white veterans plan to buy or build in the locality, 5 plan to move and rent, 78 plan to remain in their present quarters, and the remaining 9 plan to move into rented rooms or double up, leave the area, or are undecided. Out of every 100 Negro veterans, 9 plan to buy or build, 2 plan to move and rent, 77 plan to remain in their present quarters, and the remaining 12 have other plans.

However, if the veterans could find what they want, 27 out of every 100 white veterans would buy or build a house, 4 would move and rent, and only 60 would remain in their present quarters during the coming year. (See table 5 on page 6.) If the Negro veterans could find what they want, 24 out of every 100 would buy or build a house, 3 would move and rent, and 61 would remain in their present quarters.

For the white veterans who would buy or build if they could find what they want, the average (median) price house they said they could afford was $5,000. One-fourth of the veterans could pay less than $4,000 and only one-sixth could pay more than $6,000. Negro veterans

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desiring to buy or build reported they could afford to pay an average price of $2,000 with one-fourth able to pay less than $1,700 and one-sixth more than $3,000. Four-fifths of the white veterans preferred five- or six-room houses and three-fourths of the Negro veterans preferred four- or five-room houses. About one-half of the white veterans and one-third of the Negro veterans who would buy or build a house have taken some action toward buying or building or have saved money specifically for a house.

Practically all of the prospective home owners would purchase through monthly payments. The gross monthly payments they reported they would be able to make, including real estate taxes, fire insurance, heat, light, and cooking fuel, averaged $40 for white veterans and $25 for Negro veterans. Three-tenths of the white veterans planning to buy or build reported they could pay less than $33 and three-tenths could pay more than $45. One-sixth of the Negro veterans could pay less than $20 and only one-tenth could pay more than $30.

For the veterans who would move and rent if they could find what they want, the average (median) gross monthly rental they reported they would be able to pay, including payments for heat, light, and cooking fuel, was $35 for white and $18 for Negro veterans. One-fourth of the white veterans reported they could pay less than $26 and one-fifth could pay more than $40. One-fourth of the Negro veterans could pay less than $13 and three-tenths more than $20. Units in single-family structures were preferred by seven-tenths of all the veterans who would like to rent.

AVAILABILITY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF PRESENT HOUSING

In conjunction with the survey of veterans, information on occupancy and vacancy in dwelling units was collected. Tables 6, 7, and 8 on the following pages summarize the availability and characteristics of vacant dwelling units and tenure, rent, facilities, and doubling up in occupied dwelling units.

The survey showed that 1.0 percent of all the dwelling units in Waco, including privately and publicly financed dwelling units, were unoccupied. The gross vacancy rate for privately financed dwelling units alone was the same, 1.0 percent—in white neighborhoods, 1.1 percent, and in Negro neighborhoods, 0.8 percent.

About nine-tenths of the private vacancies were habitable; of these, one-fourth lacked installed cooking facilities. Almost four-fifths of the habitable vacancies were being offered for rent or sale and the remainder were either already rented or sold or were being held off the rental or sale market for other reasons.

Three-tenths (29 percent) of the habitable vacancies were built before 1930, more than three-tenths (32 percent) had been vacant for one month or longer, one-sixth (17 percent) lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities, and the average size was five rooms.

The survey further showed that 15 percent of the privately financed dwelling units in which white veterans lived contained doubled-up families as compared with 6 percent for all private units occupied by white families. For Negroes the proportions were 24 percent and 8 percent respectively. (See table 7 on page 7.) Practically all of the veteran-occupied units with doubled-up families contained one or more married couples in addition to the head of the household while very few contained only married women in addition to the head.

Three-fifths (60.3 percent) of all the private dwelling units in Waco were occupied by their owners and almost two-fifths (38.7 percent) were occupied by tenants. The average (median) monthly contract rent was $27 for private units occupied by white tenants and $11 for those occupied by Negro tenants. (See tables 6 and 7 on page 7.) Among the tenant units containing one or more veterans, the average monthly rental was $28 for units occupied by white families and $12 for those occupied by Negroes. These units were rented by the heads of the households and not necessarily by the veterans themselves.

The proportions of owner-occupied and tenant-occupied dwelling units in December 1946 represent a considerable shift from tenant-occupancy to owner-occupancy since April 1940 when a complete enumeration in the Census of Housing showed that 34.7 percent of all the dwelling units in the city were occupied by their owners and 59.8 percent were occupied by tenants.

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TECHNICAL NOTE

The findings presented in this report are based on a sample survey in the city of Waco. For dwelling unit occupancy and vacancy characteristics, approximately 7,100 dwelling units were enumerated to represent all sections of the city and all types of residential structures except institutions, publicly financed housing projects, transient hotels, commercial rooming houses, trailers, and tourist cabins. For information on veterans' housing characteristics and intentions, the enumeration was extended to include veterans in all types of residential structures except institutions and transient hotels. Occupancy and vacancy data for publicly financed housing for the Waco locality were obtained from reports of the National Housing Agency as of the end of November.

The number of privately financed dwelling units shown in this report for Waco is an estimate based on the weighted sample results and the 1940 census data plus building permit records. The number of World War II veterans shown in this report is an estimate of the number of veterans in the locality exclusive of those in institutions and hotels. This figure was based on the weighted sample results and on an independent estimate derived from the distribution of veterans by state of preservice residence and the proportion of 1-C Selective Service registrants in the locality. This estimate is only a rough approximation but is the best that can be made from the limited information available.

An examination of the results shows that this survey, like practically all others based upon a field canvass of a cross-section of the population, did not cover a proportionate share of the most mobile parts of the population, e.g., veterans who were traveling about preparatory to taking a job and establishing a residence. In addition, some persons who were actually veterans were not identified as such because of inaccurate or inadequate information furnished by the respondents. The characteristics of such groups may not be the same as those of the enumerated veterans, but in the absence of information concerning these characteristics no adjustment has been made in the results of the survey because of this factor.

The figures presented in this report may differ somewhat from the results which would have been obtained by a complete census because of sampling variability. In general, the allowance to be made for sampling variation depends both on the numerical value of the percentage and the size of the base on which the percentage is determined, a percentage based on a larger number of dwelling units or veterans being less variable than one based on a smaller number. For example, in at least two out of three instances, almost all of the estimated percentages based on total veterans (column 1 of tables 1 through 5) may be expected to be not more than two percentage points larger or smaller than the percentages which would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken. Almost all of the percentages based on married white veterans are subject to an allowance of plus or minus two percentage points while those based on married Negro veterans are subject to an allowance of plus or minus three percentage points. Thus for the 27 percent of the total veterans who would like to buy or build a house it may be expected that the proportion which would have been obtained by a complete census would have been between 25 percent and 29 percent; for the 29 percent of the married Negro veterans who were living doubled up, the proportion would have been between 26 percent and 32 percent.

In addition to sampling variability, the estimates are subject to errors of response. Such errors may be expected to affect the sample estimates to about the same degree as they would affect the results of a complete census.

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Table 1.—GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Waco, Tex.

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	6,000	3,600	1,500	600	300
Percent: Total	100%	60%	25%	10%	5%
Residence Prior to Induction					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Lived in locality[1] prior to induction	76	70	87	81	88
Lived outside locality prior to induction	24	30	13	19	12
Employment					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Employed	73	87	50	67	45
Other than employed	27	13	50	33	55
Income					
Average (median) weekly income for all veterans	$38	$49	$24	$28	$20
Average (median) weekly income for employed veterans	$46	$52	$38	$29	$26

[1] For purposes of this survey, the locality included McLennan County.

Table 2.—PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND CONDITION, PLUMBING FACILITIES, TENURE, AND RENT OF DWELLING UNITS, FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Waco, Tex.

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	6,000	3,600	1,500	600	300
Percent: Total	100%	60%	25%	10%	5%
Present Living Arrangements					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins	1	1	3	1	4
Living in ordinary dwelling units	99	99	97	99	96
Doubled-up[1]	18	19	12	29	19
Not doubled-up	81	80	85	70	77
Condition and Plumbing Facilities					
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	99%	99%	97%	99%	96%
In good condition or in need of minor repairs	90	94	91	70	71
Having all standard plumbing facilities[2]	78	85	85	41	32
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	12	9	6	29	39
In need of major repairs or unfit for use	9	5	6	29	25
Having all standard plumbing facilities	3	2	3	2	4
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	6	3	3	27	21
Tenure and Rent					
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	99%	99%	97%	99%	96%
Owned by veteran	25	35	1	29	2
Rented by veteran	34	48	2	49	7
Other	40	16	94	21	87
Average (median) monthly gross rent for units rented by veteran	$30	$33	(3)	$17	(3)
One-fourth of the units rented for less than	$22	$26	(3)	$13	(3)
One-fourth of the units rented for more than	$39	$40	(3)	$22	(3)

[1] For purposes of this survey, a veteran was considered as living doubled-up if he lived in a dwelling unit which contained more than one family, that is, the unit contained, in addition to the head of the household, married couples or married women with husbands absent.

[2] Standard plumbing facilities included running water in the unit, private flush toilet in the structure, and private installed bathtub or shower in the structure.

[3] There were too few single veterans in the sample who rented their dwelling units to quote average monthly rental.

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Table 3.—MIGRATION INTENTIONS FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS AND HOUSING PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT THE PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE

Waco, Tex.

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	6,000	3,600	1,500	600	300
Percent: Total	100%	60%	25%	10%	5%
Migration Intentions					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Plan to stay in locality[1]	90	90	92	87	89
Plan to leave locality	5	4	3	9	7
Undecided	5	6	5	4	4
Housing Plans of Veterans Who Plan To Remain in Locality					
Total	90%	90%	92%	87%	89%
Remain in present quarters	60	50	83	55	73
Move and rent a dwelling unit	3	5	1	4	1
Move and buy or build a house	27	35	8	28	15
Move into rented room or double-up	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

[1] See footnote 1 on table 1.
[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 4.—CHARACTERISTICS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS WHO PLAN TO RENT OR BUY OR BUILD IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE

Waco, Tex.

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of veterans	6,000	5,100	900
Percent: Total	100%	85%	15%
Plan to move and rent a dwelling unit	3%	4%	3%
Plan to move and buy or build a house	27%	27%	24%
Veterans Planning To Rent			
Average (median) gross monthly rental veterans able to pay	$35	$35	$18
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to rent	$35	$37	(1)
Average (median) size unit veterans plan to rent	4 rooms	4 rooms	4 rooms
Veterans Planning To Buy or Build			
Average (median) price veterans able to pay	$4,500	$5,000	$2,000
Average (median) gross monthly payment veterans able to make	$40	$40	$25
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to buy or build	$46	$49	$28
Average (median) size house veterans plan to buy or build	5 rooms	5 rooms	5 rooms

[1] The incomes of five-sixths of the Negro veterans planning to rent ranged from $20 to $40 weekly.

Table 5.—HOUSING PLANS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE COMPARED WITH PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY

Waco, Tex.

PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE	Total	PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY			
		Remain in present quarters	Move and rent a dwelling unit	Move and buy or build a house	Other[1]
White	100%	78%	5%	8%	9%
Remain in present quarters	60	60	-	-	-
Move and rent a dwelling unit	4	1	3	(2)	(2)
Move and buy or build a house	27	17	2	8	(2)
Other[1]	9	-	-	-	9
Negro	100%	77%	2%	9%	12%
Remain in present quarters	61	61	-	-	-
Move and rent a dwelling unit	3	1	2	(2)	(2)
Move and buy or build a house	24	15	(2)	9	(2)
Other[1]	12	-	-	-	12

[1] Other plans included move into a rented room or double-up, leave the locality, and undecided.
[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

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Table 6.—VACANCY AND OCCUPANCY IN PRIVATELY AND PUBLICLY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

Waco, Tex.

SUBJECT	Private and public dwelling units[1]	PRIVATE DWELLING UNITS		
		Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of dwelling units.....	18,618	18,000	14,500	3,500
Percent: Total.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied.....	99.0	99.0	98.9	99.2
Owner-occupied.....	58.3	60.3	62.0	52.7
Tenant-occupied.....	40.7	38.7	36.9	46.5
Unoccupied.....	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.8
Habitable[2].....	0.9	[4] 0.9	1.0	0.4
Rental.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Offered for rent.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Rented, not yet occupied.....	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Sale.....	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.2
For sale, only.....	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.1
Sold, not yet occupied.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other[3].....	0.1	0.1	0.1	(5)
Not habitable.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4

[1] The public housing included all the publicly financed dwelling units which serve Waco city.

[2] Included as habitable were units in good condition or in need of only minor repairs and those in need of major repairs which were in no worse condition than similar occupied units in the same neighborhood.

[3] Other vacancies included units undergoing extensive repairs, units to be demolished, units in litigation, etc.

[4] Approximately one-fourth of the habitable vacancies lacked installed cooking facilities for the exclusive use of the intended occupants.

[5] Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7.—CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL PRIVATELY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

Waco, Tex.

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of privately financed dwelling units.....	18,000	14,500	3,500
Percent: Total.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied.....	99.0	98.9	99.2
Unoccupied.....	1.0	1.1	0.8
Occupied Dwelling Units			
All occupied units containing doubled-up families.....	6%	6%	8%
Veteran-occupied units containing doubled-up families[1].....	16%	15%	24%
All occupied units having all standard plumbing facilities.....	80%	89%	38%
Veteran-occupied units having all standard plumbing facilities[1].....	81%	88%	37%
Average (median) monthly contract rent for all tenant-occupied units.....	$23	$27	$11
One-fourth of the units rented for less than.....	$14	$19	$ 8
One-fourth of the units rented for more than.....	$32	$35	$14
Average (median) monthly contract rent for veteran-occupied tenant units.....	$26	$28	$12
One-fourth of the units rented for less than.....	$17	$21	$ 9
One-fourth of the units rented for more than.....	$35	$36	$16
Habitable Unoccupied Dwelling Units			
Average (median) size of all habitable vacancies.....	5 rooms	5 rooms	(2)
Proportion of habitable vacancies having all standard plumbing facilities.....	83%	90%	(2)

[1] Proportions for characteristics of veteran-occupied dwelling units are not comparable with those for veterans shown in table 2. The figures in table 2 are based on veterans and those in table 7 are based on dwelling units containing veterans.

[2] There were too few habitable vacancies in the sample to quote average size and the proportion having all standard plumbing facilities.

Table 8.—CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIVATELY FINANCED HABITABLE VACANCIES

Waco, Tex.

CHARACTERISTIC	Percent of total
Type of Structure	
Total	100%
Single family structure without business	87
2-, 3-, or 4-family structure without business	11
1- to 4-family structure with business	(1)
5 or more family structure	2
Year Built	
Total	100%
Before 1920	4
1920 to 1929	25
1930 to 1939	22
1940 or after	49
Length of Vacancy	
Total	100%
Less than 1 week	27
1 week up to 1 month	41
1 month up to 3 months	17
3 months or more	15
Conversion	
Total	100%
Located in converted structures	7
Created by structural changes	(1)
Created by nonstructural changes	2
Not affected by conversion	5
Located in nonconverted structures	93
Plumbing Facilities	
Total	100%
With private flush toilet and private bath	83
With private flush toilet, no private bath	5
With running water, no private flush toilet	6
No running water	6

[1] Less than 0.5 percent.

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Not to be released until
March 20, 1947

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census

Population: HVet-No. 101

Survey of World War II Veterans and Dwelling Unit Vacancy and Occupancy in Raleigh, N. C.

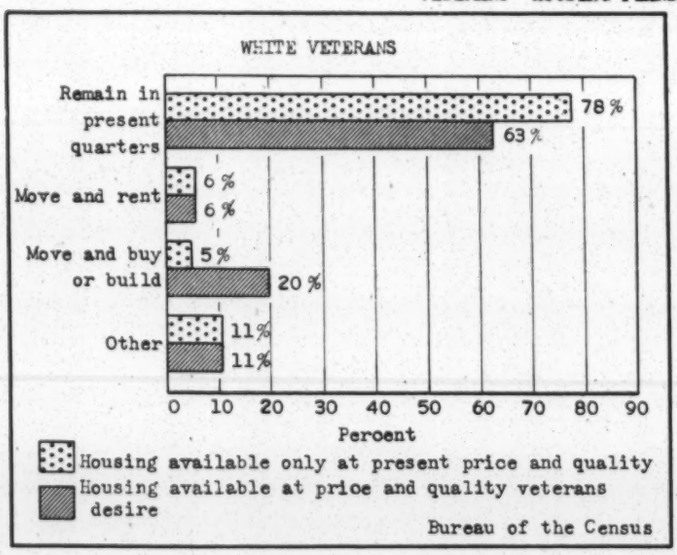
Approximately one out of two married white World War II veterans and three out of five married Negro veterans in Raleigh were doubling up with relatives or friends or were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins according to the results of a sample survey released today by Director J.C. Capt, Bureau of the Census. The survey, made during late December at the request of the National Housing Agency for the Veterans Emergency Housing Program, further showed that one-fifth of the married white veterans and one-seventh of the married Negro veterans owned their homes.

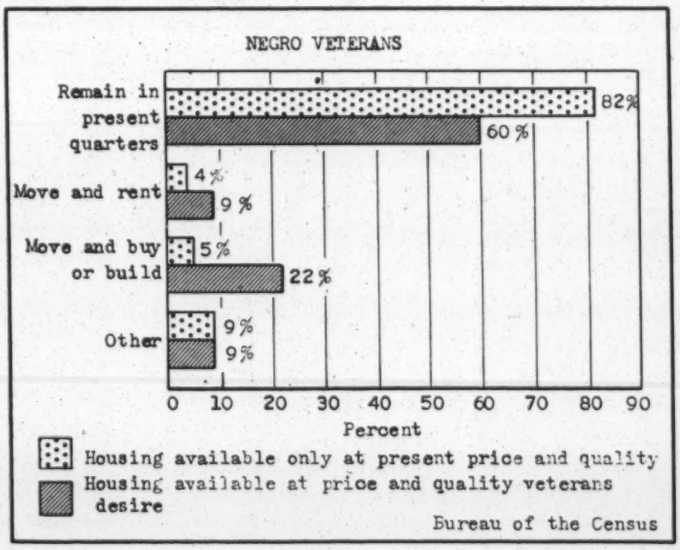
Of the estimated 4,000 World War II veterans living in Raleigh at the time of the survey, 3,300 were white and 700 were Negro. Five-eighths of the white veterans were married and three-eighths were single, widowed, or divorced. Among the Negro veterans, one-half were married.

The survey also inquired into the housing plans of all the veterans for the next 12 months. When asked what they would do if housing would be available during the next year only at present prices and quality, 11 percent of the white veterans said they would be in the housing market--5 percent would buy or build a house and 6 percent would move and rent. Of the Negro veterans, 9 percent would be in the housing market--5 percent would buy or build and 4 percent would move and rent.

An additional 15 percent of the white veterans and 22 percent of the Negro veterans would be drawn into the housing market if they could find houses at the price, size, and quality they desire. Under such conditions, a total of 20 percent of the white veterans and 22 percent of the Negro veterans would buy or build a house within the next 12 months; and 6 percent of the white and 9 percent of the Negro veterans would move and rent.

VETERANS' HOUSING PLANS FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS





Among the white veterans who would buy or build if houses are available at the price and quality they desire, the average (median) price they reported they would be able to pay for a house was $6,000 and the average (median) gross monthly payment they would be able to make, including real estate taxes, fire insurance, heat, light, and cooking fuel, was $50. Their average (median) weekly income from all sources was $52. The average size house they desired was six rooms. Negro veterans who would buy or build under these conditions reported an average price of $3,000, an average monthly payment of $25, and an average weekly income of $30. The average size house Negro veterans desired was five rooms.

Among the white veterans who would move and rent other quarters if they could get what they wanted, the average gross monthly rental they reported they would be able to pay was $45, their average weekly income was $44, and the average size unit they desired was four rooms. For Negro veterans who would move and rent, the average monthly rental reported was $20, their average weekly income was $30, and the average size unit they desired was four rooms.

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF VETERANS

One-fifth (21 percent) of the veterans living in Raleigh at the time of the survey were newcomers to the locality since they entered the service. The proportion of in-migrants for married veterans was considerably higher than the proportion for single veterans. (See table 1 on page 5.)

More than five-sixths (85 percent) of the married white veterans and over one-half (55 percent) of the single white veterans were employed. Of the Negro veterans, 87 percent of the married and 63 percent of the single were employed. Veterans in the "other than employed" group included those who did not desire work at the time of the survey as well as those who were seeking employment. Five-eighths of all the veterans who were not working had been discharged since December 31, 1945.

For all veterans, the average (median) weekly income from all sources was $38. (Average income was based on all veterans, including those who reported having no income.) For employed veterans, the average weekly income was $46. For employed white veterans, weekly incomes averaged $55 for married (including wife's income, if any) and $39 for single veterans; for employed Negro veterans, incomes averaged $32 for married and $29 for single veterans.

PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF VETERANS

Hardship among veterans was partly reflected by the extent to which they were doubling up with relatives or friends or were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins. One-fourth (24 percent) of the married white veterans and one-fourth (24 percent) of the married Negro veterans were doubling up in ordinary dwelling units, that is, were living in units which contained, in addition to the head of the household, one or more married couples or married women whose husbands were living elsewhere. Thirty-eight percent of the single white veterans as compared with 21 percent of the married white veterans were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins. For the Negro veterans, these proportions were 43 percent for the single and 34 percent for the married. (See table 2 on page 5.)

Exclusive of those living in rented rooms, about three percent of the total white veterans and thirty-five percent of the total Negro veterans lived in dwelling units which were in need of major repairs or lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities—running water, private flush toilet, and private bath.

One-fifth (20 percent) of the married white and one-seventh (14 percent) of the married Negro veterans owned their homes. (See table 2 on page 5.) Two-fifths of the white and three-tenths of the Negro owners purchased their homes after they were discharged. Almost one-half (47 percent) of the married white veterans and over one-third (35 percent) of the married Negro veterans were renting dwelling units in their names at the time of the survey and were paying an average (median) gross monthly rent of $47 and $22 respectively. Two-thirds of the white veterans and one-half of the Negro veterans who were renting acquired their units after they were discharged.

HOUSING PLANS OF VETERANS

Nine-tenths (91 percent) of the total veterans plan to remain in the Raleigh locality for the coming year. Five percent of the veterans plan to leave the locality and four percent are undecided in their plans. (See table 3 on page 6.)

If housing is available during the year only at present prices and quality, 5 out of every 100 white veterans plan to buy or build in the locality, 6 plan to move and rent, 78 plan to remain in their present quarters, and the remaining 11 plan to move into rented rooms or double up, leave the area, or are undecided. Out of every 100 Negro veterans, 5 plan to buy or build, 4 plan to move and rent, 82 plan to remain in their present quarters, and the remaining 9 have other plans.

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However, if the veterans could find what they want, 20 out of every 100 white veterans would buy or build a house, 6 would move and rent, and only 63 would remain in their present quarters during the coming year. (See table 5 on page 6.) If the Negro veterans could find what they want, 22 out of every 100 would buy or build a house, 9 would move and rent, and 60 would remain in their present quarters.

For the white veterans who would buy or build if they could find what they want, the average (median) price house they said they could afford was $6,000. One-tenth of the veterans could pay less than $4,600 and only one-sixth could pay more than $8,000. Negro veterans desiring to buy or build reported they could afford to pay an average price of $3,000 with one-fifth able to pay less than $2,300 and one-fourth able to pay more than $3,500. Four-fifths of the white veterans preferred five- or six-room houses and four-fifths of the Negro veterans preferred four- or five-room houses. Two-thirds of the white veterans and two-thirds of the Negro veterans who would buy or build a house have taken some action toward buying or building or have saved money specifically for a house.

Practically all of the prospective home owners would purchase through monthly payments. The gross monthly payments they reported they would be able to make, including real estate taxes, fire insurance, heat, light, and cooking fuel, averaged $50 for white veterans and $25 for Negro veterans. One-fifth of the white veterans planning to buy or build reported they could pay less than $36 and one-fifth could pay more than $55. Among the Negro veterans, one-third could pay less than $21 and only one-sixth more than $35.

For the veterans who would move and rent if they could find what they want, the average (median) gross monthly rental they reported they would be able to pay, including payments for heat, light, and cooking fuel, was $45 for white and $20 for Negro veterans. One-sixth of the white veterans who plan to move and rent reported they could pay less than $31 and one-sixth could pay more than $55. Among the Negro veterans, one-tenth could pay less than $13 and one-tenth could pay more than $25. Units in single-family structures were preferred by five-eighths of all the veterans who would like to rent.

AVAILABILITY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF PRESENT HOUSING

In conjunction with the survey of veterans, information on occupancy and vacancy in dwelling units was collected. Tables 6, 7, and 8 on the following pages summarize the availability and characteristics of vacant dwelling units and tenure, rent, facilities, and doubling-up in occupied dwelling units.

The survey showed that 0.5 percent of all the dwelling units in Raleigh, including privately and publicly financed dwelling units, were unoccupied. The gross vacancy rate for privately financed dwelling units alone was the same, 0.5 percent—in white neighborhoods, 0.4 percent, and in Negro neighborhoods, 0.7 percent.

About three-fifths of the private vacancies were habitable; of these, one-fifth lacked installed cooking facilities. Approximately one-third of the habitable vacancies were being offered for rent or sale and the remainder were either already rented or sold or were being held off the rental or sale market for other reasons.

Two-thirds (67 percent) of the habitable vacancies were built before 1930, one-seventh (15 percent) were located in converted structures (structures in which the number of dwelling units has changed since the original construction), five-eighths (62 percent) had been vacant one month or longer, one-seventh (15 percent) lacked one or more standard facilities, and the average size was five rooms.

The survey further showed that 28 percent of the privately financed dwelling units in which white veterans lived contained doubled-up families as compared with 14 percent for all private units occupied by white families. For Negroes the proportions were 31 percent and 14 percent respectively. (See table 7 on page 7.) Practically all of the veteran-occupied units with doubled-up families contained one or more married couples in addition to the head of the household while very few contained only married women in addition to the head.

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One-half (49.5 percent) of all the private dwelling units in Raleigh were occupied by their owners and one-half (50.0 percent) were occupied by tenants. The average (median) monthly contract rent was $43 for private units occupied by white tenants and $14 for those occupied by Negro tenants. (See tables 6 and 7 on page 7.) Among the tenant units containing one or more veterans, the average monthly rental was $42 for units occupied by white families and $15 for those occupied by Negroes. These units were rented by the heads of the households and not necessarily by the veterans themselves.

The proportions of owner-occupied and tenant-occupied dwelling units in December 1946 represent a considerable shift from tenant-occupancy to owner-occupancy since April 1940 when a complete enumeration in the Census of Housing showed that 29.3 percent of all the dwelling units in the city were occupied by their owners and 68.8 percent were occupied by tenants. (The 1940 tenure figures do not include the areas annexed to the city since that time.)

TECHNICAL NOTE

The findings presented in this report are based on a sample survey in Raleigh. For dwelling unit occupancy and vacancy characteristics, approximately 6,700 dwelling units were enumerated to represent all sections of the city and all types of residential structures except institutions, publicly financed housing projects, transient hotels, commercial rooming houses, trailers, and tourist cabins. For information on veterans' housing characteristics and intentions, the enumeration was extended to include veterans in all types of residential structures except institutions, transient hotels, and dormitories. Occupancy and vacancy data for publicly financed housing for the Raleigh locality were obtained from reports of the National Housing Agency as of the end of November. The number of privately financed dwelling units shown in this report for the city is an estimate based on the weighted sample results and the 1940 census data plus building permit records.

An examination of the results shows that this survey, like practically all others based upon a field canvass of a cross-section of the population, did not cover a proportionate share of the most mobile parts of the population, e.g. veterans who were traveling about preparatory to taking a job and establishing a residence. In addition, some persons who were actually veterans were not identified as such because of inaccurate or inadequate information furnished by the person reporting for the household. In order to adjust for this under-enumeration, the estimated number of veterans indicated by the results of the survey has been increased on the basis of a factor obtained in nationwide surveys. In the absence of information concerning the characteristics of the omitted groups, however, no adjustment has been made in the characteristics of veterans as shown by the survey. A more detailed statement of variation due to the under-enumeration may be obtained upon request.

The figures presented in this report may differ somewhat from the results which would have been obtained by a complete census because of sampling variability. In general, the allowance to be made for sampling variation depends both on the numerical value of the percentage and the size of the base on which the percentage is determined, a percentage based on a larger number of dwelling units or veterans being less variable than one based on a smaller number. For example, in at least two out of three instances, almost all of the estimated percentages based on total veterans (column 1 of tables 1 through 4) may be expected to be not more than two percentage points larger or smaller than the percentages which would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken. Almost all of the percentages based on married white veterans are subject to an allowance of plus or minus three percentage points while those based on married Negro veterans are subject to an allowance of plus or minus two percentage points. Thus for the 21 percent of the total veterans who would like to buy or build a house it may be expected that the proportion which would have been obtained by a complete census would have been between 19 percent and 23 percent; for the 24 percent of the married white veterans who were living doubled up, the proportion would have been between 21 percent and 27 percent.

In addition to sampling variability, the estimates are subject to errors of response. Such errors may be expected to affect the sample estimates to about the same degree as they would affect the results of a complete census.

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Table 1.—GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Raleigh, N. C.

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans[1]	4,000	2,100	1,200	350	350
Percent: Total	100%	52%	30%	9%	9%
Residence Prior to Induction					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Lived in locality[2] prior to induction	79	70	85	91	94
Lived outside locality prior to induction	21	30	15	9	6
Employment					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Employed	74	85	55	87	63
Other than employed	26	15	45	13	37
Income					
Average (median) weekly income for all veterans	$38	$52	$26	$31	$25
Average (median) weekly income for employed veterans	$46	$55	$39	$32	$29

[1]Adjusted sample estimates. See text.
[2]For purposes of this survey, the locality included Wake County.

Table 2.—PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND CONDITION, PLUMBING FACILITIES, TENURE, AND RENT OF DWELLING UNITS, FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Raleigh, N. C.

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans[1]	4,000	2,100	1,200	350	350
Percent: Total	100%	52%	30%	9%	9%
Present Living Arrangements					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins	29	21	38	34	43
Living in ordinary dwelling units	71	79	62	66	57
Doubled-up[1]	19	24	13	24	9
Not doubled-up	52	55	49	42	48
Condition and Plumbing Facilities					
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	71%	79%	62%	66%	57%
In good condition or in need of minor repairs	64	77	60	38	35
Having all standard plumbing facilities[2]	62	76	59	29	25
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	2	1	1	9	10
In need of major repairs or unfit for use	7	2	2	28	22
Having all standard plumbing facilities	3	2	2	10	6
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	4	(3)	(3)	18	16
Tenure and Rent					
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	71%	79%	62%	66%	57%
Owned by veteran	12	20	1	14	1
Rented by veteran	28	47	3	35	1
Other	31	12	58	17	55
Average (median) monthly gross rent for units rented by veteran	$45	$47	(4)	$22	(4)
One-fourth of the units rented for less than	$34	$38	(4)	$18	(4)
One-fourth of the units rented for more than	$58	$60	(4)	$27	(4)

[1]For purposes of this survey, a veteran was considered as living doubled-up if he lived in a dwelling unit which contained more than one family, that is, the unit contained, in addition to the head of the household, married couples or married women with husbands absent.
[2]Standard plumbing facilities included running water in the unit, private flush toilet in the structure, and private installed bathtub or shower in the structure.
[3]Less than 0.5 percent.
[4]There were too few single veterans in the sample who rented their dwelling units to quote average monthly rental.

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Table 3.—MIGRATION INTENTIONS FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS AND HOUSING PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT THE PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE

Raleigh, N. C.

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number or veterans	4,000	2,100	1,200	350	350
Percent: Total	100%	52%	30%	9%	9%
Migration Intentions					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Plan to stay in locality[1]	91	89	94	94	90
Plan to leave locality	5	8	3	3	3
Undecided	4	3	3	3	7
Housing Plans of Veterans Who Plan To Remain in Locality					
Total	91%	89%	94%	94%	90%
Remain in present quarters	63	52	83	55	65
Move and rent a dwelling unit	6	8	2	12	6
Move and buy or build a house	21	28	8	26	19
Move into rented room or double up	1	1	1	1	(2)

[1] See footnote 2 on table 1.
[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 4.—CHARACTERISTICS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS WHO PLAN TO RENT OR BUY OR BUILD IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE

Raleigh, N. C.

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of veterans	4,000	3,300	700
Percent: Total	100%	82%	18%
Plan to move and rent a dwelling unit	6%	6%	9%
Plan to move and buy or build a house	21%	20%	22%
Veterans Planning To Rent			
Average (median) gross monthly rental veterans able to pay	$35	$45	$20
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to rent	$38	$44	$30
Average (median) size unit veterans plan to rent	4 rooms	4 rooms	4 rooms
Veterans Planning To Buy or Build			
Average (median) price veterans able to pay	$6,000	$6,000	$3,000
Average (median) gross monthly payment veterans able to make	$40	$50	$25
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to buy or build	$47	$52	$30
Average (median) size house veterans plan to buy or build	5 rooms	6 rooms	5 rooms

Table 5.—HOUSING PLANS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE COMPARED WITH PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY

Raleigh, N. C.

PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE	Total	PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY			
		Remain in present quarters	Move and rent a dwelling unit	Move and buy or build a house	Other[1]
White	100%	78%	6%	5%	11%
Remain in present quarters	63	63	-	-	-
Move and rent a dwelling unit	6	1	5	(2)	(2)
Move and buy or build a house	20	14	1	5	(2)
Other[1]	11	-	-	-	11
Negro	100%	82%	4%	5%	9%
Remain in present quarters	60	60	-	-	-
Move and rent a dwelling unit	9	4	4	1	(2)
Move and buy or build a house	22	18	(2)	4	(2)
Other[1]	9	-	-	-	9

[1] Other plans included move into a rented room or double up, leave the locality, and undecided.
[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

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Table 6.—VACANCY AND OCCUPANCY IN PRIVATELY AND PUBLICLY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

Raleigh, N. C.

SUBJECT	Private and public dwelling units[1]	PRIVATE DWELLING UNITS		
		Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of dwelling units.....	13,462	13,000	9,500	3,500
Percent: Total.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied.....	99.5	99.5	99.6	99.3
Owner-occupied.....	47.8	49.5	53.9	37.3
Tenant-occupied.....	51.7	50.0	45.7	62.0
Unoccupied.....	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7
Habitable[2].....	0.3	[4]0.3	0.4	0.3
Rental.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Offered for rent.....	([5])	([5])	([5])	0.1
Rented, not yet occupied.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	([5])
Sale.....	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
For sale, only.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	([5])
Sold, not yet occupied.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other[3].....	([5])	([5])	([5])	0.1
Not habitable.....	0.2	0.2	([5])	0.4

[1] The public housing included all the publicly financed dwelling units which serve Raleigh city.

[2] Included as habitable were units in good condition or in need of only minor repairs and those in need of major repairs which were in no worse condition than similar occupied units in the same neighborhood.

[3] Other vacancies included units undergoing extensive repairs, units to be demolished, units in litigation, etc.

[4] Approximately one-fifth of the habitable vacancies lacked installed cooking facilities for the exclusive use of the intended occupants.

[5] Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7.—CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL PRIVATELY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

Raleigh, N. C.

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of privately financed dwelling units.....	13,000	9,500	3,500
Percent: Total.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied.....	99.5	99.6	99.3
Unoccupied.....	0.5	0.4	0.7
Occupied Dwelling Units			
All occupied units containing doubled-up families.....	14%	14%	14%
Veteran-occupied units containing doubled-up families[1].....	28%	28%	31%
All occupied units having all standard plumbing facilities.....	83%	98%	44%
Veteran-occupied units having all standard plumbing facilities[1].....	90%	99%	51%
Average (median) monthly contract rent for all tenant-occupied units.....	$30	$43	$14
One-fourth of the units rented for less than.....	$16	$30	$12
One-fourth of the units rented for more than.....	$47	$54	$18
Average (median) monthly contract rent for veteran-occupied tenant units.....	$36	$42	$15
One-fourth of the units rented for less than.....	$22	$32	$12
One-fourth of the units rented for more than.....	$50	$54	$19
Habitable Unoccupied Dwelling Units			
Average (median) size of all habitable vacancies.....	5 rooms	([2])	([2])
Proportion of habitable vacancies having all standard plumbing facilities.....	85%	([2])	([2])

[1] Proportions for characteristics of veteran-occupied dwelling units are not comparable with those for veterans shown in table 2. The figures in table 2 are based on veterans and those in table 7 are based on dwelling units containing veterans.

[2] There were too few habitable vacancies in the sample to quote average size and proportion having all standard plumbing facilities.

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Table 8.—CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIVATELY FINANCED HABITABLE VACANCIES

Raleigh, N. C.

CHARACTERISTIC	Percent of total
Type of Structure	
Total	100%
Single family structure without business	70
2-, 3-, or 4-family structure without business	30
1- to 4-family structure with business	(1)
5 or more family structure	(1)
Year Built	
Total	100%
Before 1920	40
1920 to 1929	27
1930 to 1939	13
1940 or after	20
Length of Vacancy	
Total	100%
Less than 1 week	15
1 week up to 1 month	23
1 month up to 3 months	25
3 months or more	37
Conversion	
Total	100%
Located in converted structures	15
Created by structural changes	15
Created by nonstructural changes	(1)
Not affected by conversion	(1)
Located in nonconverted structures	85
Plumbing Facilities	
Total	100%
With private flush toilet and private bath	85
With private flush toilet, no private bath	5
With running water, no private flush toilet	(1)
No running water	10

[1] Less than 0.5 percent.

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Not to be released until
March 20, 1947

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census

Population: HVet-No. 102

Survey of World War II Veterans and Dwelling Unit Vacancy and Occupancy in Austin, Tex.

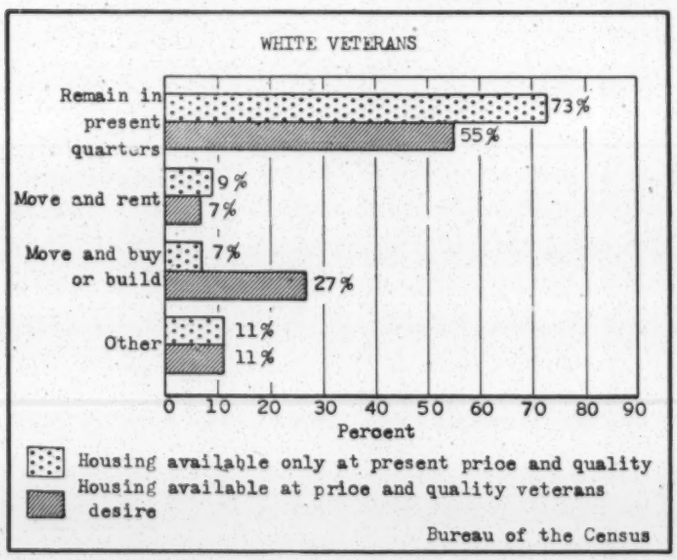
Approximately two out of five married white World War II veterans and one out of two married Negro veterans in Austin were doubling up with relatives or friends or were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins according to the results of a sample survey released today by Director J.C.Capt, Bureau of the Census. The survey, made during December at the request of the National Housing Agency for the Veterans Emergency Housing Program, further showed that about two-fifths of the married white veterans and one-seventh of the married Negro veterans owned their homes.

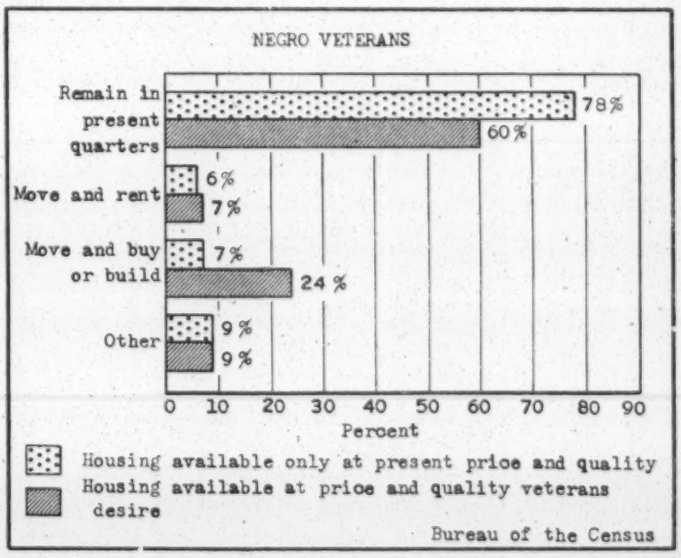
Of the estimated 9,000 World War II veterans living in the city at the time of the survey, 8,300 were white and 700 were Negro. Two-thirds of the white veterans were married and one-third were single, widowed, or divorced. Among the Negro veterans, about three-fifths were married.

The survey also inquired into the housing plans of all the veterans for the next 12 months. When asked what they would do if housing would be available during the next year only at present prices and quality, 16 percent of the white veterans said they would be in the housing market—7 percent would buy or build a house and 9 percent would move and rent. Of the Negro veterans, 13 percent would be in the housing market--7 percent would buy or build and 6 percent would move and rent.

An additional 18 percent of the white veterans and 18 percent of the Negro veterans would be drawn into the housing market if they could find houses at the price, size, and quality they desire. Under such conditions, a total of 27 percent of the white veterans and 24 percent of the Negro veterans would buy or build a house within the next 12 months; and 7 percent of the white and 7 percent of the Negro veterans would move and rent.

VETERANS' HOUSING PLANS FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS





Among the white veterans who would buy or build if houses are available at the price and quality they desire, the average (median) price they reported they would be able to pay for a house was $5,000 and the average (median) gross monthly payment they would be able to make, including real estate taxes, fire insurance, heat, light, and cooking fuel, was $45. Their average (median) weekly income from all sources was $52. The average size house they desired was five rooms. Negro veterans who would buy or build under these conditions reported an average price of $3,000, an average monthly payment of $25, and an average weekly income of $29. The average size house Negro veterans desired was five rooms.

Among the white veterans who would move and rent other quarters if they could get what they wanted, the average gross monthly rental they reported they would be able to pay was $40, their average weekly income was $43, and the average size unit they desired was four rooms. For Negro veterans who would move and rent, the average monthly rental reported was $18, their average weekly income was $20, and the average size unit they desired was four rooms.

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF VETERANS

Approximately one-third (32 percent) of the veterans living in Austin at the time of the survey were newcomers to the locality since they entered the service. The proportion of in-migrants for married veterans was considerably higher than the proportion for single veterans. (See table 1 on page 5.)

Four-fifths (81 percent) of the married white veterans and three-fifths (61 percent) of the single white veterans were employed. Of the Negro veterans, 78 percent of the married and 59 percent of the single were employed. Veterans in the "other than employed" group included those who did not desire work at the time of the survey as well as those who were seeking employment. Nearly three-fifths of all the veterans who were not working had been discharged since December 31, 1945.

For all veterans, the average (median) weekly income from all sources was $41. (Average income was based on all veterans, including those who reported having no income.) For employed veterans, the average weekly income was $47. For employed white veterans, weekly incomes averaged $53 for married (including wife's income, if any) and $36 for single veterans; for employed Negro veterans, incomes averaged $32 for married and $28 for single veterans.

PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF VETERANS

Hardship among veterans was partly reflected by the extent to which they were doubling up with relatives or friends or were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins. One-sixth (17 percent) of the married white veterans and about the same proportion (15 percent) of the married Negro veterans were doubling up in ordinary dwelling units, that is, were living in units which contained, in addition to the head of the household, one or more married couples or married women whose husbands were living elsewhere. Thirty-eight percent of the single white veterans as compared with 25 percent of the married white veterans were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins. For the Negro veterans, these proportions were 43 percent for the single and 34 percent for the married. (See table 2 on page 5.)

Exclusive of those living in rented rooms, about 7 percent of the total white veterans and 35 percent of the total Negro veterans lived in dwelling units which were in need of major repairs or lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities--running water, private flush toilet, and private bath.

About two-fifths (38 percent) of the married white and one-seventh(15 percent) of the married Negro veterans owned their homes. (See table 2 on page 5.) Nearly three-fifths of the white and two-fifths of the Negro owners purchased their homes after they were discharged. One-fourth (24 percent)of the married white veterans and over one-third (35 percent) of the married Negro veterans were renting dwelling units in their names at the time of the survey and were paying an average (median) gross monthly rent of $40 and $22 respectively. Three-fourths of the white veterans and slightly more than one-half of the Negro veterans who were renting acquired their units after they were discharged.

HOUSING PLANS OF VETERANS

Nine-tenths (91 percent) of the total veterans plan to remain in the Austin locality for the coming year. Six percent of the veterans plan to leave the locality and three percent are undecided in their plans. (See table 3 on page 6.)

If housing is available during the year only at present prices and quality, 7 out of every 100 white veterans plan to buy or build in the locality, 9 plan to move and rent, 73 plan to remain in their present quarters, and the remaining 11 plan to move into rented rooms or double up, leave the area, or are undecided. Out of every 100 Negro veterans, 7 plan to buy or build, 6 plan to move and rent, 78 plan to remain in their present quarters, and the remaining 9 have other plans.

However, if the veterans could find what they want, 27 out of every 100 white veterans would buy or build a house, 7 would move and rent, and only 55 would remain in their present quarters during the coming year. (See table 5 on page 6.) If the Negro veterans could find what they want, 24 out of every 100 would buy or build a house, 7 would move and rent, and 60 would remain in their present quarters.

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For the white veterans who would buy or build if they could find what they want, the average (median) price house they said they could afford was $5,000. One-eighth of the veterans could pay less than $3,500 and one-eighth could pay more than $8,000. Negro veterans desiring to buy or build reported they could afford to pay an average price of $3,000 with one-fourth able to pay less than $2,100 and one-tenth able to pay more than $4,000. Four-fifths of the white veterans preferred five- or six-room houses and four-fifths of the Negro veterans preferred four- or five-room houses. About three-fourths of the white veterans and slightly more than one-half of the Negro veterans who would buy or build a house have taken some action toward buying or building or have saved money specifically for a house.

Practically all of the prospective home owners would purchase through monthly payments. The gross monthly payments they reported they would be able to make, including real estate taxes, fire insurance, heat, light, and cooking fuel, averaged $45 for white veterans and $25 for Negro veterans. One-fifth of the white veterans planning to buy or build reported they could pay less than $31 and one-fifth could pay more than $55. Among the Negro veterans, one-tenth could pay less than $20 and one-tenth could pay more than $35.

For the veterans who would move and rent if they could find what they want, the average (median) gross monthly rental they reported they would be able to pay, including payments for heat, light, and cooking fuel, was $40 for white and $18 for Negro veterans. One-fifth of the white veterans could pay less than $30 and one-fourth could pay more than $45. Practically all of the Negro veterans planning to rent could pay amounts ranging from $15 through $20. Units in single-family structures were preferred by five-eighths of all the veterans who would like to rent.

AVAILABILITY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF PRESENT HOUSING

In conjunction with the survey of veterans, information on occupancy and vacancy in dwelling units was collected. Tables 6, 7, and 8 on the following pages summarize the availability and characteristics of vacant dwelling units and tenure, rent, facilities, and doubling-up in occupied dwelling units.

The survey showed that 1.5 percent of all the dwelling units in Austin, including privately and publicly financed dwelling units, were unoccupied. The gross vacancy rate for privately financed dwelling units alone was 1.5 percent—in white neighborhoods, 1.6 percent, and in Negro neighborhoods, 0.8 percent. These findings indicate little change in the total number of unoccupied private units since May 1944 when a similar survey of the city showed a gross vacancy rate of 1.3 percent.

According to the recent survey, practically all of the private vacancies were habitable. About one-half of the habitable vacancies were being offered for rent or sale and the remainder were either already rented or sold or were being held off the rental or sale market for other reasons.

One-fourth (25 percent) of the habitable vacancies were built before 1930, one-tenth (9 percent) were located in converted structures (structures in which the number of dwelling units has changed since the original construction), over one-half (53 percent) had been vacant for one month or longer, and the average size was five rooms.

The survey further showed that 19 percent of the privately financed dwelling units in which white veterans lived contained doubled-up families as compared with 10 percent for all private units occupied by white families. For Negroes the proportions were 19 percent and 8 percent respectively. (See table 7 on page 7.) Practically all of the veteran-occupied units with doubled-up families contained one or more married couples in addition to the head of the household while very few contained only married women in addition to the head.

Five-eighths (62.0 percent) of all the private dwelling units in the city were occupied by their owners and almost three-eighths (36.5 percent) were occupied by tenants. The average (median) monthly contract rent was $35 for private units occupied by white tenants and $13 for those occupied by Negro tenants. (See tables 6 and 7 on page 7.) Among the tenant units containing one or more veterans, the average monthly rental was $36 for units occupied by white families and $15 for those occupied by Negroes. These units were rented by the heads of the households and not necessarily by the veterans themselves.

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The proportions of owner-occupied and tenant-occupied dwelling units in December 1946 represent a considerable shift from tenant-occupancy to owner-occupancy since April 1940 when a complete enumeration in the Census of Housing showed that 39.2 percent of all the dwelling units in the city were occupied by their owners and 54.8 percent were occupied by tenants.

TECHNICAL NOTE

The findings presented in this report are based on a sample survey in the city of Austin. For dwelling unit occupancy and vacancy characteristics, approximately 6,200 dwelling units were enumerated to represent all sections of the city and all types of residential structures except institutions, publicly financed housing projects, transient hotels, commercial rooming houses, trailers, and tourist cabins. For information on veterans' housing characteristics and intentions, the enumeration was extended to include veterans in all types of residential structures except institutions, transient hotels, and dormitories. Occupancy and vacancy data for publicly financed housing for the Austin locality were obtained from reports of the National Housing Agency as of the end of November. The number of privately financed dwelling units shown in the report for the city is an estimate based on the weighted sample results and the 1940 census data plus building permit records.

An examination of the results shows that this survey, like practically all others based upon a field canvass of a cross-section of the population, did not cover a proportionate share of the most mobile parts of the population, e.g. veterans who were traveling about preparatory to taking a job and establishing a residence. In addition, some persons who were actually veterans were not identified as such because of inaccurate or inadequate information furnished by the person reporting for the household. In order to adjust for this under-enumeration, the estimated number of veterans indicated by the results of the survey has been increased on the basis of a factor obtained in nationwide surveys. In the absence of information concerning the characteristics of the omitted groups, however, no adjustment has been made in the characteristics of veterans as shown by the survey. A more detailed statement of variation due to the under-enumeration may be obtained upon request.

The figures presented in this report may differ somewhat from the results which would have been obtained by a complete census because of sampling variability. In general, the allowance to be made for sampling variation depends both on the numerical value of the percentage and the size of the base on which the percentage is determined, a percentage based on a larger number of dwelling units or veterans being less variable than one based on a smaller number. For example, in at least two out of three instances, almost all of the estimated percentages based on total veterans (column 1 of tables 1 through 4) may be expected to be not more than two percentage points larger or smaller than the percentages which would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken. Almost all of the percentages based on married veterans are subject to an allowance of plus or minus three percentage points while those based on single veterans are subject to an allowance of plus or minus four percentage points. Thus for the 27 percent of the total veterans who would like to buy or build a house it may be expected that the proportion which would have been obtained by a complete census would have been between 25 percent and 29 percent; for the 17 percent of the married white veterans who were living doubled up, the proportion would have been between 14 percent and 20 percent.

In addition to sampling variability, the estimates are subject to errors of response. Such errors may be expected to affect the sample estimates to about the same degree as they would affect the results of a complete census.

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Table 1.—GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Austin, Tex.

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans[1]	9,000	5,500	2,800	400	300
Percent: Total	100%	61%	31%	5%	3%
Residence Prior to Induction					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Lived in locality[2] prior to induction	68	62	75	79	86
Lived outside locality prior to induction	32	38	25	21	14
Employment					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Employed	74	81	61	78	39
Other than employed	26	19	39	22	61
Income					
Average (median) weekly income for all veterans	$41	$51	$27	$29	$16
Average (median) weekly income for employed veterans	$47	$53	$36	$32	$28

[1]Adjusted sample estimates. See text.
[2]For purposes of this survey, the locality included Travis County.

Table 2.—PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND CONDITION, PLUMBING FACILITIES, TENURE, AND RENT OF DWELLING UNITS, FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Austin, Tex.

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans[1]	9,000	5,500	2,800	400	300
Percent: Total	100%	61%	31%	5%	3%
Present Living Arrangements					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins	30	25	38	34	43
Living in ordinary dwelling units	70	75	62	66	57
Doubled-up[1]	14	17	7	15	8
Not doubled-up	56	58	55	51	49
Condition and Plumbing Facilities					
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	70%	75%	62%	66%	57%
In good condition or in need of minor repairs	64	72	56	47	32
Having all standard plumbing facilities[2]	60	68	54	31	22
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	4	4	2	16	10
In need of major repairs or unfit for use	6	3	6	19	25
Having all standard plumbing facilities	2	1	2	5	3
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	4	2	4	14	22
Tenure and Rent					
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	70%	75%	62%	66%	57%
Owned by veteran	24	38	2	15	1
Rented by veteran	18	24	4	35	2
Other	28	13	56	16	54
Average (median) monthly gross rent for units rented by veteran	$38	$40	(3)	$22	(3)
One-fourth of the units rented for less than	$30	$32	(3)	$14	(3)
One-fourth of the units rented for more than	$51	$54	(3)	$27	(3)

[1]For purposes of this survey, a veteran was considered as living doubled-up if he lived in a dwelling unit which contained more than one family, that is, the unit contained, in addition to the head of the household, married couples or married women with husbands absent.
[2]Standard plumbing facilities included running water in the unit, private flush toilet in the structure, and private installed bathtub or shower in the structure.
[3]There were too few single veterans in the sample who rented their dwelling units to quote average monthly rental.

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Table 3.—MIGRATION INTENTIONS FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS AND HOUSING PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT THE PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE

Austin, Tex.

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	9,000	5,500	2,800	400	300
Percent: Total	100%	61%	31%	5%	3%
Migration Intentions					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Plan to stay in locality[1]	91	91	90	94	89
Plan to leave locality	6	7	7	2	3
Undecided	3	2	3	4	8
Housing Plans of Veterans Who Plan To Remain in Locality					
Total	91%	91%	90%	94%	89%
Remain in present quarters	56	49	68	54	69
Move and rent a dwelling unit	7	7	5	8	6
Move and buy or build a house	27	34	15	31	13
Move into rented room or double up	1	1	2	1	1

[1] See footnote 2 on table 1.

Table 4.—CHARACTERISTICS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS WHO PLAN TO RENT OR BUY OR BUILD IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE

Austin, Tex.

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of veterans	9,000	8,300	700
Percent: Total	100%	92%	8%
Plan to move and rent a dwelling unit	7%	7%	7%
Plan to move and buy or build a house	27%	27%	24%
Veterans Planning To Rent			
Average (median) gross monthly rental veterans able to pay	$35	$40	$18
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to rent	$41	$43	$20
Average (median) size unit veterans plan to rent	4 rooms	4 rooms	4 rooms
Veterans Planning To Buy or Build			
Average (median) price veterans able to pay	$5,000	$5,000	$3,000
Average (median) gross monthly payment veterans able to make	$45	$45	$25
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to buy or build	$50	$52	$29
Average (median) size house veterans plan to buy or build	5 rooms	5 rooms	5 rooms

Table 5.—HOUSING PLANS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE COMPARED WITH PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY

Austin, Tex.

PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE	Total	PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY			
		Remain in present quarters	Move and rent a dwelling unit	Move and buy or build a house	Other[1]
White	100%	73%	9%	7%	11%
Remain in present quarters	55	55	-	-	-
Move and rent a dwelling unit	7	2	5	([2])	([2])
Move and buy or build a house	27	16	4	7	([2])
Other[1]	11	-	-	-	11
Negro	100%	78%	6%	7%	9%
Remain in present quarters	60	60	-	-	-
Move and rent a dwelling unit	7	4	3	([2])	([2])
Move and buy or build a house	24	14	3	7	([2])
Other[1]	9	-	-	-	9

[1] Other plans included move into a rented room or double up, leave the locality, and undecided.

[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

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Table 6.—VACANCY AND OCCUPANCY IN PRIVATELY AND PUBLICLY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

Austin, Tex.

SUBJECT	Private and public dwelling units[1]	PRIVATE DWELLING UNITS		
		Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of dwelling units.....	26,960	26,500	23,000	3,500
Percent: Total.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied.....	98.5	98.5	98.4	99.2
Owner-occupied.....	61.0	62.0	62.6	57.9
Tenant-occupied.....	37.5	36.5	35.8	41.3
Unoccupied.....	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.8
Habitable[2].....	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.3
Rental.....	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Offered for rent.....	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Rented, not yet occupied.....	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Sale.....	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.1
For sale, only.....	0.6	0.6	0.7	([4])
Sold, not yet occupied.....	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1
Other[3].....	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
Not habitable.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5

[1] The public housing included all the publicly financed dwelling units which serve Austin city.

[2] Included as habitable were units in good condition or in need of only minor repairs and those in need of major repairs which were in no worse condition than similar occupied units in the same neighborhood.

[3] Other vacancies included units undergoing extensive repairs, units to be demolished, units in litigation, etc.

[4] Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7.—CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL PRIVATELY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

Austin, Tex.

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of privately financed dwelling units.....	26,500	23,000	3,500
Percent: Total.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied.....	98.5	98.4	99.2
Unoccupied.....	1.5	1.6	0.8
Occupied Dwelling Units			
All occupied units containing doubled-up families.....	9%	10%	8%
Veteran-occupied units containing doubled-up families[1].....	19%	19%	19%
All occupied units having all standard plumbing facilities.....	84%	91%	45%
Veteran-occupied units having all standard plumbing facilities[1].....	89%	92%	49%
Average (median) monthly contract rent for all tenant-occupied units.....	$32	$35	$13
One-fourth of the units rented for less than.....	$18	$24	$10
One-fourth of the units rented for more than.....	$44	$47	$17
Average (median) monthly contract rent for veteran-occupied tenant units.....	$34	$36	$15
One-fourth of the units rented for less than.....	$22	$26	$11
One-fourth of the units rented for more than.....	$47	$49	$20
Habitable Unoccupied Dwelling Units			
Average (median) size of all habitable vacancies.....	5 rooms	5 rooms	([2])
Proportion of habitable vacancies having all standard plumbing facilities.....	93%	96%	([2])

[1] Proportions for characteristics of veteran-occupied dwelling units are not comparable with those for veterans shown in table 2. The figures in table 2 are based on veterans and those in table 7 are based on dwelling units containing veterans.

[2] There were too few habitable vacancies in the sample to quote average size and the proportion having all standard plumbing facilities.

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Table 8.—CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIVATELY FINANCED HABITABLE VACANCIES

Austin, Tex.

CHARACTERISTIC	Percent of total
Type of Structure	
Total	100%
Single family structure without business	85
2-, 3-, or 4-family structure without business	15
1- to 4-family structure with business	([1])
5 or more family structure	([1])
Year Built	
Total	100%
Before 1920	11
1920 to 1929	14
1930 to 1939	26
1940 or after	49
Length of Vacancy	
Total	100%
Less than 1 week	15
1 week up to 1 month	32
1 month up to 3 months	26
3 months or more	27
Conversion	
Total	100%
Located in converted structures	9
Created by structural changes	3
Created by nonstructural changes	6
Not affected by conversion	([1])
Located in nonconverted structures	91
Plumbing Facilities	
Total	100%
With private flush toilet and private bath	93
With private flush toilet, no private bath	1
With running water, no private flush toilet	4
No running water	2

[1] Less than 0.5 percent.

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Not to be released until
March 18, 1947

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census

Population: HVet-No. 103

SUMMARY REPORT OF VETERANS' HOUSING SURVEYS MADE FROM JULY 1946 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1946

The results of the Veterans' Housing Surveys made by the Bureau of the Census between July 1946 and September 1946 were summarized today by Director J. C. Capt, Bureau of the Census. The surveys, requested by the National Housing Agency for the Veterans' Emergency Housing Program, were made in 70 selected cities. Individual reports have been issued for each of the surveys and are available on request.

Thirty-two additional Veterans' Housing Surveys are currently being made by the Bureau of the Census and seven are being made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor. A report summarizing the results of these surveys will be published as soon as individual reports for the additional surveys have been released.

The Veterans' Housing Surveys are sample surveys covering a representative cross section of all veterans in the localities surveyed except those living in institutions and hotels. The information was collected by trained interviewers directly from the veteran or his wife, or in some cases from some other reliable member of his family.

The information presented in this summary consists of several items on the personal characteristics of the veterans and their housing intentions, and the present living arrangements of the married veterans.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Employed: A veteran is considered employed if he worked for pay or profit or had a job (but was not at work) during the week prior to the enumeration.

In-migrant: An in-migrant veteran is one whose residence, prior to his entering the service, was outside the housing market area for the locality being surveyed.

Weekly income: The veteran's weekly income is his usual weekly income from all sources including overtime pay, commissions, dividends, and pensions. For the wage and salary workers, the income includes the full weekly wages before deductions are made for bonds or taxes. For married veterans, the wife's income is also included.

Doubling up: For purposes of this survey, a veteran is living doubled-up if he lives in a dwelling unit which contains, in addition to the head of the household, either a married couple or a married woman whose husband is living elsewhere.

Housing intentions: The veteran was asked two basic questions in order to measure his housing intentions. The first question was designed to determine what the veteran really wanted to do about his housing, that is, what he would do under conditions he desires. The question asked of the veteran was: "Suppose you could rent, buy, or build a house or apartment of the price, size, and quality you desire--what would you do about your living arrangements in the next 12 months?"

The second question on the veteran's intentions was designed to determine what he would do if other living quarters were available but only at today's prices and quality. It was asked only of those veterans who had already indicated they wanted different quarters under desired conditions. The question was: "You said you would (rent, buy, build) if you could get the kind and price house you desire--what would you do in the next 12 months if houses became available only at present prices and quality?"

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Gross monthly rent able to pay: This was the amount of monthly rent, including payments for heat, light and cooking fuel, which the veteran said he could afford to pay. The monthly rent shown is the median reported by those veterans who would rent under desired conditions of price and quality. In responding to this question the veteran was not to report what he thought he would have to pay but what he considered he could reasonably pay, taking into account his income and other expenses.

Price house able to buy: This is the price the veteran reported he was able to pay for a house taking into consideration his income and other resources. The median prices shown in this summary are for those veterans who reported they would buy or build under desired conditions. The corresponding price figures for those veterans who said they would buy or build under present prices and quality are not shown in this summary. They may be obtained by referring to the individual reports.

TECHNICAL NOTE

The number of World War II veterans shown for each area surveyed is an estimate of the number of veterans in the locality exclusive of those in institutions and hotels. These figures are based on the weighted sample results and on independent estimates derived from the distribution of veterans by state of preservice residence and the proportion of 1-C Selective Service registrants in the locality. The estimates are only rough approximations but are the best that can be made from the limited information available.

An examination of the results shows that these surveys, like practically all others based upon a field canvass of a cross-section of the population, did not cover a proportionate share of the most mobile parts of the population, e. g., veterans who were traveling about preparatory to taking a job and establishing a residence. In addition, some persons who were actually veterans were not identified as such because of inaccurate or inadequate information furnished by the respondents. The characteristics of such groups may not be the same as those of the enumerated veterans, but in the absence of information concerning these characteristics no adjustment has been made in the results of the survey because of this factor.

Because the results of the surveys are based on data obtained from a sample of veterans, the figures presented here may differ somewhat from the results which would have been obtained by a complete census. In general, the allowance to be made for the sampling variation depends both on the numerical value of the percentage and the size of the base on which the percentage is determined. A percentage based on a larger number of veterans has less variability due to sampling than one based on a smaller number. Examples of variations which may be expected because of the sample are as follows: In two chances out of three, for the 31% of the veterans in Philadelphia who would buy or build a house under desired conditions, it may be expected that the proportion which would have been obtained by a complete census would have been between 29% and 33%, and for the 43% of the married veterans in Philadelphia who were living doubled up, or in a rented room, the proportion for a complete census would have been between 40% and 46%.

For Atlanta, for the 47% of the married white veterans who are living doubled up or in a rented room, the chances are two out of three that the rate which would have been obtained by a complete census is between 44% and 50%, and for the 48% of the married Negro veterans who are living doubled up, or in a rented room, the chances are two out of three that the rate would have been between 43% and 53%. Because of the many variations possible in the magnitude of the sampling errors, the examples of sampling variations given above should not be applied indiscriminately to all of the figures presented in this report. For more accurate information on the errors due to sampling variation for any particular area, refer to the individual report for that area.

In addition to the difference due to sampling variability, the estimates are subject to errors of response. Such errors may be expected to affect the sample estimate to about the same degree as they would affect the results of a complete census.

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SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS' HOUSING SURVEYS MADE BY THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS FOR THE NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY: JULY 1946 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1946

SURVEY AREA	Month of enumeration	Publication series number	Estimated number of World War II veterans	Percent married	Percent employed	Percent in-migrants	Median weekly income of all veterans	Percent of married veterans living in rented rooms or doubling up	HOUSING INTENTIONS: Veterans who would move and rent other quarters: If housing available only at present price and quality: Percent of veterans	Veterans who would move and rent other quarters: If housing available at price and quality veteran desires: Percent of veterans	Veterans who would move and rent other quarters: If housing available at price and quality veteran desires: Median gross monthly rent able to pay	Veterans who would buy or build a house: If housing available only at present price and quality: Percent of veterans	Veterans who would buy or build a house: If housing available at price and quality veteran desires: Percent of veterans	Veterans who would buy or build a house: If housing available at price and quality veteran desires: Median price able to pay
ALABAMA		H-Vet												
Birmingham area:														
White	July	67	21,000	57	72	12	$39	37	10	9	$35	7	27	$5,100
Negro	-	-	9,000	58	77	11	30	51	11	13	16	8	24	(1)
Montgomery:														
White	Aug.	70	5,400	67	80	26	46	28	18	14	38	9	30	5,900
Negro	-	-	2,600	56	55	11	29	36	15	18	17	11	19	(1)
CALIFORNIA														
Fresno	Aug.	27	7,000	61	87	28	53	26	7	6	45	9	36	6,100
Los Angeles County	July	48	350,000	57	78	26	50	28	10	8	48	8	31	7,300
Selected area, Los Angeles City	Sept.	Special	15,000	60	82	35	47	38	18	14	38	6	33	5,700
Sacramento	Aug.	49	13,000	58	86	25	52	32	10	7	47	8	31	6,700
San Diego area	Aug.	38	35,000	68	79	40	51	16	8	8	45	6	40	6,300
San Francisco area	July	61	130,000	57	86	36	52	27	14	11	42	12	33	7,300
COLORADO														
Denver area	Aug.	31	35,000	63	79	28	46	33	12	8	44	8	36	6,200
CONNECTICUT														
Hartford area	Sept.	77	25,000	50	73	11	42	38	10	14	45	2	15	7,200
New Haven area	Aug.	51	25,000	46	74	6	37	39	8	9	39	3	9	6,800
Waterbury area	Aug.	52	10,000	39	80	4	40	38	10	9	38	6	18	6,600
DELAWARE														
Wilmington area	Sept.	54	10,000	54	79	11	45	31	5	4	41	2	31	6,400
GEORGIA														
Atlanta area:														
White	July	75	30,500	70	80	26	46	47	11	7	46	15	38	6,200
Negro	-	-	9,500	63	77	9	30	48	18	10	(1)	31	52	3,800
IDAHO														
Boise City	July	21	3,000	70	87	42	54	15	9	5	50	17	42	6,000
Twin Falls	Sept.	50	1,500	67	87	32	49	23	12	8	42	6	28	5,500

[1] The sample contained too few cases to quote median figures.

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SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS' HOUSING SURVEYS MADE BY THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS FOR THE NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY: JULY 1946 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1946--Continued

SURVEY AREA	Month of enumeration	Publication series number	Estimated number of World War II veterans	Percent married	Percent employed	Percent immigrants	Median weekly income of all veterans	Percent of married veterans living in rented rooms or doubling up	HOUSING INTENTIONS: Veterans who would move and rent other quarters: If housing available only at present price and quality: Percent of veterans	Veterans who would move and rent other quarters: If housing available at price and quality veteran desires: Percent of veterans	Veterans who would move and rent other quarters: If housing available at price and quality veteran desires: Median gross monthly rent able to pay	Veterans who would buy or build a house: If housing available only at present price and quality: Percent of veterans	Veterans who would buy or build a house: If housing available at price and quality veteran desires: Percent of veterans	Veterans who would buy or build a house: If housing available at price and quality veteran desires: Median price able to pay
ILLINOIS		H-Vet												
Cook County	July	36	400,000	49	84	8	$47	40	15	16	$46	4	14	$7,400
INDIANA														
Fort Wayne	Aug.	40	10,000	60	87	20	49	30	5	5	48	10	25	6,000
Indianapolis area	Aug.	41	40,000	65	82	20	47	30	10	9	46	10	32	5,800
KANSAS														
Kansas City area, Kans. and Mo.	Sept.	68	55,000	62	75	18	43	38	7	8	45	8	19	5,300
LOUISIANA														
New Orleans area:														
White	Aug.	76	36,000	56	76	10	38	32	7	7	32	7	22	6,000
Negro	-	-	14,000	57	68	17	28	45	17	18	20	14	24	3,000
MARYLAND														
Baltimore:														
White	Sept.	58	70,000	53	76	11	43	35	7	6	44	8	28	5,700
Negro	-	-	20,000	55	69	10	31	57	13	16	36	7	24	4,100
MASSACHUSETTS														
Boston area	July	19	160,000	46	73	6	37	42	5	6	44	2	5	7,100
Fall River-New Bedford area	Sept.	60	22,000	45	73	5	32	36	7	8	34	2	5	5,800
Lowell-Lawrence-Haverhill area	Sept.	62	18,000	42	71	2	35	45	5	7	43	4	13	5,700
Springfield area	Aug.	26	30,000	43	78	9	40	36	9	13	41	3	14	6,200
Worcester area	Aug.	34	20,000	45	71	4	37	36	8	10	41	2	6	6,400
MICHIGAN														
Detroit area	July	24	190,000	49	81	13	51	39	10	9	46	7	22	6,300
Grand Rapids area	Sept.	72	18,000	54	86	12	49	25	12	8	39	6	24	5,900
MINNESOTA														
Duluth, Minn.-Superior, Wis.	Aug.	47	10,000	47	71	6	39	19	5	4	37	7	15	5,500

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SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS' HOUSING SURVEYS MADE BY THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS FOR THE NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY: JULY 1946 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1946--Continued

SURVEY AREA	Month of enumeration	Publication series number	Estimated number of World War II veterans	Percent married	Percent employed	Per cent immigrants	Median weekly income of all veterans	Percent of married veterans living in rented rooms or doubling up	HOUSING INTENTIONS: Veterans who would move and rent other quarters: If housing available only at present price and quality: Percent of veterans	If housing available at price and quality veteran desires: Percent of veterans	If housing available at price and quality veteran desires: Median gross monthly rent able to pay	Veterans who would buy or build a house: If housing available only at present price and quality: Percent of veterans	If housing available at price and quality veteran desires: Percent of veterans	If housing available at price and quality veteran desires: Median price able to pay
MISSISSIPPI		H-Vet												
Jackson:														
White	July	74	4,500	67	83	28	$48	52	7	4	$42	8	28	$6,000
Negro	-	-	1,500	63	80	14	27	52	5	3	(1)	12	34	3,200
MISSOURI														
Kansas City (Refer to Kansas City, Kans.)														
Springfield	July	15	5,000	66	76	23	37	21	7	7	35	6	17	4,700
St. Louis area	July	57	100,000	55	74	12	36	38	12	13	39	6	12	6,500
MONTANA														
Billings	July	32	2,000	65	89	26	49	24	11	10	45	8	25	6,200
NEBRASKA														
Omaha	Aug.	42	22,000	55	82	16	43	32	8	6	39	8	28	5,400
NEW JERSEY														
Essex County	July	37	85,000	45	75	6	43	44	10	10	44	4	18	7,200
Hudson County	July	23	70,000	39	76	2	41	42	12	13	42	2	16	7,200
NEW MEXICO														
Albuquerque area	Aug.	46	5,000	64	77	31	42	22	7	5	45	15	28	5,500
NEW YORK														
Buffalo area	July	14	70,000	47	74	6	40	42	13	13	40	7	17	5,900
New York City area	July	16	765,000	46	73	5	40	44	16	21	46	2	11	6,700
Rochester area	July	30	30,000	50	87	6	47	34	9	10	46	4	16	6,100
Utica-Rome area	Sept.	44	15,000	48	74	6	41	29	10	9	40	5	24	5,800
NORTH CAROLINA														
Asheville:														
White	July	66	4,200	62	78	23	40	24	7	4	37	14	38	4,700
Negro	-	-	800	56	66	22	30	42	6	7	24	16	47	(1)

[1] The sample contained too few cases to quote median figures.

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SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS' HOUSING SURVEYS MADE BY THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS FOR THE NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY: JULY 1946 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1946--Continued

SURVEY AREA	Month of enumeration	Publication series number	Estimated number of World War II veterans	Percent married	Percent employed	Percent immigrants	Median weekly income of all veterans	Percent of married veterans living in rented rooms or doubling up	HOUSING INTENTIONS: Veterans who would move and rent other quarters: If housing available only at present price and quality: Percent of veterans	Veterans who would move and rent other quarters: If housing available at price and quality veteran desires: Percent of veterans	Veterans who would move and rent other quarters: If housing available at price and quality veteran desires: Median gross monthly rent able to pay	Veterans who would buy or build a house: If housing available only at present price and quality: Percent of veterans	Veterans who would buy or build a house: If housing available at price and quality veteran desires: Percent of veterans	Veterans who would buy or build a house: If housing available at price and quality veteran desires: Median price able to pay
NORTH CAROLINA--Con.		H-Vet												
Charlotte:														
White	Aug.	63	8,200	57	82	18	$45	38	7	6	$43	14	31	$6,800
Negro	-	-	1,800	50	71	15	28	40	6	9	(1)	19	23	3,900
Greensboro:														
White	Aug.	65	5,000	60	83	18	44	55	5	4	45	22	36	6,200
Negro	-	-	1,000	45	74	18	30	66	6	7	(1)	28	37	4,100
NORTH DAKOTA														
Fargo	July	17	3,000	60	76	32	44	27	17	15	42	8	33	5,800
OHIO														
Akron area	Aug.	53	35,000	57	83	17	48	35	7	6	44	11	31	5,800
Cincinnati area	Aug.	33	65,000	58	78	10	41	23	12	12	36	7	24	6,900
Cleveland area	July	20	110,000	53	79	7	43	38	12	13	42	8	16	7,200
Columbus area	Aug.	39	30,000	63	78	17	40	38	8	9	43	5	15	6,000
OKLAHOMA														
Oklahoma City	July	22	20,000	75	79	26	48	19	6	4	40	13	40	5,700
OREGON														
Pendleton	July	18	1,000	65	93	39	57	19	7	6	39	12	34	5,300
Portland area	Aug.	59	40,000	59	83	21	53	22	6	4	43	6	26	6,300
PENNSYLVANIA														
Philadelphia	July	12	190,000	53	76	9	42	43	7	7	38	11	31	5,300
Pittsburgh area	July	29	125,000	44	71	5	40	35	7	8	37	5	16	6,300
New Castle	July	35	5,000	50	72	6	40	43	4	3	36	10	24	5,500
York area	Aug.	43	8,000	63	85	8	40	32	5	5	38	9	24	5,700
RHODE ISLAND														
Providence area	July	56	40,000	40	65	3	33	32	4	5	39	3	12	6,300
TENNESSEE														
Memphis area:														
White	Aug.	69	22,800	67	81	22	46	45	6	7	4	12	32	6,400
Negro	-	-	7,200	58	81	18	29	46	4	8	(1)	16	35	3,400

[1] The sample contained too few cases to quote median figures.

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SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS' HOUSING SURVEYS MADE BY THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS FOR THE NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY: JULY 1946 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1946--Continued

SURVEY AREA	Month of enumeration	Publication series number	Estimated number of World War II veterans	Percent married	Percent employed	Percent immigrants	Median weekly income of all veterans	Percent of married veterans living in rented rooms or doubling up	HOUSING INTENTIONS: Veterans who would move and rent other quarters: If housing available only at present price and quality: Percent of veterans	If housing available at price and quality veteran desires: Percent of veterans	If housing available at price and quality veteran desires: Median gross monthly rent able to pay	Veterans who would buy or build a house: If housing available only at present price and quality: Percent of veterans	If housing available at price and quality veteran desires: Percent of veterans	If housing available at price and quality veteran desires: Median price able to pay
TEXAS		H-Vet												
Beaumont-Port Arthur area:														
White	July	64	8,200	61	77	24	$47	31	6	5	$37	10	33	$5,200
Negro	-	-	1,800	56	67	17	28	42	3	3	(1)	12	31	3,200
El Paso	Aug.	80	9,000	57	75	19	37	28	11	11	25	9	25	5,000
Fort Worth area:														
White	Sept.	73	16,000	66	80	25	46	32	7	4	48	10	26	5,700
Negro	-	-	2,000	60	76	21	30	37	4	5	(1)	17	25	(1)
Houston area:														
White	Aug.	78	36,000	65	82	20	49	28	2	3	45	11	35	5,000
Negro	-	-	4,000	63	79	18	30	53	5	4	25	10	41	3,000
UTAH														
Salt Lake City area	July	13	20,000	55	74	20	41	26	10	6	42	9	24	6,800
VIRGINIA														
Roanoke area:														
White	Sept.	79	6,400	58	77	16	42	33	5	4	35	20	27	6,000
Negro	-	-	600	50	74	15	30	43	3	3	(1)	15	22	3,500
WASHINGTON														
King County	July	28	55,000	56	79	24	50	22	8	6	45	12	38	6,000
Spokane area	Aug.	45	12,000	63	90	27	50	17	6	3	36	9	33	5,600
Yakima area	Sept.	71	3,500	57	89	33	50	26	9	8	41	11	26	5,900
WEST VIRGINIA														
Huntington, W. Va.-Ashland, Ky.	Sept.	55	10,000	60	70	15	37	33	7	6	38	11	26	5,600
WISCONSIN														
Duluth, Minn.-Superior Wis. (Refer to Duluth, Minn.)														
Milwaukee area	July	25	65,000	46	79	14	43	36	14	12	46	5	17	6,700

[1] The sample contained too few cases to quote median figures.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census

Not to be released until
March 26, 1947

Population: HVet-No. 107

Survey of World War II Veterans and Dwelling Unit Vacancy and Occupancy in the Baton Rouge area, Louisiana

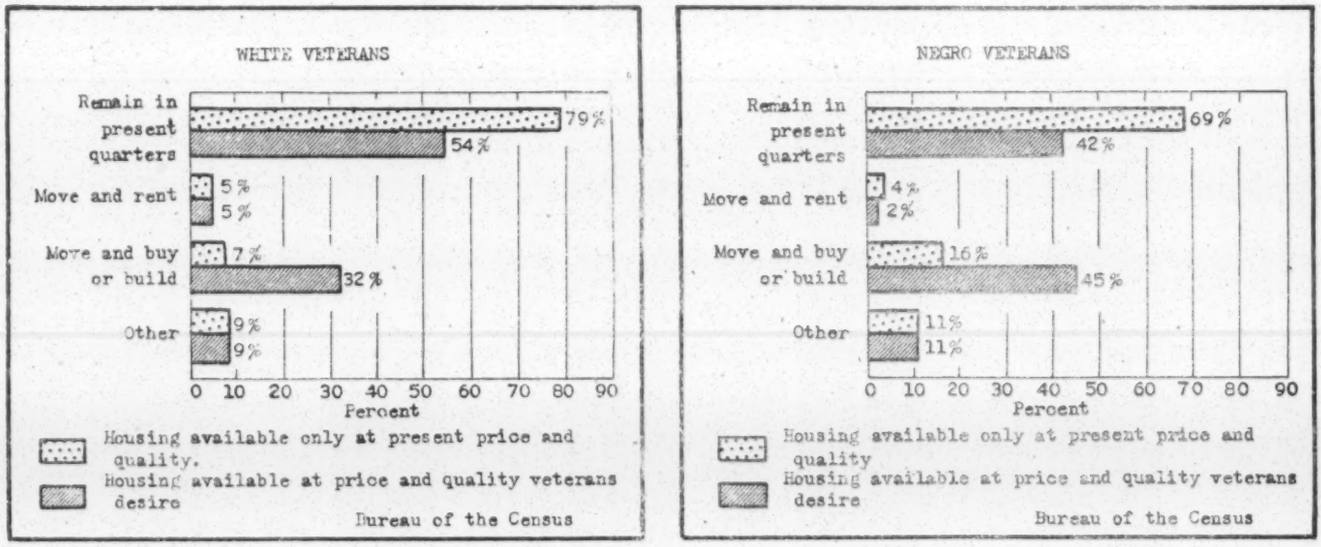
Approximately one out of four married white World War II veterans and one out of three married Negro veterans in the Baton Rouge area were doubling up with relatives or friends or were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins according to the results of a sample survey released today by Director J. C. Capt, Bureau of the Census. The survey, made during late December at the request of the National Housing Agency for the Veterans Emergency Housing Program, further showed that one-tenth of the married white veterans and two-thirds of the married Negro veterans lived in dwelling units which needed major repairs or lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities—running water, private flush toilet, and private bath.

Of the estimated 10,000 World War II veterans living in the area at the time of the survey, 7,500 were white and 2,500 were Negro. Seven-tenths of the white veterans were married and three-tenths were single, widowed, or divorced. Among the Negro veterans, two-thirds were married.

The survey also inquired into the housing plans of all the veterans for the next 12 months. When asked what they would do if housing would be available during the next year only at present prices and quality, 12 percent of the white veterans said they would be in the housing market—7 percent would buy or build a house and 5 percent would move and rent. Of the Negro veterans, 20 percent would be in the housing market—16 percent would buy or build and 4 percent would move and rent.

An additional 25 percent of the white veterans and 27 percent of the Negro veterans would be drawn into the housing market if they could find houses at the price, size, and quality they desire. Under such conditions, a total of 32 percent of the white veterans and 45 percent of the Negro veterans would buy or build a house within the next 12 months; and 5 percent of the white and 2 percent of the Negro veterans would move and rent.

VETERANS' HOUSING PLANS FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS



Of those who plan to buy or build in the present market, the white veterans indicated they are able to pay an average (median) price of $6,000 and Negro veterans reported they are able to pay $2,500.

Among the white veterans who would buy or build if houses are available at the price and quality they desire, the average (median) price they reported they would be able to pay for a house was $6,000 and the average (median) gross monthly payment they would be able to make, including real estate taxes, fire insurance, heat, light, and cooking fuel, was $45. Their average (median) weekly income from all sources was $56. The average size house they desired was five rooms. Negro veterans who would buy or build under these conditions reported an average price of $2,200, an average monthly payment of $25, and an average weekly income of $31. The average size house Negro veterans desired was four rooms.

Among the white veterans who would move and rent other quarters if they could get what they wanted, the average gross monthly rental they reported they would be able to pay was $40, their average weekly income was $49, and the average size unit they desired was four rooms. For Negro veterans who would move and rent, the average monthly rental reported was $15, their average weekly income was $28, and the average size unit they desired was three rooms.

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF VETERANS

One-third (33 percent) of the veterans living in the Baton Rouge area at the time of the survey were newcomers to the locality since they entered the service. The proportion of in-migrants for married veterans was higher than the proportion for single veterans. (See table 1 on page 5.)

Seven-eighths (87 percent) of the married white veterans and three-fifths (60 percent) of the single white veterans were employed. Of the Negro veterans, 79 percent of the married and 56 percent of the single were employed. Veterans in the "other than employed" group included those who did not desire work at the time of the survey as well as those who were seeking employment. About one-half of all the veterans who were not working had been discharged since December 31, 1945.

For all veterans, the average (median) weekly income from all sources was $44. (Average income was based on all veterans including those who reported having no income.) For employed veterans, the average weekly income was $50. For employed white veterans, weekly incomes averaged $57 for married (including wife's income, if any) and $46 for single veterans; for employed Negro veterans, incomes averaged $34 for married and $31 for single veterans.

PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF VETERANS

Hardship among veterans was partly reflected by the extent to which they were doubling up with relatives or friends or were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins. One-seventh (15 percent) of the married white veterans and one-fifth (21 percent) of the married Negro veterans were doubling up in ordinary dwelling units, that is, were living in units which contained, in addition to the head of the household, one or more married couples or married women whose husbands were living elsewhere. Twenty-six percent of the single white veterans as compared with nine percent of the married white veterans were living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins. For the Negro veterans, these proportions were 23 percent for the single and 12 percent for the married. (See table 2 on page 5.)

Exclusive of those living in rented rooms, about one-tenth of the total white veterans and five-eighths of the total Negro veterans lived in dwelling units which were in need of major repairs or lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities.

Three-tenths (30 percent) of the married white and one-fourth (26 percent) of the married Negro veterans owned their homes. (See table 2 on page 5.) Three-fifths of the white and slightly more than two-fifths of the Negro owners purchased their homes after they were discharged. One-half (50 percent) of the married white veterans and two-fifths (41 percent) of the married Negro veterans were renting dwelling units in their names at the time of the survey and were paying an average (median) gross monthly rent of $41 and $19 respectively. Five-sixths of the white veterans and two-thirds of the Negro veterans who were renting acquired their units after they were discharged.

HOUSING PLANS OF VETERANS

Nine-tenths (91 percent) of the total veterans plan to remain in the Baton Rouge locality for the coming year. Five percent of the veterans plan to leave the locality and four percent are undecided in their plans. (See table 3 on page 6.)

If housing is available during the year only at present prices and quality, 7 out of every 100 white veterans plan to buy or build in the locality, 5 plan to move and rent, 79 plan to remain in their present quarters, and the remaining 9 plan to move into rented rooms or double up, leave the area, or are undecided. Out of every 100 Negro veterans, 16 plan to buy or build, 4 plan to move and rent, 69 plan to remain in their present quarters, and the remaining 11 have other plans.

However, if the veterans could find what they want, 32 out of every 100 white veterans would buy or build a house, 5 would move and rent, and only 54 would remain in their present quarters during the coming year. (See table 5 on page 6.) If the Negro veterans could find what they want, 45 out of every 100 would buy or build a house, 2 would move and rent, and 42 would remain in their present quarters.

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For the white veterans who would buy or build if they could find what they want, the average (median) price house they said they could afford was $6,000. One-fifth of the veterans could pay less than $4,500 and one-fifth could pay more than $7,500. Negro veterans desiring to buy or build reported they could afford to pay an average price of $2,200 with one-fourth able to pay less than $1,800 and one-sixth able to pay more than $3,500. Four-fifths of the white veterans preferred five- or six-room houses and seven-tenths of the Negro veterans preferred four- or five-room houses. Almost three-fifths of the white veterans and one-half of the Negro veterans who would buy or build a house have taken some action toward buying or building or have saved money specifically for a house.

Practically all of the prospective home owners would purchase through monthly payments. The gross monthly payments they reported they would be able to make, including real estate taxes, fire insurance, heat, light, and cooking fuel, averaged $45 for white veterans and $25 for Negro veterans. One-fourth of the white veterans planning to buy or build reported they could pay less than $36 and one-fifth could pay more than $55. One-sixth of the Negro veterans could pay less than $17 and one-sixth could pay more than $30.

For the veterans who would move and rent if they could find what they want, the average (median) gross monthly rental they reported they would be able to pay, including payments for heat, light, and cooking fuel, was $40 for white and $15 for Negro veterans. One-fifth of the white veterans wanting to rent could pay less than $31 and only one-eighth could pay more than $50. Among the Negro veterans, only one-eighth could pay more than $20. Units in single-family structures were preferred by five-sixths of all the veterans who would like to rent.

AVAILABILITY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF PRESENT HOUSING

In conjunction with the survey of veterans, information on occupancy and vacancy in dwelling units was collected. Tables 6, 7, and 8 on the following pages summarize the availability and characteristics of vacant dwelling units and tenure, rent, facilities, and doubling-up in occupied dwelling units.

The survey showed that 1.7 percent of all the dwelling units in the Baton Rouge area including privately and publicly financed dwelling units, were unoccupied. The gross vacancy rate for privately financed dwelling units alone was the same, 1.7 percent. Almost nine-tenths of the private vacancies were habitable; of these, approximately one-eighth lacked installed cooking facilities. About one-half of the habitable vacancies were being offered for rent or sale and the remainder were either already rented or sold or were being held off the rental or sale market for other reasons.

One-fifth (20 percent) of the habitable vacancies were built before 1930, one-fifth (19 percent) lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities, one-fourth (26 percent) had been vacant for one month or longer, and the average size was five rooms.

One-third of the habitable vacancies were rental units for which the average (median) monthly rental asked was $30 and the average size was three rooms. Three-tenths (30 percent) lacked one or more standard plumbing facilities, more than two-fifths (42 percent) had been built before 1930, three-tenths (29 percent) were units in multi-family structures, and one-tenth (11 percent) were located in converted structures (structures in which the number of dwelling units has changed since the original construction).

Of all the private dwelling units in the Baton Rouge area, more than one-half (53.7 percent) were occupied by their owners and over two-fifths (44.6 percent) were occupied by tenants. The average (median) monthly contract rent was $38 for private units occupied by white tenants and $14 for those occupied by Negro tenants. (See tables 6 and 7 on page 7.) Among the tenant units containing one or more veterans, the average monthly rental was $40 for units occupied by white families and $14 for those occupied by Negroes. These units were rented by the heads of the households and not necessarily by the veterans themselves.

The survey further showed that 16 percent of the privately financed dwelling units in which white veterans lived contained doubled-up families as compared with 9 percent for all private units occupied by white families. For Negroes the proportions were 22 percent and 11 percent respectively. (See table 7 on page 7.) Practically all of the veteran -occupied units with doubled-up families contained one or more married couples in addition to the head of the household, while very few contained only married women in addition to the head.

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TECHNICAL NOTE

The findings presented in this report are based on a sample survey in the Baton Rouge area.[a] For dwelling unit occupancy and vacancy characteristics, approximately 9,500 dwelling units were enumerated to represent all sections of the area and all types of residential structures except institutions, publicly financed housing projects, transient hotels, commercial rooming houses, trailers, and tourist cabins. For information on veterans' housing characteristics and intentions, the enumeration was extended to include veterans in all types of residential structures except institutions, transient hotels, and dormitories. Occupancy and vacancy data for publicly financed housing for the Baton Rouge locality were obtained from reports of the National Housing Agency as of the end of November. The number of privately financed dwelling units shown in this report for the area is an estimate based on the weighted sample results and the 1940 census data plus building permit records.

An examination of the results shows that this survey, like practically all others based upon a field canvass of a cross-section of the population, did not cover a proportionate share of the most mobile parts of the population, e.g. veterans who were traveling about preparatory to taking a job and establishing a residence. In addition, some persons who were actually veterans were not identified as such because of inaccurate or inadequate information furnished by the person reporting for the household. In order to adjust for this underenumeration, the estimated number of veterans indicated by the results of the survey has been increased on the basis of a factor obtained in Nation-wide surveys. In the absence of information concerning the characteristics of the omitted groups, however, no adjustment has been made in the characteristics of veterans as shown by the survey. A more detailed statement of variation due to the underenumeration may be obtained upon request.

The figures presented in this report may differ somewhat from the results which would have been obtained by a complete census because of sampling variability. In general, the allowance to be made for sampling variation depends both on the numerical value of the percentage and the size of the base on which the percentage is determined, a percentage based on a larger number of dwelling units or veterans being less variable than one based on a smaller number. For example, in at least two out of three instances, almost all of the estimated percentages based on total veterans (column 1 of tables 1 through 4) may be expected to be not more than one percentage point larger or smaller than the percentages which would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken. Almost all of the percentages based on married veterans are subject to an allowance of plus or minus two percentage points while those based on single veterans are subject to an allowance of plus or minus three percentage points. Thus for the 35 percent of the total veterans who would like to buy or build a house it may be expected that the proportion which would have been obtained by a complete census would have been between 34 percent and 36 percent; for the 21 percent of the married Negro veterans who were living doubled up, the proportion would have been between 19 percent and 23 percent.

In addition to sampling variability, the estimates are subject to errors of response. Such errors may be expected to affect the sample estimates to about the same degree as they would affect the results of a complete census.

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[a] The survey covered Baton Rouge city, Port Allen town, and the following enumeration districts (as defined for the 1940 Census) in East Baton Rouge Parish: 17-24; 17-26; 17-27; 17-28; 17-29; 17-37; 17-40; 17-41; 17-42; 17-44; 17-46; and 17-48.

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Table 1.—GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Baton Rouge Area, Louisiana

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans[1]	10,000	5,300	2,200	1,700	800
Percent: Total	100%	53%	22%	17%	8%
Residence Prior to Induction					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Lived in locality[2] prior to induction	67	56	75	82	84
Lived outside locality prior to induction	33	44	25	18	16
Employment					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Employed	77	87	60	79	56
Other than employed	23	13	40	21	44
Income					
Average (median) weekly income for all veterans	$44	$55	$34	$33	$26
Average (median) weekly income for employed veterans	$50	$57	$46	$34	$31

[1]Adjusted sample estimates. See text.
[2]For purposes of this survey, the locality included East Baton Rouge and West Baton Rouge Parishes.

Table 2.—PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND CONDITION, PLUMBING FACILITIES, TENURE, AND RENT OF DWELLING UNITS, FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Baton Rouge Area, Louisiana

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	10,000	5,300	2,200	1,700	800
Percent: Total	100%	53%	22%	17%	8%
Present Living Arrangements					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Living in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins	14	9	26	12	23
Living in ordinary dwelling units	86	91	74	88	77
Doubled-up[1]	14	15	7	21	12
Not doubled-up	72	76	67	67	65
Condition and Plumbing Facilities					
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	86%	91%	74%	88%	77%
In good condition or in need of minor repairs	79	88	69	72	62
Having all standard plumbing facilities[2]	63	81	65	22	21
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	16	7	4	50	41
In need of major repairs or unfit for use	7	3	5	16	15
Having all standard plumbing facilities	3	2	4	2	2
Lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities	4	1	1	14	13
Tenure and Rent					
All veterans living in ordinary dwelling units	86%	91%	74%	88%	77%
Owned by veteran	21	30	2	26	5
Rented by veteran	35	50	4	41	8
Other	30	11	68	21	64
Average (median) monthly gross rent for units rented by veteran	$37	$41	(3)	$19	(3)
One-fourth of the units rented for less than	$26	$33	(3)	$15	(3)
One-fourth of the units rented for more than	$47	$49	(3)	$25	(3)

[1] For purposes of this survey, a veteran was considered as living doubled-up if he lived in a dwelling unit which contained more than one family, that is, the unit contained, in addition to the head of the household, married couples or married women with husbands absent.

[2] Standard plumbing facilities included running water in the unit, private flush toilet in the structure, and private installed bathtub or shower in the structure.

[3] There were too few single veterans in the sample who rented their dwelling units to quote average monthly rental.

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Table 3.—MIGRATION INTENTIONS FOR ALL WORLD WAR II VETERANS AND HOUSING PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT THE PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE

Baton Rouge Area, Louisiana

SUBJECT	Total	WHITE		NEGRO	
		Married	Single and other	Married	Single and other
Estimated total number of veterans	10,000	5,300	2,200	1,700	800
Percent: Total	100%	53%	22%	17%	8%
Migration Intentions					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Plan to stay in locality[1]	91	93	88	91	86
Plan to leave locality	5	4	7	4	5
Undecided	4	3	5	5	9
Housing Plans of Veterans Who Plan To Remain in Locality					
Total	91%	93%	88%	91%	86%
Remain in present quarters	51	47	70	38	52
Move and rent a dwelling unit	5	7	2	2	2
Move and buy or build a house	35	39	15	51	31
Move into rented room or double up	(2)	(2)	1	(2)	1

[1] See footnote 2 on table 1.
[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 4.—CHARACTERISTICS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS WHO PLAN TO RENT OR BUY OR BUILD IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE

Baton Rouge Area, Louisiana

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of veterans	10,000	7,500	2,500
Percent: Total	100%	75%	25%
Plan to move and rent a dwelling unit	5%	5%	2%
Plan to move and buy or build a house	35%	32%	45%
Veterans Planning To Rent			
Average (median) gross monthly rental veterans able to pay	$40	$40	$15
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to rent	$46	$49	$28
Average (median) size unit veterans plan to rent	4 rooms	4 rooms	3 rooms
Veterans Planning To Buy or Build			
Average (median) price veterans able to pay	$5,000	6,000	$2,200
Average (median) gross monthly payment veterans able to make	$40	$45	$25
Average (median) weekly income for veterans planning to buy or build	$48	$56	$31
Average (median) size house veterans plan to buy or build	5 rooms	5 rooms	4 rooms

Table 5.—HOUSING PLANS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE COMPARED WITH PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY

Baton Rouge Area, Louisiana

PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT PRICE AND QUALITY VETERANS DESIRE	Total	PLANS IF HOUSING AVAILABLE ONLY AT PRESENT PRICE AND QUALITY			
		Remain in present quarters	Move and rent a dwelling unit	Move and buy or build a house	Other[1]
White	100%	79%	5%	7%	9%
Remain in present quarters	54	54	-	-	-
Move and rent a dwelling unit	5	2	3	(2)	(2)
Move and buy or build a house	32	23	2	7	(2)
Other[1]	9	-	-	-	9
Negro	100%	69%	4%	16%	11%
Remain in present quarters	42	42	-	-	-
Move and rent a dwelling unit	2	1	1	(2)	(2)
Move and buy or build a house	45	26	3	16	(2)
Other[1]	11	-	-	-	11

[1] Other plans included move into a rented room or double up, leave the locality, and undecided.
[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

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Table 6.—VACANCY AND OCCUPANCY IN PRIVATELY AND PUBLICLY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

Baton Rouge Area, Louisiana

SUBJECT	Private and public dwelling units[1]	PRIVATE DWELLING UNITS		
		Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of dwelling units	25,366	25,000	16,500	8,500
Percent: Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied	98.3	98.3	98.0	98.9
Owner-occupied	53.0	53.7	56.1	49.1
Tenant-occupied	45.3	44.6	41.9	49.8
Unoccupied	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.1
Habitable[2]	1.5	[4]1.5	1.9	0.7
Rental	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Offered for rent	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Rented, not yet occupied	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1
Sale	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.1
For sale, only	0.5	0.5	0.7	(5)
Sold, not yet occupied	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1
Other[3]	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Not habitable	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4

[1] The public housing included all the publicly financed dwelling units which serve the area covered in the survey.

[2] Included as habitable were units in good condition or in need of only minor repairs and those in need of major repairs which were in no worse condition than similar occupied units in the same neighborhood.

[3] Other vacancies included units undergoing extensive repairs, units to be demolished, units in litigation, etc.

[4] Approximately one-eighth of the habitable vacancies lacked installed cooking facilities for the exclusive use of the intended occupants.

[5] Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7.—CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL PRIVATELY FINANCED DWELLING UNITS

Baton Rouge Area, Louisiana

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	White	Negro
Estimated total number of privately financed dwelling units	25,000	16,500	8,500
Percent: Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied	98.3	98.0	98.9
Unoccupied	1.7	2.0	1.1
Occupied Dwelling Units			
All occupied units containing doubled-up families	10%	9%	11%
Veteran-occupied units containing doubled-up families[1]	18%	16%	22%
All occupied units having all standard plumbing facilities	69%	94%	23%
Veteran-occupied units having all standard plumbing facilities[1]	76%	94%	26%
Average (median) monthly contract rent for all tenant-occupied units	$27	$38	$14
One-fourth of the units rented for less than	$15	$28	$10
One-fourth of the units rented for more than	$42	$48	$18
Average (median) monthly contract rent for veteran-occupied tenant units	$33	$40	$14
One-fourth of the units rented for less than	$19	$30	$11
One-fourth of the units rented for more than	$45	$48	$18
Habitable Unoccupied Dwelling Units			
Average (median) size of all habitable vacancies	5 rooms	5 rooms	3 rooms
Proportion of habitable vacancies having all standard plumbing facilities	81%	94%	15%
Average (median) size of habitable rental vacancies	3 rooms	4 rooms	3 rooms
Average (median) monthly rental of habitable rental vacancies	$30	$40	$12
Proportion of habitable rental vacancies having all standard plumbing facilities	70%	96%	10%

[1] Proportions for characteristics of veteran-occupied dwelling units are not comparable with those for veterans shown in table 2. The figures in table 2 are based on veterans and those in table 7 are based on dwelling units containing veterans.

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Table 8.—CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIVATELY FINANCED HABITABLE VACANCIES

Baton Rouge Area, Louisiana

CHARACTERISTIC	ALL HABITABLE VACANCIES			HABITABLE RENTAL VACANCIES		
	Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro
Type of Structure						
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Single family structure without business	88	89	82	71	71	74
2-, 3-, or 4-family structure without business	9	8	15	21	18	26
1- to 4-family structure with business	1	(1)	3	(1)	(1)	(1)
5 or more family structure	2	3	(1)	8	11	(1)
Year Built						
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Before 1920	6	6	3	15	21	(1)
1920 to 1929	14	13	15	27	32	15
1930 to 1939	24	22	37	24	17	41
1940 or after	56	59	45	34	30	44
Length of Vacancy						
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Less than 1 week	44	46	34	52	54	46
1 week up to 1 month	30	32	22	12	13	10
1 month up to 3 months	10	10	12	18	22	10
3 months or more	16	12	32	18	11	34
Conversion						
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Located in converted structures	8	9	(1)	11	16	(1)
Created by structural changes	4	5	(1)	11	16	(1)
Created by nonstructural changes	4	4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Not affected by conversion	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Located in nonconverted structures	92	91	100	89	84	100
Plumbing Facilities						
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
With private flush toilet and private bath	81	94	15	70	96	10
With private flush toilet, no private bath	4	3	9	8	4	16
With running water, no private flush toilet	3	3	3	2	(1)	5
No running water	12	(1)	73	20	(1)	69

1 Less than 0.5 percent.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census

Not to be released until
May 10, 1947

Population: HVet-No. 114

SUMMARY REPORT OF VETERANS' HOUSING SURVEYS MADE FROM JULY 1946 THROUGH JANUARY 1947

The results of the Veterans' Housing Surveys made by the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Labor Statistics between July 1946 and January 1947 were summarized today by Director J. C. Capt, Bureau of the Census. The surveys, requested by the National Housing Agency for the Veterans' Emergency Housing Program, were made in 109 selected localities. Individual reports have been issued for each of the surveys and are available on request.

In conjunction with the surveys included in the attached summary table, the Bureau of the Census conducted a Nation-wide veterans' survey during the latter part of June 1946. A report on the results of this survey is available at the National Housing Agency in Washington, D. C.[a] The surveys in the Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Newark (Essex County, N. J.), New York City, Philadelphia, and St. Louis areas are being supplemented by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to provide separate figures for Negro veterans. Reports for these supplements will be available in May. Also, nineteen other Veterans' Housing Surveys, in which a slightly different schedule was used, were conducted during March, April, and May, 1946.[b]

The Veterans' Housing Surveys are sample surveys covering a representative cross section of all veterans in the localities surveyed except those living in institutions, transient hotels, and dormitories. The information was collected by trained interviewers directly from the veteran or his wife, or in some cases from some other reliable member of his family.

The information presented in this summary consists of several items on the personal characteristics of the veterans and their housing intentions, and the present living arrangements of the married veterans.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

Employed: A veteran is considered employed if he worked for pay or profit or had a job (but was not at work) during the week prior to the enumeration.

In-migrant: An in-migrant veteran is one whose residence, prior to his entering the service, was outside the housing market area for the locality being surveyed.

Weekly income: The veteran's weekly income is his usual weekly income from all sources including overtime pay, commissions, dividends, and pensions. For the wage and salary workers, the income includes the full weekly wages before deductions are made for bonds or taxes. For married veterans, the wife's income is also included.

Doubling up: For purposes of this survey, a veteran is living doubled up if he lives in a dwelling unit which contains, in addition to the head of the household, either a married couple or a married woman whose husband is living elsewhere.

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[a] The title of the report is "A National Survey of Veterans' Housing Plans and Present Accommodations as of June 1946."
[b] Surveys were made by the Bureau of the Census in the following places: Macon area, Georgia; Henderson, Kentucky; Benton Harbor - St. Joseph area, Michigan; Bismarck and Mandan, North Dakota; Eugene and Springfield, Oregon; Erie area, Pennsylvania; Johnstown area, Pennsylvania; Orange area, Texas; Greater San Antonio, Texas; Everett area, Washington; and Madison area, Wisconsin. Similar surveys were made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the following places: Mobile area, Alabama; Little Rock area, Arkansas; San Francisco area, California; Minneapolis - St. Paul area, Minnesota; Portland area, Oregon; Pittsburgh area, Pennsylvania; Charleston area, South Carolina; and Dallas area, Texas. A report, "Veterans' Housing Plans and Present Accommodations for Selected Areas," summarizing the results of these nineteen surveys is available at the National Housing Agency.

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Housing intentions: The veteran was asked two basic questions in order to measure his housing intentions. The first question was designed to determine what the veteran really wanted to do about his housing, that is, what he would do if he could get the kind of housing he desired. The question asked of the veteran was: "Suppose you could rent, buy, or build a house or apartment of the price, size, and quality you desire--what would you do about your living arrangements in the next 12 months?"

The second question on the veteran's intentions was designed to determine what he would do if other living quarters were available but only at present prices and quality. It was asked only of those veterans who had already indicated they wanted to rent, buy, or build under desired conditions. The question was: "You said you would (rent, buy, build) if you could get the kind and price house you desire--what would you do in the next 12 months if houses became available only at present prices and quality?"

In responding to this second question, some of the veterans who would rent if they could find what they wanted would also rent under today's housing conditions, while others would remain in their present quarters. Similarly, some of the veterans who would buy or build if they could find the kind of housing they desire would buy or build even under present housing conditions, others would move and rent, and still others would remain in their present quarters. Because of the shift in the veteran's intentions under the two conditions, the percent of veterans who would move and rent other quarters under present prices and quality may be higher or lower than the percent of veterans who would move and rent under the housing conditions they desire. For example, in the Wilmington area, Delaware, of the five percent who would rent under present prices and quality, two had already said they would rent under desired conditions and three had said they would buy or build under desired conditions.

Gross monthly rent able to pay: This was the amount of monthly rent, including payments for heat, light, and cooking fuel, which the veteran said he could afford to pay. The monthly rent shown is the median reported by those veterans who would rent under desired conditions of price and quality. In responding to this question the veteran was not to report what he thought he would have to pay but what he considered he could reasonably pay, taking into account his income and expenses.

Price house able to buy: This is the price the veteran reported he was able to pay for a house taking into consideration his income and other resources. The median prices shown in this summary are for those veterans who reported they would buy or build under desired conditions. The corresponding price figures for those veterans who said they would buy or build under present prices and quality are contained in the individual reports for surveys having a sufficient number of sample cases to quote such prices.

TECHNICAL NOTE

The number of World War II veterans shown for each area surveyed is an estimate of the number of veterans in the locality exclusive of those in institutions, transient hotels, and dormitories. An examination of the results shows that these surveys, like practically all others based upon a field canvass of a cross section of the population, did not cover a proportionate share of the most mobile parts of the population, e.g., veterans who were traveling about preparatory to taking a job and establishing a residence. In addition, some persons who were actually veterans were not identified as such because of inaccurate or inadequate information furnished by the person reporting for the household. In the absence of information concerning the characteristics of the omitted groups, however, no adjustment was made in the characteristics of veterans as shown by the survey.

For the earlier surveys, estimates of the number of veterans were based on the weighted sample results and on independent figures derived from the distribution of veterans by state of pre-service residence and the proportion of 1-C Selective Service registrants in the locality. For the later surveys, the estimates of veterans indicated by the results of the survey were increased on the basis of a factor obtained in Nation-wide surveys in order to adjust for underenumeration.

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Because the results of the surveys are based on data obtained from a sample of veterans, the figures presented here may differ somewhat from the results which would have been obtained by a complete census. In general, the allowance to be made for the sampling variation depends both on the numerical value of the percentage and the size of the base on which the percentage is determined. A percentage based on a larger number of veterans has less variability due to sampling than one based on a smaller number. Examples of variations which may be expected because of the sample are as follows: In two chances out of three, for the 31% of the veterans in Philadelphia who would buy or build a house under desired conditions, it may be expected that the proportion which would have been obtained by a complete census would have been between 29% and 33%, and for the 43% of the married veterans in Philadelphia who were living doubled up or in a rented room, the proportion for a complete census would have been between 40% and 46%.

For Atlanta, for the 47% of the married white veterans who were living doubled up or in a rented room, the chances are two out of three that the rate which would have been obtained by a complete census is between 44% and 50%, and for the 48% of the married Negro veterans who were living doubled up or in a rented room, the chances are two out of three that the rate would have been between 43% and 53%. Because of the many variations possible in the magnitude of the sampling errors, the examples of sampling variations given above should not be applied indiscriminately to all of the figures presented in this report. For more accurate information on the errors due to sampling variation for any particular area, refer to the individual report for that area.

In addition to the difference due to sampling variability, the estimates are subject to errors of response. Such errors may be expected to affect the sample estimates to about the same degree as they would affect the results of a complete census.

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SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS' HOUSING SURVEYS MADE BY THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS AND THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS FOR THE NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY: JULY 1946 THROUGH JANUARY 1947

SURVEY AREA	Month of enumeration	H-Vet series number[1]	Estimated number of World War II veterans	Percent employed	Percent immigrants	Median weekly income of all veterans	Percent married	Percent of married veterans living in rented rooms or doubling up	HOUSING INTENTIONS OF VETERANS: Veterans who would move and rent other quarters: If housing available only at present price and quality: Percent of veterans	Veterans who would move and rent other quarters: If housing available at price and quality veteran desires: Percent of veterans	Veterans who would move and rent other quarters: If housing available at price and quality veteran desires: Median gross monthly rent able to pay	Veterans who would buy or build a house: If housing available only at present price and quality: Percent of veterans	Veterans who would buy or build a house: If housing available at price and quality veteran desires: Percent of veterans	Veterans who would buy or build a house: If housing available at price and quality veteran desires: Median price able to pay
ALABAMA														
Birmingham area:														
White	July '46	67	21,000	72	12	$39	57	37	10	9	$35	7	27	$5,100
Negro	July '46	67	9,000	77	11	30	58	51	11	13	16	8	24	([2])
Montgomery:														
White	Aug. '46	70	5,400	80	26	46	67	28	18	14	38	9	30	5,900
Negro	Aug. '46	70	2,600	55	11	29	58	36	15	18	17	11	19	([2])
ARIZONA														
Phoenix area	Oct. '46	BLS	5,500	76	37	45	64	24	5	4	49	9	29	6,500
Tucson	Nov. '46	86	4,000	70	34	43	58	30	7	7	35	15	49	6,000
CALIFORNIA														
Fresno	Aug. '46	27	7,000	87	28	53	61	26	7	6	45	9	36	6,100
Los Angeles County	July '46	48	350,000	78	26	50	57	28	10	8	48	8	31	7,300
Selected area, Los Angeles city	Sept.'46	Special	15,000	82	35	47	60	38	18	14	38	6	33	5,700
Sacramento	Aug. '46	49	13,000	86	25	52	58	32	10	7	47	8	31	6,700
San Diego area	Aug. '46	38	35,000	79	40	51	68	16	8	8	45	6	40	6,300
San Francisco area	July '46	61	130,000	86	36	52	57	27	14	11	42	12	33	7,300
San Jose area	Jan. '47	110	12,000	78	37	52	63	38	13	10	40	9	37	6,500
Stockton area	Dec. '46	106	6,000	86	38	53	60	31	15	12	40	9	25	6,500
COLORADO														
Denver area	Aug. '46	31	35,000	79	28	46	63	33	12	8	44	8	36	6,200
CONNECTICUT														
Bridgeport area	Dec. '46	BLS	18,000	88	7	45	46	40	5	10	35	3	8	6,000
Hartford area	Sept.'46	77	25,000	73	11	42	50	38	10	14	45	2	15	7,200
New Britain area	Jan. '47	108	14,000	81	7	43	44	47	12	14	35	3	16	6,000
New Haven area	Aug. '46	51	25,000	74	6	37	46	39	8	9	39	3	9	6,800
Waterbury area	Aug. '46	52	10,000	80	4	40	39	38	10	9	38	6	18	6,600
DELAWARE														
Wilmington area	Sept.'46	54	10,000	79	11	45	54	31	5	4	41	2	31	6,400

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA														
Washington, D. C., Metropolitan District:														
White	Nov. '46	84	84,000	78	15	53	61	24	9	9	(2)	2	20	9,000
Negro	Nov. '46	84	36,000	78	16	32	53	71	16	19	45	4	14	6,000
FLORIDA														
Jacksonville area:														
White	Oct. '46	BLS	12,500	86	27	48	73	20	4	3	35	14	23	5,500
Negro	Oct. '46	BLS	3,500	71	14	28	50	60	3	3	(2)	8	18	3,500
Tampa-St. Petersburg area:														
Tampa and Port Tampa:														
White	Nov. '46	88	6,500	71	26	37	63	41	5	4	(2)	19	38	5,000
Negro	Nov. '46	88	1,500	71	22	28	60	66	2	4	(2)	8	17	2,500
St. Petersburg, Gulfport, and Pinellas Park	Nov. '46	88	6,000	73	36	43	67	21	5	3	(2)	19	42	6,000
GEORGIA														
Atlanta area:														
White	July '46	75	30,500	80	22	46	70	47	11	7	46	15	38	6,200
Negro	July '46	75	9,500	77	9	30	63	48	18	10	(2)	31	52	3,800
IDAHO														
Boise City	July '46	21	3,000	87	42	54	70	15	9	5	50	17	42	6,000
Idaho Falls	Dec. '46	104	1,700	88	34	51	65	20	11	6	40	8	41	5,000
Twin Falls	Sept. '46	50	1,500	87	32	49	67	23	12	8	42	6	28	5,500
ILLINOIS														
Cook County	July '46	36	400,000	84	8	47	49	40	15	16	46	4	14	7,400
Peoria area	Oct. '46	BLS	11,500	85	20	44	65	24	5	4	40	7	24	6,000
Rock Island, Moline, and East Moline	Nov. '46	95	9,000	88	17	48	59	18	8	5	40	3	25	5,000
Springfield	Dec. '46	98	8,000	86	16	44	63	23	6	6	40	8	24	5,000
INDIANA														
Fort Wayne	Aug. '46	40	10,000	87	20	49	60	30	5	5	48	10	25	6,000
Gary-Hammond area	Jan. '47	112	28,000	89	15	49	54	28	10	8	45	4	29	6,000
Indianapolis area	Aug. '46	41	40,000	82	20	47	65	30	10	9	46	10	32	5,800
IOWA														
Davenport	Nov. '46	95	6,000	85	19	48	62	19	10	7	40	4	34	6,000
KANSAS														
Kansas City (Refer to Kansas City area, Mo.)														
KENTUCKY														
Louisville area, Ky. and Ind.:														
White	Nov. '46	85	40,000	82	17	42	60	29	7	4	40	10	35	5,000
Negro	Nov. '46	85	5,000	74	14	29	60	54	18	15	20	6	34	3,500

[1] All surveys made by the Bureau of the Census except those labeled BLS, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.
[2] The sample contained too few cases to quote median figures.

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SURVEY AREA	Month of enumeration	H-Vet series number[1]	Estimated number of World War II veterans	Percent employed	Percent immigrants	Median weekly income of all veterans	Percent married	Percent of married veterans living in rented rooms or doubling up	HOUSING INTENTIONS OF VETERANS: Veterans who would move and rent other quarters: If housing available only at present price and quality: Percent of veterans	Veterans who would move and rent other quarters: If housing available at price and quality veteran desires: Percent of veterans	Veterans who would move and rent other quarters: If housing available at price and quality veteran desires: Median gross monthly rent able to pay	Veterans who would buy or build a house: If housing available only at present price and quality: Percent of veterans	Veterans who would buy or build a house: If housing available at price and quality veteran desires: Percent of veterans	Veterans who would buy or build a house: If housing available at price and quality veteran desires: Median price able to pay
LOUISIANA														
Baton Rouge area:														
White	Dec. '46	107	7,500	79	38	$50	71	24	5	5	$40	7	32	$6,000
Negro	Dec. '46	107	2,500	72	17	31	68	33	4	2	15	16	45	2,200
New Orleans area:														
White	Aug. '46	76	36,000	76	10	38	56	32	7	7	32	7	22	6,000
Negro	Aug. '46	76	14,000	68	17	28	57	45	17	18	20	14	24	3,000
Shreveport area:														
White	Nov. '46	82	8,500	79	21	48	65	40	6	5	40	11	30	6,000
Negro	Nov. '46	82	2,500	76	16	29	60	48	5	4	20	8	23	2,300
MARYLAND														
Baltimore:														
White	Sept. '46	58	70,000	76	11	43	53	35	7	6	44	8	28	5,700
Negro	Sept. '46	58	20,000	69	10	31	55	57	13	16	36	7	24	4,100
MASSACHUSETTS														
Boston area	July '46	19	160,000	73	6	37	46	42	5	6	44	2	5	7,100
Fall River-New Bedford area	Sept. '46	60	22,000	73	5	32	45	36	7	8	34	2	5	5,800
Lowell-Lawrence-Haverhill area	Sept. '46	62	18,000	71	2	35	42	45	5	7	43	4	13	5,700
Salem area	Nov. '46	83	7,500	79	5	41	49	29	2	4	40	3	12	6,000
Springfield area	Aug. '46	26	30,000	78	9	40	43	36	9	13	41	3	14	6,200
Worcester area	Aug. '46	34	20,000	71	4	37	45	36	8	10	41	2	6	6,400
MICHIGAN														
Detroit area	July '46	24	190,000	81	13	51	49	39	10	9	46	7	22	6,300
Grand Rapids area	Sept. '46	72	18,000	86	12	49	54	25	12	8	39	6	24	5,900
Kalamazoo area	Dec. '46	105	8,000	85	19	50	65	23	10	7	40	8	27	5,000
MINNESOTA														
Duluth, Minn.-Superior, Wis.	Aug. '46	47	10,000	71	6	39	47	19	5	4	37	7	15	5,500
MISSISSIPPI														
Jackson:														
White	July '46	74	4,500	83	28	48	67	52	7	4	42	8	28	6,000
Negro	July '46	74	1,500	80	14	27	63	52	5	3	([2])	12	34	3,200

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MISSOURI														
Kansas City area, Kans. and Mo.	Sept. '46	68	55,000	75	18	43	62	38	7	8	45	8	19	5,300
Springfield	July '46	15	5,000	76	23	37	66	21	7	7	35	6	17	4,700
St. Louis area	July '46	57	100,000	74	12	36	55	38	12	13	39	6	12	6,500
MONTANA														
Billings	July '46	32	2,000	89	26	49	65	24	11	10	45	8	25	6,200
NEBRASKA														
Lincoln	Dec. '46	90	9,000	73	37	46	67	21	9	9	35	4	24	5,000
Omaha	Aug. '46	42	22,000	82	16	43	55	32	8	6	39	8	28	5,400
NEVADA														
Las Vegas area	Dec. '46	113	3,000	83	64	62	73	16	6	4	50	15	49	5,500
Reno and Sparks	Dec. '46	93	2,800	83	39	59	68	18	6	5	50	5	27	7,500
NEW JERSEY														
Elizabeth area	Nov. '46	91	23,000	82	7	46	50	45	10	12	45	2	13	7,000
Essex County	July '46	37	85,000	75	6	43	45	44	10	10	44	4	18	7,200
Hackensack-Teaneck area	Nov. '46	87	12,000	78	18	45	50	45	5	7	45	3	21	6,500
Hudson County	July '46	23	70,000	76	2	41	39	42	12	13	42	2	16	7,200
NEW MEXICO														
Albuquerque area	Aug. '46	46	5,000	77	31	42	64	22	7	5	45	15	28	5,500
NEW YORK														
Buffalo area	July '46	14	70,000	74	6	40	47	42	13	13	40	7	17	5,900
New York City area	July '46	16	765,000	73	5	40	46	44	16	21	46	2	11	6,700
Rochester area	July '46	30	30,000	87	6	47	50	34	9	10	46	4	16	6,100
Syracuse	Dec. '46	92	18,000	78	10	41	50	37	5	8	45	2	16	6,000
Utica-Rome area	Sept. '46	44	15,000	74	6	41	48	29	10	9	40	5	24	5,800
NORTH CAROLINA														
Asheville:														
White	July '46	66	4,200	78	23	40	62	24	7	4	37	14	38	4,700
Negro	July '46	66	800	66	22	30	56	42	6	7	24	16	47	(2)
Charlotte:														
White	Aug. '46	63	8,200	82	18	45	57	38	7	6	43	14	31	6,800
Negro	Aug. '46	63	1,800	71	15	28	50	40	6	9	(2)	19	23	3,900
Greensboro:														
White	Aug. '46	65	5,000	83	18	44	60	55	5	4	45	22	36	6,200
Negro	Aug. '46	65	1,000	74	18	30	45	66	6	7	(2)	28	37	4,100
Raleigh:														
White	Dec. '46	101	3,300	74	25	43	64	45	6	6	45	5	20	6,000
Negro	Dec. '46	101	700	75	8	28	50	58	4	9	20	5	22	3,000
NORTH DAKOTA														
Fargo	July '46	17	3,000	76	32	44	60	27	17	15	42	8	33	5,800

[1] All surveys made by the Bureau of the Census except those labeled BLS, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.
[2] The sample contained too few cases to quote median figures.

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SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS' HOUSING SURVEYS MADE BY THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS AND THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS FOR THE NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY: JULY 1946 THROUGH JANUARY 1947--Continued

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OHIO														
Akron area	Aug. '46	53	35,000	83	17	$48	57	35	7	6	$44	11	31	$5,800
Cincinnati area	Aug. '46	33	65,000	78	10	41	58	23	12	12	36	7	24	6,900
Cleveland area	July '46	20	110,000	79	7	43	53	38	12	13	42	8	16	7,200
Columbus area	Aug. '46	39	30,000	78	17	40	63	38	8	9	43	5	15	6,000
Toledo	Dec. '46	109	27,000	90	7	44	50	37	3	3	([2])	2	23	6,000
Youngstown area	Nov. '46	96	33,000	88	10	44	52	39	3	4	40	7	14	6,000
OKLAHOMA														
Oklahoma City	July '46	22	20,000	79	26	48	75	19	6	4	40	13	40	5,700
Tulsa	Nov. '46	81	15,000	78	25	45	67	20	9	6	45	9	33	5,000
OREGON														
Pendleton	July '46	18	1,000	93	39	57	65	19	7	6	39	12	34	5,300
Portland area	Aug. '46	59	40,000	83	21	53	59	22	6	4	43	6	26	6,300
Salem area	Nov. '46	94	5,000	73	39	50	70	17	8	7	40	8	27	5,000
PENNSYLVANIA														
New Castle	July '46	35	5,000	72	6	40	50	43	4	3	36	10	24	5,500
Philadelphia	July '46	12	190,000	76	9	42	53	43	7	7	38	11	31	5,300
Pittsburgh area	July '46	29	125,000	71	5	40	44	35	7	8	37	5	16	6,300
Sharon-Farrell area	Dec. '46	111	5,000	83	8	42	46	42	3	3	30	5	11	6,000
York area	Aug. '46	43	8,000	85	8	40	63	32	5	5	38	9	24	5,700
RHODE ISLAND														
Providence area	July '46	56	40,000	65	3	33	40	32	4	5	39	3	12	6,300
SOUTH CAROLINA														
Columbia area:														
White	Dec. '46	99	4,000	75	26	44	63	40	3	2	40	7	20	6,000
Negro	Dec. '46	99	1,000	55	13	25	60	40	5	4	20	8	22	3,500

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TENNESSEE														
Chattanooga area:														
White	Dec. '46	97	11,900	84	18	45	71	28	9	6	30	9	38	4,000
Negro	Dec. '46	97	2,100	82	14	30	62	36	13	11	20	8	29	2,500
Memphis area:														
White	Aug. '46	69	22,800	81	22	46	67	45	6	7	47	12	32	6,400
Negro	Aug. '46	69	7,200	81	18	29	58	46	4	8	(2)	16	35	3,400
TEXAS														
Austin:														
White	Dec. '46	102	8,300	74	34	43	66	42	9	7	40	7	27	5,000
Negro	Dec. '46	102	700	61	18	25	57	49	6	7	18	7	24	3,000
Beaumont-Port Arthur area:														
White	July '46	64	8,200	77	24	47	61	31	6	5	37	10	33	5,200
Negro	July '46	64	1,800	67	17	28	56	42	3	3	(2)	12	31	3,200
El Paso	Aug. '46	80	9,000	75	19	37	57	28	11	11	25	9	25	5,000
Fort Worth area:														
White	Sept.'46	73	16,000	80	25	46	66	32	7	4	48	10	26	5,700
Negro	Sept.'46	73	2,000	76	21	30	60	37	4	5	(2)	17	25	(2)
Houston area:														
White	Aug. '46	78	36,000	82	20	49	65	28	2	3	45	11	35	5,000
Negro	Aug. '46	78	4,000	79	18	30	63	53	5	4	25	10	41	3,000
Waco:														
White	Dec. '46	100	5,100	76	25	43	71	20	5	4	35	8	27	5,000
Negro	Dec. '46	100	900	60	17	26	66	30	2	3	18	9	24	2,000
UTAH														
Salt Lake City area	July '46	13	20,000	74	20	41	55	26	10	6	42	9	24	6,800
VIRGINIA														
Richmond area:														
White	Oct. '46	BLS	15,600	87	12	48	62	40	3	3	35	11	23	6,500
Negro	Oct. '46	BLS	4,400	80	7	33	60	57	15	14	25	9	21	5,000
Roanoke area:														
White	Sept.'46	79	6,400	77	16	42	58	33	5	4	35	20	27	6,000
Negro	Sept.'46	79	600	74	15	30	50	43	3	3	(2)	15	22	3,500
WASHINGTON														
King County	July '46	28	55,000	79	24	50	56	22	8	6	45	12	38	6,000
Spokane area	Aug. '46	45	12,000	90	27	50	63	17	6	3	36	9	33	5,600
Tacoma	Nov. '46	89	12,000	80	32	49	60	20	5	3	35	9	27	5,000
Walla Walla	Oct. '46	BLS	1,400	88	41	51	70	15	3	3	43	7	23	6,000
Yakima area	Sept.'46	71	3,500	89	33	50	57	26	9	8	41	11	26	5,900
WEST VIRGINIA														
Clarksburg area	Dec. '46	BLS	2,000	83	21	41	65	29	5	6	35	3	13	5,000
Huntington, W. Va.-Ashland, Ky.	Sept.'46	55	10,000	70	15	37	60	33	7	6	38	11	26	5,600
WISCONSIN														
Duluth Minn.-Superior, Wis. (Refer to Duluth, Minn.)														
Milwaukee area	July '46	25	65,000	79	14	43	46	36	14	12	46	5	17	6,700

[1] All surveys made by the Bureau of the Census except those labeled BLS, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.
[2] The sample contained too few cases to quote median figures.

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Health

From the Saturday Evening Post - September 2, 1939.

PENNY-A-DAY HOSPITAL

By

Claire and George Sessions Perry

Frankly, this is a success story; one that makes a heartening comment on democracy, in these dark days of race hatred and persecution. It is one of those things, we think, that make you genuinely happy to belong to the human race.

In 1932, a twenty-seven-year-old Negro, named Albert Dent, was offered a job as superintendent of a small Negro hospital in New Orleans. For a while he reserved his decision. Though he had had no medical education, he knew what his hospital's problem would be. It would be poverty; poverty and the fruits thereof: tuberculosis, syphilis, a great need for maternal and infant welfare.

And with what would he be equipped to meet these problems?

A one-hundred-bed, modern hospital, a budget of sixty thousand dollars, and thirty-five licensed Negro doctors, only ten of whom had served an internship. In short, he would have an excellent small hospital without an adequate medical staff.

He accepted the job.

Dr. C. Jeff Miller, at that time president of the American College of Surgeons and professor of gynecology at Tulane University School of Medicine, came forward, bringing with him outstanding faculty members from Tulane and Louisiana State to serve as senior and junior consultants in each department. These consultants, all teachers, and the active staff of thirty-five Negro doctors began an experiment.

At this point many people said the obvious thing: Negro doctors and white doctors will never work together in harmony in the South. That did not matter. The men from the medical schools had said they would serve. And at once Flint-Goodridge Hospital began to fill a double function. It healed the sick, and served as a postgraduate school of medicine for Negro doctors. West of a curved line that begins in Chicago and veers sharply eastward toward the Atlantic coast and returns no farther west than New Orleans, there is no accredited hospital where Negro doctors are given regular staff appointments.

This staff arrangement worked beautifully. As Negro doctors gained the ability to head their departments they were promoted to that position, and given the title of department chief. This title was given--in place of junior consultant--for the practical reason that it pointed up the fact that some Negro doctors could handle top jobs. Otherwise, it was felt, the Negro population of New Orleans would think a Negro doctor was good enough for minor complaints, but that really sick people had best call a white doctor.

The white senior consultants, the de facto heads of each department, were, as a matter of hospital principle, retained permanently and, besides the medical contributions of these men, they also served as a bridge of friendship between the

hospital and the members of the white medical-college faculties.

Now that there was a staff, the hospital was ready to attack--and the connotation of virility and aggressiveness in that verb is not misused--its central problems.

Just here the very practical young superintendent decided upon a tactic, a viewpoint, that was henceforth to make his institution effective out of all proportion to its size. He simply saw a hundred-bed hospital on one side and on the other tens of thousands of Negroes in the community needing care. To serve the Negroes of New Orleans and Southern Louisiana in those beds was impossible. His hospital must therefore reach out someway to them. It must be a focal point of medical knowledge and experience, and those same things must rediate from it to the scattered Negro doctors, and through them to the people.

First there was tuberculosis.

The hospitalization of Negro tuberculosis patients in Louisiana is an enormous problem. For adequate hospitalization there should be at least one sanatorium bed for each annual death from tuberculosis. In 1934 there were 891 Negro deaths from tuberculosis in Louisiana, while there were only 182 beds available. Obviously, there were, during that year, 709 active cases of tuberculosis not isolated, and spreading disease in the community. Therefore, again to serve a double purpose, Dent arranged for a man from one of the white universities to lecture once a week to a tuberculosis section of Negro doctors.

Only one requirement was made of the doctors who wished to attend. They were asked to give a tuberculin test to each of their patients. The hospital would furnish the tuberculin. If the test proved positive, the hospital would X-ray the patient, along with every member of his family, free. The patients were to remain the private patients of the doctors, though the records of these patients must be submitted for discussion at the monthly staff meetings.

If this plan worked, hundreds of persons, who would not otherwise have known they were infected, would know the truth and could act accordingly.

It did succeed, and the class will go on year after year doing its work of education and prevention.

The attack on the syphilis problem was made in precisely the same way: free lectures for the doctors, who would be furnished all tests and medicines necessary. These lectures and their two-way results have been no less successful.

The infant and maternal situation was more spectacularly bad; 89.9 per cent of the deliveries among colored women in rural Louisiana and 21.7 per cent of those in New Orleans were being performed by midwives. To qualify as a midwife in that state, a woman must have performed six deliveries in the presence of a licensed midwife or doctor. That is all. No requirements for sterilization. No knowledge even of sanitation is required. Yet women qualified under this preposterous law were delivering thousands of babies each year.

First Dent engaged a social worker to form mothers' clubs among the women and instruct them in prenatal care and the inadvisability of trafficking with midwives. The results of this campaign were negligible. The reason was pathetically

apparent. The customary fee of a midwife ranges between ten and twenty dollars. Most Negroes simply could afford nothing better.

There was but one thing to do. It was a daring, spectacular thing, but it had to be done. He asked the permission of his governing board and got it. Then he called in his social-service worker.

"Go to your mothers' clubs," he told her, "and tell them that we will take any maternity case that comes to us for a flat rate of ten dollars, to include doctors, medicines, and hospitalization for as long as seven days."

The result, and a situation probably unique in the United States: More white women than Negro women in New Orleans now employ midwives. The number of hospital births at Flint-Goodridge in 1938 had increased 400 per cent over 1932.

Flint-Goodridge Hospital, of Dillard University, came into existence under the name of Phyllis Wheatley Hospital, fifty years ago. It was started by a group of local Negro women and operated in a private residence. Through several changes the hospital struggled heroically until 1930. At this point important new friends offered their services.

First, Edgar Stern, member of an old New Orleans family, came forward to lead a merger of Straight College (Congregational), New Orleans University and Flint-Goodridge Hospital (Methodist) into one improved university and hospital for Negroes. The board was composed of Southern and Northern whites and Negroes, men and women. Local white members, in addition to Edgar Stern, were a prominent lawyer, a banker, a newspaper executive, and the collector of customs.

Where the Money Came From

Furthermore--and this explains the present name of the university--Booker T. Washington had interested Miss Anna T. Jeanes in giving a million dollars for Negro education. When this fund was created James Hardy Dillard, a Virginian, who was the dean of the college at Tulane, was appointed president of the Jeanes Foundation. And since Doctor Dillard had administered this fund so ably, had done so much to further Negro education, it seemed fitting that the newly organized college be Dillard University. Then Dr. C. Jeff Miller agreed to act as chairman of the committee to raise money for the new hospital.

Perhaps the crowning stroke of good fortune was that, purely by accident the late Dr. Charles Mayo happened to be in New Orleans at this time, and made the key speech that put the whole movement in motion under full sail. Persons who had, all along, felt the need for these steps were shocked to discover that the Mayos thought so too.

Under the push of these personalities, the fund secured half a million dollars each from the Rockefellers, the Congregational and the Methodist Episcopal Churches; a quarter million from the Julius Rosenwald Fund; two hundred thousand dollars from the white citizens of New Orleans; and finally, from bed ticking, stocking tops, and baking-powder cans, from somewhere, the Negro citizens of New Orleans raised fifty thousand dollars. Here was one set of high hopes that managed to crash through every obstacle of doubt, of prejudice and inertia.

On February 1, 1932, the shining new hospital building stood in snug

completion. On that day, and on the steps of this new structure dedicated to the service of the Negro race and of humanity, Edgar Stern received the Times-Picayune cup which is given yearly to that New Orleans citizen who has rendered the most significant public service.

By this time, of course, the new twenty-seven-year-old superintendent had taken over. Born in Atlanta, he had been educated in the city schools and Morehouse College. From there he had gone straight to an auditing job for an insurance company. But soon he was needed back at college. For it had been told it would be given a five-hundred-thousand-dollar endowment fund if it could match that amount in contributions from other sources. Here was a life-and-death matter to the school. It had to have a man. It recalled Albert Dent, and he delivered. That was one of the reasons he was called to administer the affairs of the new hospital.

A major problem at Flint-Goodridge has always been the fact that the people for whom it was built cannot afford to use it. To lower its rates, the new superintendent did everything possible in the way of efficient management. Further than that, he managed to have much of the hospital work done without cost. At the top of his medical staff the white university faculty members were, of course, serving without pay. Later he arranged, under National Youth Administration auspices, to obtain a group of young colored people to serve as apprentices, the men learning to be orderlies--all hospitals in New Orleans use Negro orderlies--the women to be nursemaids who would be able to attend convalescents or to perform any sort of domestic service.

And How Those Beds Were Needed!

In this way the young people got valuable vocational instructions. They were paid, while learning, by the Government. And Flint-Goodridge was getting half of its nonprofessional work done free of charge.

As a results of these and other reductions in operating costs, the hospital was allowed to increase its free occupancy to 50 per cent of its total, whereas in the beginning, it had been able to allow only 20 per cent to nonpaying patients.

Even so, an appalling situation remained.

The free beds were always full, but only fifty per cent of the pay beds were in regular use. It was rather like pouring water on the ground before men who were dying of thirst.

Whether there was an immediate need for these beds can be seen from the report of Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, who investigated conditions at New Orleans Charity Hospital. This summary appeared in the Item-Tribune of November 7, 1937:

> Doctor Fishbein found twenty-seven Negro patients crowded in ten beds, and men and women suffering from tuberculosis and other contagious diseases placed next to children under seven. He said that the temporary Charity Hospital ward conducted at the Pythian Temple presents a"terrible condition" such as he had seen in "no other American city."
>
> "I was amazed at what I saw," he said. "I realize that the hospital has a problem in housing its patients while waiting for the new building to go up. But that cannot justify this horrible condition. On the top

floor, I saw things that I did not believe possible here or elsewhere."

In the meantime the first experiments in group hospitalization were being tried by Baylor Hospital, in Dallas. Statistics showed that, in a group of one thousand people, the average period of hospitalization per person was one day per year. Many would not go at all. Others would stay ten or twenty days.

Having had some experience in insurance, Dent tried it at Flint-Goodridge in 1932-35, enlisting Negro mail carriers and public-school teachers. He sold this protection to them for six dollars per year. The response was encouraging, but he still was not reaching enough people. The plan then became city-wide, with the white hospitals co-operating. They offered insurance contracts covering hospital needs, with choice of any hospital in the city, to employed groups, for nine dollars a year, per person. That was, if the patient desired a semi-private room. If he would accept ward accomodations, the price was seven-fifty.

But the results at Flint-Goodridge were discouraging.

White people bought the contracts. Negroes did not, because they could not. The price was too high. Somehow it must be drastically reduced. For, if the hospital could sell cheap insurance on a large scale, it would convert many charity patients into paying patients. That, in turn, would leave more beds for those who were unable to pay anything at all.

Dent examined his cost sheets for the previous year. He found that the daily cost per patient had been three dollars and sixty-four cents, with the hospital half full. He thought he could further reduce his patient-per-day cost if the hospital were running full capacity.

Theory and practice had established the average time spent in hospitals where a large group was concerned. It had also been proved that insured persons remained in hospitals no longer than the uninsured, possibly because they were able to go to the hospital as soon as necessary, instead of waiting until too late.

At once the superintendent went before his governing board, explained his findings and asked permission to sell hospitalization insurance to any group of employed Negroes who wanted it at the rate of one penny per day.

The board was interested--and regretful; it could not subject the hospital to the possibility of losses it might incur.

Then would the board agree to the plan if outside interests could be found to underwrite any possible losses?

The board agreed.

A Ten-Cent Medical Center

Dent went straight to the administrators of the Julius Rosenwald Fund. They asked him what he considered the maximum possibility of loss. At the very worst, he could visualize no greater loss than forty-five hundred dollars. He was handed a check for that amount.

At once he offered hospitalization insurance for a penny a day. The sub-

scriber was to receive hospital service whenever recommended by his physician for as many as twenty-one days during a year, as a private patient in a ward bed. Services available without further cost to him included board, nursing care, services of interns, operating rooms, X-ray, routine medicines and laboratory examinations. Now the price had been brought within reach of the people he wanted to serve.

On December 1, 1938, there were3231 persons enrolled. The Rosenwald gift of forty-five hundred dollars had never been touched. In the fund there was a small surplus. And there had been a considerable increase in hospital occupancy. For theoreticians on community health insurance, there is an example that should make their hearts pound.

Finally, in its role as a center of radiation of medical knowledge to Negro people and Negro doctors, the hospital brings top-flight doctors from the two local medical schools and from all over the United States for a two-week summer course for any Negro doctor who cares to attend. His only cost is his personal expense, which Dent helps to keep low by housing him in Dillard University's dormitory.

Since 1936, when these courses were begun, one out of every three Negro doctors in Louisiana has attended, as has one out of every five in the six surrounding states.

Also, from October to May, each year, the men from the medical schools conduct two-hour monthly seminars open to doctors within a radius of one hundred and fifty miles of New Orleans.

In 1932 the hospital opened with seven clinics for outpatients in operation. It now has clinics for syphilis, tuberculosis, pediatrics, medicine, gynecology, obstetrics, urology, ear, nose and throat, eye. dental, "well baby," surgery, and diabetes. Until August, 1936, the clinic fee was twenty-five cents per visit. That twenty-five cents stood between many patients and medical care. Therefore it was reduced to ten cents. However, payment was insisted upon in order to create some feeling of responsibility in the patient. Meanwhile, like F. W. Woolworth, and for exactly the same reason, these clinics began to do a land-office business. Incidentally, the tuberculosis clinic was the first in New Orleans to offer the pneumothorax treatment, which is now standard, and consists of temporarily collapsing one lung so that it may rest and rebuild.

Since the infant mortality rate throughout the state was 54-1/10 per cent higher among Negro babies than white, mothers were encouraged to bring their babies to the "well-baby" clinic each month for inspection and advice. Visits to this clinic have increaded from 1242 in 1932 to 4385 in 1938.

No institution as active as this exists without people either liking or disliking it. Only passive things draw a passive response. Well, there is an organization of 250 Negro women in New Orleans known as The Women's Auxiliary of Flint-Goodridge Hospital. It might better be called a society of friends--and proud ones. Flint-Goodridge is their hospital. They know it was hard to get and that somebody has to keep it going.

They work for it, give money for needed equipment such as incubators for premature babies. They interpret the hospital to the community. Finally, they keep

the lawn. And when you look at that lawn, so almost tenderly kept, if you can be moved, you are.

Flint-Goodridge is now on the Fully Approved List of the American College of Surgeons, the highest scientific rating that can be given an American hospital. It is also on the Approved for Internship list of the American Medical Association.

Making a Little Headway

Yet, as might be guessed, Dent is not satisfied with the job his hospital is doing. At present he has only one man selling his group insurance, but now that it has proved successful he wants to increase his membership to fifteen thousand, which, according to his statistics, is the maximum of subscribers his hospital can accommodate. In the near future he also wants to expand his plan so that, for an additional penny per day, the subscriber may may be able to command the services of any physician he cares to choose.

Moreover, he is eager to reopen his nursing school, which had to be closed in 1934 because there was no money to continue it. Since there is no school for midwifery in the South, he is particularly eager to train registered nurses who can go out into the parishes, where Negro doctors are scarce and the midwife has every thing her own way, to deal scientifically with rural maternity problems.

In the conversation with Albert Dent, after having heard--and, incidentally, quite by accident--these exciting facts and accomplishments, the authors asked him what he believed to be the most important thing he had done at Flint-Goodridge.

As Southerners, the authors had already formed their own opinion. This opinion he voiced.

"We have shown that what, in the South, is so often considered futile can be done: That a biracial group of earnest persons can work together on a community problem without friction. They can even tackle quite difficult ones and"--here he smiled, for despite his modesty, he is only thirty-four and must, in his heart, be enormously happy over what he has done for his people--"and perhaps they can even make a little headway."

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U. S. MEDICINE IN TRANSITION

Will voluntary doctor-patient cooperation head off the trend toward federal insurance?

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U. S. MEDICINE IN TRANSITION

Will the development of voluntary forms of doctor-patient cooperation head off the growing trend toward a compulsory federal insurance law?

THE state of medicine in the U.S. is a social problem because the country's conscience has made it so—just as it has made social problems of food, shelter, jobs. Like the Romans we recognize *panem*—if not *circenses*—as a social responsibility. Suffering due to lack of food—and latterly to lack of proper medical care—can produce community action in a way that other matters cannot: nobody gives a hoot whether or not night clubs or even movies are made cheaply available to all; but people who cannot find or pay for proper medical care are resentful, as are those who see the effects of such deprivations upon neighbors and, in the long run, upon the community. That this is true is demonstrated by a recent survey made by the National Opinion Research Center of the University of Denver: 68 per cent of the representative sampling of Americans who answered questionnaires think it would be "a good idea" for the social-security law to cover payments for doctor and hospital care. Even if costs were to be covered by raising payroll deductions, 58 per cent of the pollees would think it "a good idea." These American consumers are so ready for reform of the structure and economics of medicine that they are willing to effect it by compulsion.

Among the increasing numbers of laymen, influential citizens, and even doctors who have long recognized the medico-social problem and have advocated changes in the structure

THE ANATOMY LESSON

In the picture that made Rembrandt famous (opposite page), he showed Professor Tulp explaining fine points to some Amsterdam practitioners. Today a doctor can best keep up with professional progress by working in a hospital—if he can get into one.

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and economics of U.S. medicine to solve it, some have leaned toward voluntary reform based on doctor-patient cooperation. Like the advocates of compulsory reform, this group also met the resistance of defenders of the medical status quo, especially the respected and powerful American Medical Association, in which are organized 67 per cent of all U.S. doctors. The A.M.A. tends to deny the gravity and social nature of the issue raised by critics. Thus, broadly, all American opinion on the structure and economics of medicine is divided into three parts: the standpatters, the advocates of compulsory reform via federal legislation, and the advocates of voluntary reform via cooperative groups.

Until recently the advocates of voluntary reform made so little headway that a finish fight between standpatters and compulsory reformers seemed inevitable. In such a fight, the public's "felt need" would eventually produce compulsory measures, even over the protests of a profession widely held in such respect as to amount almost to veneration. Nobody who refuses to recognize a real and grave social danger can long win over somebody who faces the facts.

The war staved off the conflict over medicine. The armed forces absorbed one-third of all the active U.S. doctors. The civilian medical crisis—while it became so serious as to overshadow the peacetime medical problem—also became tolerable because viewed as a war phenomenon. But as VE-day approaches, the whole issue is rising again. Doctors are among those helping to raise it. Those now in the armed forces look forward not to simple reconversion, but to a large extent to medical reform. Recently an A.M.A. committee asked doctors in uniform to indicate whether they would want to enter government service or private group practice after the war. Replies reported by the A.M.A. show that 30 per cent of the older men, who have now had opportunity to compare practice under the traditional structure with group practice for the government, want full-time jobs in government service. Moreover, 53 per cent of doctors of all ages want to go into the group form of private practice. Considering all age groups, 63 per cent indicate a preference for a form of practice other than the traditional form of solo practice on a fee-for-service basis.

And, while still opposed to change, the A.M.A. has lately been weakened in its fight. In 1939 the U.S. Supreme Court recognized that medicine is not only a profession but also a trade. The consumers—real or potential—of its services are all the people of the country. And the court dealt medical standpatters a blow when, in effect, it instructed consumers that they have a right to examine the nonprofessional aspects of medicine just as they may examine other trades. Said the court: "The licensed monopolies which professions enjoy constitute, in themselves, severe restraints upon competition . . . There is sufficient historical evidence of professional inadequacy to justify occasional popular protests. The better educated laity of today questions the adequacy of present-day medicine."

What the educated laity needs to know is what U.S. medicine looks like now and what it would look like if it got a new structure and a new economics as a result of voluntary group action. And what—if, as in Europe, such action should prove to be too little or too late—U.S. medicine would look like after reorganization by federal law.

In the first place, the state of American health is nothing to cheer about. The people of the U.S. lose about 1,500,000 man-years of work annually through sickness. From 30 to 50 per cent more mothers (and about 50 per cent more infants in the first month) die than would die if all got good medical care. With more surgery and radiation, 30,000 cancer victims a year could be saved. Of 13 million men examined for the draft, 29 per cent were rejected for medical reasons; this figure takes no account of rejections by reason of such special causes as mental deficiency, mental diseases, or dental troubles. In short, too few Americans are getting the medical care that they need and that the community needs for them.

More people will disagree as to the causes of these shocking facts than will attempt to deny them. But two factors are now widely recognized.

1) Doctors and hospitals are not always available. In 1940 there were about 170,000 licensed physicians in the U.S. (including those out of practice because of old age or administrative duties) or less than one to every 748 persons. Cities and better-off rural areas had a disproportionate share: there was one doctor to every 487 New Yorkers, one to every 1,501 Mississippians. The $6 billion of hospital capital investment is also badly distributed. There is one general-hospital bed to every 263 in the U.S. population—but in New York the ratio is one to 196, in Mississippi one to 667. In 1,300 counties with 17 million population there is no general hospital.

2) Even where doctors and hospitals are available, not all who would like to use them can do so. It is now a dozen years since this fact was established by the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care headed by a past President of the A.M.A., Herbert Hoover's ex-Secretary of the Interior, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur (then President of Stanford University). According to a report sponsored by the committee, the annual per capita cost of providing adequate medical care to the U.S. population would, with the utmost economy of organization, be about $25.30. As the complexity and value of diagnostic procedures increase, so does the expense of good medical care. And bills also mount as the population ages and the effects of unscientific nutrition accumulate. In 1937 Dr. Samuel Bradbury, calculating on the basis of the usual fee-for-service methods of payment at somewhat better than average rates, reached the average figure of $66.97 per capita. The problem of meeting a cost lying somewhere between $25.30 and $66.97 is complicated by the catastrophic nature of some diseases: care of ulcers costs, on an average, $77; puerperal complications of miscarriages almost as much as a baby ($95 as against $99); and cancer, $342. Even assuming that these costs average as much as 50 per cent lower in rural districts, the figures are staggering in the light, for example, of the fact that the annual cash income of about two-thirds of U.S. farmers in 1939 (three million families) was about $415. According to the National Health Survey of 1935-36, 90 per cent of the population of this country cannot pay for medical and hospital care adequate to its needs by the usual fee-for-service methods.

And, in fact, Americans do not spend for medical care what they need to spend. In 1930 their outlay ranged from $7.90 for families with under $1,200 income to $82.09 for families

with incomes of $10,000 and over.* Of course, especially in the cities, some of this 90 per cent gets public aid. The best medical care is bought by the rich and—in some large cities—obtained free by the very poor. Some doctors soak the sick rich to balance the fact that they take some private patients at low rates or some free patients in clinics. The healthy rich get away scot-free—so long as they stay healthy. To get first-rate care the middle-income group must mortgage itself. Nor can even the most incorrigible optimist find basis for hope that all will be cleared up by a prosperous postwar economy. In 1939, when the gross national product was $108 billion (1943 prices), the American people took out of their private pockets $2.8 billion for medical services. FORTUNE (January) suggested for the first postwar, postreconversion year a gross national product of $165 billion (1943 prices), with $4 billion earmarked for medical care. For this to suffice to meet the country's medical needs one would have to assume nonexistent factors: maximum efficiency, uniform distribution, spread of catastrophic risks over large groups. The outlook for the extension of medical care, a definitely social need, is very bad if the structure and economics of medicine remain what they have been. There are, however, objective forces making for change, and one arises within medicine itself.

Medicine's geological layers

The history of the word "hospital" shows that once every such institution was primarily for the indigent. Two or three generations ago hospitals were still the dreary resorts of those who couldn't afford to be born and to die at home. At that time, people—if they did not die almost as soon as they were born—could expect fewer years of life than is now considered reasonable. Many sicknesses and deaths that are today considered the avoidable consequences of error or neglect were then considered inscrutable instances of divine wisdom. In those days anybody could hope to master in a few years of training just about all there was of diagnostic and therapeutic technique. Thereupon he would assemble his primitive equipment and examine and treat patients on the basis of fee-for-service. If in a particular case that seemed to call for expensive therapy the traffic would not bear a high enough fee, the tactful practitioner could scale his therapy down—unless the unhappy patient was lucky enough to be so poor that he could get the indicated treatment free. That—plus a glorious tradition of professional dedication—was medicine in the heyday of the solo doctor known as the general practitioner.

Today years of training are required for the mastery of any of medicine's major branches (obstetrics, internal medicine, dermatology, ophthalmology, surgery of various types, neurology, geriatrics—the care of the old—etc.). No doctor masters all branches, and no general practitioner can long proceed safely without consulting specialists. Moreover, today every doctor needs to use, at least occasionally, much complicated machinery. If he could afford to buy an X-ray machine, an electrocardiograph, and basal-metabolism devices (costing about $10,000 at 1940 prices) he would use them only part of the time, and then be unable to get maximum results without the aid of specialized technical help such as is available in a hospital. In addition to being the doctor's best workshop, the hospital is also the place to which his patients expect to go whenever necessary for diagnosis as well as for treatment provided they can afford it—or, again, are so poor as to be eligible for public assistance.

While medicine has obviously advanced, many medical authorities agree that its present structure embodies serious faults. There is insufficient supervision of practice such as is provided by chiefs of service in clinics. There is insufficient use of auxiliary personnel. There is insufficient consultation between general practitioners and specialists, partly because of expense, partly because many doctors, especially in rural areas, are isolated from hospitals, from colleagues, or from

**Exclusive of dentistry, drugs, and medicine. Comparisons in this field are imperfect because of statistical peculiarities, but the broad lines are sufficiently clear.*

REFORMING GOD'S MANSION

This typical Renaissance ward was probably in the famous Hôtel Dieu in Paris. In the mid-eighteenth century Claude Humbert Piarron de Chamousset, a layman, published a scheme for reform of the Hôtel Dieu that projected voluntary prepayment for hospitalization, plus an elementary form of group practice. Organized medicine long remained hostile to such schemes. The passage of two centuries has not entirely changed its attitude, at least in the U.S. Today the American Medical Association accepts the idea of prepayment as a form of insurance, but prefers to see doctors get fees-for-service, that is, a specific sum for each home or office consultation and each special service performed, e.g., X-ray. The A.M.A. accepts the idea of group practice in free clinics or such establishments as the Mayo brothers have developed at Rochester, Minnesota. But it still resists widespread reorganization of medical structure and economics on the basis of prepayment for over-all care by grouped practitioners. British medical men, who once vigorously fought such changes, are now largely reconciled to the gradual obsolescence of most fee-for-service solo practice. Some enthusiastically push for the new methods.

both. Even in cities many physicians cannot get a hospital connection. To be isolated from hospitals, incidentally, is to be seriously disadvantaged from the viewpoint of continued education, which every practitioner needs as new techniques develop. Too many doctors, although they make their rounds by motorcar instead of horse and buggy, function medically as did their grandfathers.

Not that we know no better. As a matter of fact there is one device—group practice—that embodies remedies for almost all the deficiencies noted above. For years wide public recognition has been accorded such institutions as the Mayo Clinic where, under a single roof, a large number of carefully supervised doctors aided by highly trained auxiliaries put at the patient's disposal a mastery of all medical techniques, based on the use of complex, varied, and costly equipment. Patients pay no fee to doctors engaged in such group practice. They pay fixed charges to the clinic, which pays each doctor a salary. The same system prevails in the clinics of many good hospitals, except that service is free or cheap and the doctors may be unpaid. For years interns have been trained to their profession under such a system. Many doctors, on going from the group practice of their internship to a largely solo method of practice, have felt that they have dropped back to a geologically older level of medicine on which they cannot hope to realize their maximum potential of service. Widespread adoption of group practice, it has been estimated by its medical advocates, would result in a 30 per cent reduction in the cost of producing medical services, aside from possibilities of improved medicine.

A major obstacle has been organized U.S. medicine, as represented by the century-old American Medical Association, with its 125,000 members. For many years before the war the A.M.A. was pretty well satisfied with itself.* It had, after decades of struggle, magnificently raised the level of U.S. medical education and the ethical standards of its members. It had done much to protect the public against the recurrent menaces of nostrums and quacks. It had helped to develop and make effective public departments of health.

In later years the A.M.A. grew to believe that all was for the best in the best of possible medical structures. It was dedicated to the notion that there was in the U.S. plenty of medical care for sale or for free, and that the only reason some people were not getting it was that they did not know enough to ask for it. At most, the A.M.A. would concede that there were occasional "local inadequacies," which time would cure. The A.M.A. has tolerated new structural forms and new economic procedures only when they have already become firmly established against its opposition. Whenever it has initiated change, it has seemed to do so only in the hope of heading off still greater changes. For it, the traditional has become the ideal—that is, an individual patient consulting a solo practitioner (who may then consult a specialist) and paying him on the ordinary fee-for-service basis. A.M.A. representatives opposed the reform recommendations of Dr. Wilbur's committee. The editor of its *Journal*, Dr. Morris Fishbein, equated them with "socialism and communism inciting to revolution." Where doctors cooperated with consumers in reform experiments the A.M.A. bitterly opposed them. Those who persisted risked expulsion from medical societies and from the hospitals in which

**A full-length portrait of the A.M.A. appeared in* FORTUNE, *November, 1938.*

SIXTEENTH CENTURY TECHNIQUES: The 1519 woodcut above illustrates bloodletting. The woodcut below (half a century younger) shows a surgeon operating on the battlefield without anesthetic. Surgery, often revolutionized by war, has made great progress in World War II, which also seems to be speeding changes in medical structure and economics.

AN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY HOSPITAL: BEDLAM

they were accustomed to treat their patients. A doctors' boycott of Borden's milk compelled the Milbank Foundation (whose President was also Chairman of the Board of Borden's) to abandon its advocacy of medical reform. Efforts to include medical provisions in the Social Security Act were defeated, partly due to A.M.A. opposition.

Organized medicine has fought every manifestation of group practice, when combined with prepayment. The combination, it has argued, can lead to unethical solicitation and unprofessional competition between groups, as when a bank in Dallas asked for competing bids from two clinics for care of its employees. The A.M.A. warns that a group of doctors could put patients on a conveyer belt and give nothing but a cold mechanical processing; why they would, the A.M.A. has never satisfactorily explained. Although nothing threatens to prevent a patient from choosing between groups or, once in a group, from choosing among its general practitioners his responsible physician (family doctor, medical adviser), the A.M.A. argues that group practice "destroys free choice of doctor by patient" and "the sacred relationship of doctor and patient." In fact, however, the medical relationship can be easier and better without direct financial dealings between doctor and patient.

THE SOLO PRACTITIONER DOES HIS UTMOST

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But how can doctors who want to serve the mass of the population located between the poles of wealth and indigence count on enough paying patients to make group practice possible? In recent years there has developed an answer to this question: prepayment for medical care, a sort of insurance whose principle is essential to any important change in medical economics and structure, short of state medicine. There are today some 210 voluntary prepayment plans in the U.S. with a total coverage of about 20 million people, 3,600,000 of whom get other than hospital service. Few such plans are connected with group practice now but it is largely because of their spread and the implied potential encouragement of group practice that the medical structure as well as medical economics may be said to be in transition. The rapidity of evolution depends on a variety of factors that become plain on examination of some prepayment and group-practice schemes.

Experiments in reform

The A.M.A. has long been friendly to one form of medical prepayment: cash indemnity insurance against the effects of both accident and illness. Such insurance is written by many commercial companies, which sell it directly or indirectly through employers of labor. In 1941 about 3,500,000 wage earners were thus covered against hospitalization and two million against surgical expenses. For example, the Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. offers for $2.40 a month ($2.01 to women) a policy written by Travelers Insurance. It gives $1,000 worth of life insurance, something to cover time lost in accidents or sickness, $4 a day against hospital confinement, $20 against certain hospital fees, and up to $150 for surgical fees. The medical aspect is known as "cash indemnity for catastrophic sickness." The policyholder patient gets from the insurance company, for example, $150 for removal of kidney, thyroid, or prostate gland, $100 for removal of a malignant tumor, $25 for a tonsillectomy, $10 for amputation of a finger. Patient and doctor settle the total fee between them as in standard fee-for-service practice, and it may, of course, exceed the benefit. Cash indemnity insurance is a convenience but this shortest of possible steps in medical reform can solve no basic problems: it covers no general medical expenses, let alone preventive or family care, and it is no great bargain (1941 subscribers got back about half as much in benefits as they paid in).

Medical innovators have brought forth a multitude of other plans, some thumpingly successful, some quick and ignominious failures. These plans are classifiable in at least ten important ways; their multifarious details easily confuse the uninitiated. They may sell the services of solo doctors—or of a team. They may provide cash with which the patient buys medical service—or the services themselves. They may provide complete preventive, diagnostic, and therapeutic medical and surgical care in home, office, and hospital and even some dental care—or only hospital expenses. They may take care of employees of a single corporation—or of everybody in an area. They may cover individuals—or include dependents. Doctors may get fee-for-service, per capita pay, or salaries. Employees may pay the whole bill, the employer may pay it all, or they may split expenses. Here are a few sample plans.

One of the simplest, known generally as the "Blue Cross," began in 1929 in Dallas. Covering by prepayment hospitalization only (a minor part of the cost of medical care), this

"SOCIALIZED" RAT HUNT: The U.S. conscience and common sense long ago decided that only nationwide social action could succeed in fighting some medical battles, such as that against bubonic plague, which is spread by rats. Hence the preventive and other programs of city and state health departments and of the U.S. Public Health Service, which functions largely in a decentralized way, working through state agencies. Above, left, is a rat-receiving station of the Philadelphia Bureau of Health in 1914. At right is Assistant Surgeon Charles V. Akin of the U.S. Public Health Service supervising a ratproofing job in New Orleans in the same year. Today the U.S. is safe from bubonic plague. Even standpat doctors' organizations approve public-health work of this kind and cooperate with it effectively. Other major public-health concerns: diphtheria, typhus, typhoid, syphilis.

nonprofit plan has become very popular in many U.S. cities and now embraces about 14 million persons who pay in about $150 million annually in dues and premiums. The details vary from city to city. Typical Blue Cross plans provide both individuals and families with coverage against hospitalization (in semiprivate rooms), usually also use of operating rooms, X-rays, laboratory services, and sometimes other extras. Most plans give maternity benefits if husband and wife have been members of a group of subscribers for a minimum period. New York's Blue Cross (Associated Hospitals) is the largest; it has paid out $40 million to hospitals for services to members.

The Blue Cross spreads its risk by requiring each subscriber to come in as a member of a large (and hence medically heterogeneous) group, such as employees of one plant. An increasing number of plans require that 75 per cent of any group enroll. Consequently, they can give a better bargain than commercial policies sold to individuals who apply because they have reason to fear sickness. Plans that (after preliminary medical examination) take individuals and single families who are not part of a group charge a higher price to guard against too big a proportion of bad medical risks. Plans with individual enrollment have had unhappy experiences with maternity benefits since the individual subscribers tend to conceive membership and child at about the same time. As far as it goes, the Blue Cross is admirable—but its benefits are very limited and its rate of growth seems to slow up markedly before it picks up even half the population of any city.

Local medical organizations in at least eighteen states actively sponsor medical prepayment plans of a type latterly tolerated by the A.M.A. The biggest was started in 1940 by the Michigan Medical Society. With the support of the C.I.O.'s United Automobile Workers it has acquired 600,000 subscribers. For two years at the beginning, M.M.S. offered a comprehensive plan. For $24 a year ($54 for a family) it gave complete home, office, and hospital service of general practitioners and specialists. It included all surgery, laboratory and X-ray tests, examinations for eyeglasses, and (after twelve months' membership) obstetrical service. Preexisting conditions, excepting hernia and appendicitis, were cared for. M.M.S. was willing to take in as few as 50 per cent of any given group. It found, however, that some patients and doctors abuse the privileges. Consequently, after getting less than 10,000 members, it withdrew the comprehensive plan. M.M.S. now offers only a surgical plan with limited benefits at lower prices, e.g., $27 for husband, wife, and all children under nineteen. This plan was not self-supporting until fees had been hiked three times, enrollment regulation had been tightened to require entrance of 75 per cent of all eligibles in any group, and early groups had been seasoned by working off ailments they had before joining. Any licensed doctor may join the panel of M.M.S. physicians (open panel) and is then paid on a fee-for-service basis by the plan for all services given to members who come to him. Thus individual bargaining between doctor and patient is eliminated.

Groups at work

The Blue Cross and Michigan plans are based on prepayment. Some other plans add the feature of group practice. An outstanding example is the Ross-Loos Medical Group of Los Angeles, owned and controlled by independent physicians operating as a partnership. It has survived early losses due to inadequate charges to subscribers and an initial blunder of including dependents at a low premium rate. For $30 a year ($36 if subscribers don't come in with a group) it gives 27,000 persons complete general care and all specialist services in office, home, and hospital; up to ninety days' ward hospitalization; X-ray, laboratory tests, physiotherapy, drugs, dressings, ambulance service, and refractions. It gives no hospitalization for maternity cases, dental care, appliances, special nursing, or treatment for venereal diseases. Dependents, generally poorer medical risks, were put out of the plan, but some 75,000 are

now ordinary fee-for-service patients of the clinic; fees range from 50 cents for an office call to $25 for a major operation. Ross-Loos has been asked to take over all medical care in crowded war-production areas but has not done so because of the doctor shortage. Ross-Loos seems to be one of the best examples of what can be done by prepaid grouped doctors to extend medical care.

Industry, for reasons of humanity, efficiency, or both, has made important contributions to the theory and practice of medical reform. For example, there are in the U.S. a variety of employer-sponsored plans for providing medical care to employees through prepaid group practice. A few employers, like Endicott-Johnson, foot the entire bill; i.e., in effect pay an annual bonus amounting to the cost of medical care. Some, like Consolidated Edison of New York, split the cost with the employees. Most sponsor a plan whose costs are borne by the employees. Some, like Standard Oil of Louisiana, include dependents in the plan. Others, like Henry Kaiser's Permanente Foundation (Oakland, California) and Northern Permanente (Vancouver, Washington), have excluded them, sometimes only because of wartime lack of facilities.

The Kaiser scheme is one of the most interesting. It provides employees with superlative medical care in their own hospitals at a low cost (50 cents weekly in Oakland, 60 cents in Vancouver) paid voluntarily and entirely by the employees. The plan, directed by Dr. Sidney R. Garfield, has been publicized by Paul de Kruif's ecstatic book, *Kaiser Wakes the Doctors*, and by Henry J. Kaiser's looming personality. At Oakland, 62,000, or 90 per cent, of Kaiser's shipyard workers have joined the plan. Sixty-six full-time, ten part-time doctors, and 240 graduate nurses serve them with just about everything except maternity and dental care.

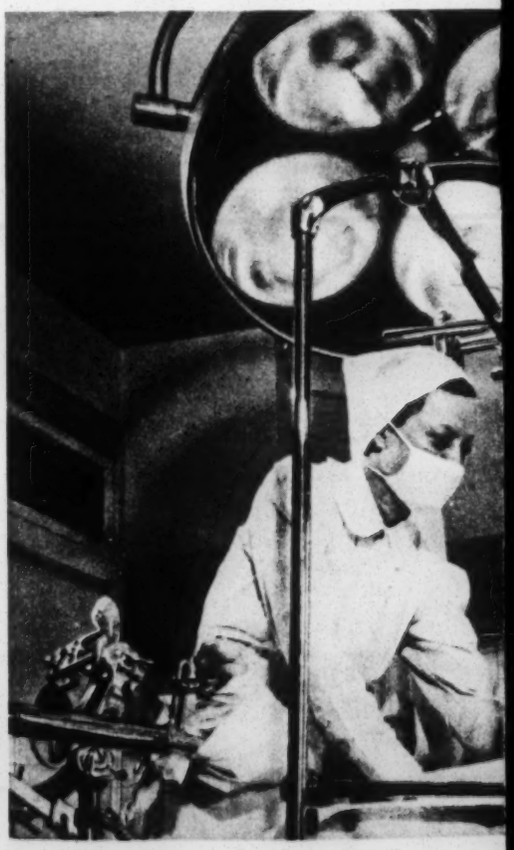
The plan does not provide preventive care in the form of routine diagnostic checkups. Dr. Garfield thinks good diagnostic examinations would save money in the long run, but the local union opposed physicals, which always look like a possible basis for laying a man off. A new hospital in Oakland will enable Dr. Garfield to take families at a charge of $7.50 a month for three or more. The Permanente ventures not only pay current expenses and salaries that most doctors regard as enviable (from $5,400 to $12,000 annually) but have yielded a surplus large enough to amortize their capital investment in hospital plant at the rate of about $25,000 a month. The surplus will eventually be used for research and education.

Group Health Association, Inc., is a Washington, D. C., cooperative health plan for government employees, which started

THE MEDICAL FRONTIER: In California Henry J. Kaiser, his employees, and Dr. Sidney Garfield have pioneered in medical reform. Despite the opposition of standpat medical mandarins, they have set up a highly successful prepaid group-practice venture. Employees—shown below (left) in the outpatient waiting room of Permanente Hospital at Oakland—pay 7 cents a day for complete medical and hospital care. The hospital encourages visits at the first sign of trouble: medical care is thus consumed more eagerly than is usual among those who pay fee-for-service and is, in the end, less complicated and less costly. The patients get first-class care from first-class doctors working in systematic association and using complex, costly equipment (center) and able technical helpers. The doctors include general practitioners who consult with staff specialists. At the right a doctor in the Gundersen Clinic at La Crosse, Wisconsin, another group-practice institution, discusses one of his cases with the chief radiologist.

VOLUNTARY COOPERATORS

SPECIALIZED MACHINERY



in 1937 with a grant of $40,000 from the federal Home Owners Loan Corporation. Thirty-five hundred members and 5,600 dependents have joined. Adult members pay $10 to join and $24 a year; the first three children of a family pay $12 a year each, additional children pay nothing. Group Health has doctors' offices, equipment, a drug dispensary, and facilities for minor operations, but its patients must be sent to outside hospitals. Eight full-time and three part-time doctors, nine graduate nurses, and outside hospitals give a fairly complete set of benefits. Maternity care costs $50 extra, and the first house call in any illness, $1. Excluded are dental care, drugs (which are sold at a small profit in the dispensary), and the use of various appliances.

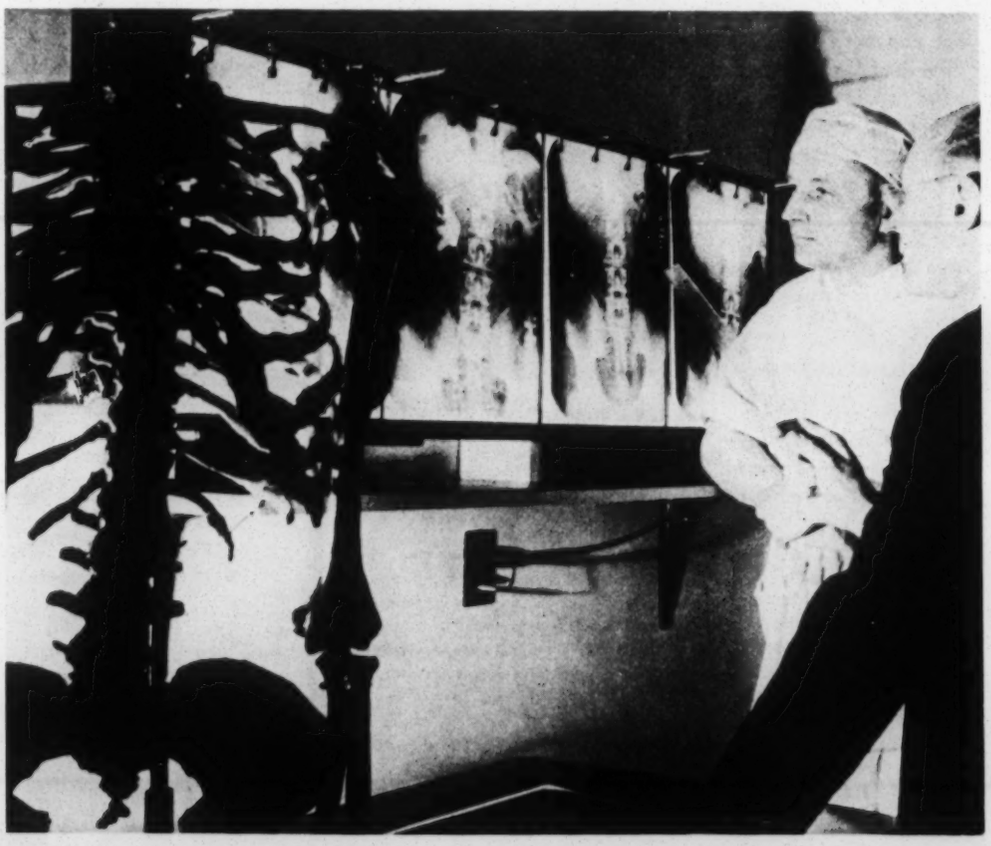
Without these safeguards it would have succumbed early to its congenital weakness, namely that its members come in as individuals and single families rather than in groups. Since there are at least 250,000 government employees eligible to join as individuals, it would be a wonder if Group Health were not to pick up members sure to overutilize its services. As a result it treats no chronic sickness developed within the first three years of membership, and in the first ten months gives no elective surgery, maternity care, or care for preexisting conditions. Moreover, by means of its extra charges it makes up what it loses on prepaid services. Even so, its managers believe that it could achieve a considerably larger membership if the needed doctors were available.

These examples illustrate the major features of most voluntary plans. A few tentative conclusions about their value seem possible. Blue Cross is popular and solid but its scope of benefits is so limited that it can contribute little to the extension of medical care required by the country. The Michigan plan seems definitely to be a delicate plant; the U.A.W. workers are dissatisfied with the narrowness of its scope and will probably organize a broader plan of their own, somewhat along the lines of Kaiser's. The achievements of the Ross-Loos, Permanente, and Washington Group Health plans seem to demonstrate that if a voluntary prepayment plan is to be broad enough in its benefits to affect materially the consumption of medical care, it must be based on group practice.

Government and medicine

At the furthest remove from the beliefs of organized doctors is a miscellaneous body of practices known as socialized medicine—a polar term giving off so much heat that it had better not be used in sober discourse. If to socialize means to adapt to social uses, then most reforms and many present practices are socialized medicine and the expression is too vague to be useful. If socialized medicine is a nationalized free service, paid for by the state with doctors on salaries, it exists only in the Soviet Union. But there are fragments of state or public medicine nearer home. In some parts of rural Canada doctors are paid out of local taxes to provide medical care to all who want it. Many "socialized" aspects of U.S. medical activity are taken for granted by all. States license physicians and to some degree regulate practice. The federal government and some states have indirectly helped to pay medical bills by making some medical expenses tax-deductible. The Farm Security

SPECIALIZED DOCTORS



Administration has lent money so that 420,000 poor people on farms could get prepaid medical care from local doctors organized through their county medical societies.

Tax-supported public-health work (which private doctors approve and assist) is even more important. Urban communities now universally accept public-health officers as policemen and sometimes as welfare agents. They have enormously contributed to the scotching of diphtheria, typhoid, paratyphoid, and typhus, and the lowering of the death rate by 40 per cent since the turn of the century—one of the most significant events in human history. All told, the bill for this work is $130 million, or a dollar a year apiece to every U.S. citizen. Medical aspects of public welfare are an even more costly public function. Half of the $3.2 billion invested in hospitals in 1935 came from government. Just before the war about $750 million a year was spent for medical care out of taxes, or about one-sixth the total U.S. expenditure in the field. The current tendency is to make new categories of people eligible for medical care at public expense. All crippled children and the blind can get free medical care with federal aid. New York has declared eligible anybody who cannot obtain medical care otherwise. The state of Washington offers to all "senior citizens" (over sixty-five) complete free medical care.

Without public funds there would be gross neglect of such enormous jobs as caring for the mentally sick and for those incapable of self-support because of tuberculosis, hookworm, and trachoma. Epidemics of acute communicable diseases (such as smallpox, rabies, typhoid) could not be effectively checked; infantile paralysis and some orthopedic conditions would make permanent public charges of many who can be saved; children's eye, ear, throat, and dental defects would impair their education and future civic usefulness; the costly diagnosis of syphilis and cancer would be avoided by many.

U.S. public health is more fully developed than in most of Europe but here central bodies—the U.S. Public Health Service and the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor—give grants-in-aid to state and local agencies and expert guidance rather than centralized control. Some feel that this is an American pattern (e.g., federal land grants to independent colleges) to be followed in the general extension of medical care. But with public health and welfare fronts joining and expanding, the question of where to place the line dividing public medicine from private medicine is becoming acute and the question of nationwide compulsory insurance is being increasingly discussed.

Compulsory insurance

The principle involved is not entirely foreign to the U.S.* Today the states disburse under workmen's compensation laws from two to three times the amount spent by all private charities, an estimated $100 million a year for medical benefits alone. The issue of change in medical structure and economics is now posed in its sharpest form in the U.S. in the medical clauses of a bill worked out by the Social Security Board and sponsored last year by Senators Wagner and Murray and Representative Dingell. This, the most far-reaching piece of social-security legislation ever proposed here, provides for a universal payroll deduction of 6 per cent on amounts up to $3,000, plus an equal contribution from all employers, or a charge against self-employed persons of 7 per cent of the market value of their services. Out of this fund would come benefits not only against old age and unemployment, but also against time lost in sickness and disability, maternity, and medical care—womb-to-tomb security for 100 to 110 million Americans, instead of the 60 million now covered.

One-quarter of the total take would go into a "Medical Care and Hospitalization Account." According to the Social Security Board this fraction would run from $1.8 to $2.7 billion a year, depending on the state of prosperity. The Surgeon General would be the responsible administrator, subject to Social Security Board approval, of a sum comparable to what is now spent for all medical and hospital services by the entire population. He would contract for, buy, and deliver without further charges to 100 million persons, or as many of them as want it, just about everything in the way of medical care with the exception of dentistry, home nursing, and medicines outside hospitals. Doctors would be paid by the government either according to a fee schedule detailing all possible services (fee-for-service), or on a per-patient-per-year basis (capitation), or by salary. The method would be "in each area as the majority of the general medical practitioners to be paid for such services shall elect, subject to such necessary rules and regulations as may be prescribed."

Organized labor and the National Farmers Union are for the Wagner bill and its medical provisions. So are a few Congressmen, the Social Security people in Washington who helped to write it, a small minority of doctors, and some (but not all) lay medical progressives. The American Public Health Association, a body as authoritative in its field as the A.M.A. is in the general field, recently incorporated most of the principles in their official program. Opposed to the bill as a whole or to one or more of its provisions—and not always to the same ones—are some lay progressives, the Children's Bureau, the bill's projected administrators in the U.S. Public Health Service, probably a majority of doctors, and most business organizations.

Most vociferously against it is Dr. Fishbein, the top secretariat of the A.M.A., and the National Physicians' Committee for the Extension of Medical Service.* Unfortunately, propaganda of organized medicine is often obviously mendacious. A pamphlet, *$3,048,000,000 of Political Medicine Yearly in the United States*, of which the committee has distributed over 15 million copies, charges that the Wagner bill would create "political medicine." Sick people, runs this extremist argument, will have to depend on a doctor paid by the government to work only eight hours daily; emergency cases will therefore have to wait until the doctor checks in. Patients will have to

**Many countries have long had compulsory medical insurance. A recent White Paper proposes to revamp, expand, and fortify the thirty-two-year-old British system. Present coverage is 40 per cent of the population; the White Paper proposes that benefits be extended to the entire population. Tax support will supplement the contributory system (at present the contribution is 9 cents a week from every employee and his employer). Whereas the present system rests wholly on the open panel, the White Paper proposes widespread use of "grouped practices." The generally cordial reception given the White Paper indicates that the British public and medical profession want to change the present system by extending it, not by returning to the older system that persists almost intact in the U.S.* FORTUNE *(July) described New Zealand's medical-reform program.*

**This body's policies are approved by the A.M.A. and its Board is largely composed of present and ex-leaders of the A.M.A. Operating on money collected from doctors and drug and appliance manufacturers, it aims to influence legislation by public appeals and by persuading legislators through their personal physicians.*

go to any old doctor assigned by a political bureaucrat and devoid of personal interest in them. The doctor will be insufficiently competent because methods and remedies will be fixed by bureaucratic superiors, paymasters whose approval will be more weighty to doctors than the approval of their patients.

Actually, there is nothing in the Wagner bill about doctors working eight hours a day, or about emergency cases waiting for office hours. The bill declares that patients shall have the doctor of their choice, who would presumably have as much personal interest in them as at present. The bill in no way implies government-prescribed methods or remedies. On the other hand, some objections to the bill cannot be brushed aside. Some progressives argue that any nationwide scheme should be tax-supported and available to all. Some argue that the plan could not everywhere deliver the promised services because in many places facilities and personnel are inadequate. Many advocates of far-reaching changes contend that the bill would leave solo practice about where it is, since doctors would have no added inducement to start group practice. Some advanced medical scientists are inclined to appraise the bill in terms of its effect in developing preventive medicine, especially the health-building (as opposed to curative) potentials of nutritional science; viewed in such terms, the bill leaves them pretty cold.

In any case, it may reasonably be argued that the scheme tends to force doctors in by economic pressure, fails to define the place of voluntary activities, provides for too little participation by doctors and the people served, bucks powerful traditions of decentralized control. Rather than attempt detailed management of a complicated setup, the central authority in Washington might limit itself to providing grants-in-aid to the states and localities, establishing national standards, holding the balance. Many a layman who agrees that something ought to be done is likely to remain appalled and frightened by the proposed colossus, likely to wonder if it wouldn't be better to walk toward medical security—even groping a little, and trying various paths—rather than to leap in with both feet.

The voluntary way

What the moderate citizen wants to know is whether the battle need be fought to a decisive issue between medical laissez faire and state medicine, or whether there is ground for a compromise. Voluntary plans might provide a framework within which doctors could:

a) Strive to keep the medical profession at least as free of the will of the government as are other professions;

b) Protect themselves against exploitation for anyone's private profit (in fact, nonprofit organizations are at the center of almost every proposal that would put doctors on a salary basis);

c) See to it that neither individual doctors nor groups of doctors were forced into any greater competition than naturally exists in a free profession.

Medical fees could be kept at least as stable as in the past without breaking any antitrust laws. The net take of the profession could be enormously increased through increased consumption of medical care. Certainly that half of all U.S. doctors who earn less than $3,000 annually would benefit: salaries in group practice are higher at every age level than comparable private practice average net income. And $50,000-a-year Park Avenue doctors could continue sitting at bedsides on that avenue on the old fee-for-service basis.

Once doctors and hospitals are available, the foundation of a reorganized medical system might be a network of voluntary plans for medical insurance. Because costs are too high under solo practice, group practice would increase. Voluntary prepayment plans attract the worst medical risks and for the success of any broad scheme those who are healthier than the average must help take care of the others. This means that groups such as employees or union or grange members must be taken in, generally to the extent of 75 per cent or more of the total group. Should the healthier members of a group tend to take a chance and stay out, it may be necessary for an employer or a union to stake all members of the group to part of the fees; this will mean that nobody can afford to stay out. Where family dependents on a voluntary basis offer the same danger of bad selection, employers may have to pay part of their way in.

But not even all this would take care of the unemployed, the self-employed, or those working in such small groups as not to be eligible. For those who lose their jobs, there would have to be local, state, or federal government payments to a plan. The problem is more difficult for those who never become eligible by belonging to an employed group of some size. Ross-Loos charges more for them and other plans insist on preliminary physical examinations and/or withhold certain benefits. Perhaps the solution would be to give physical examinations and to have the government subsidize supplementary fees when necessary—temporarily if preexisting conditions can be cured, permanently if they are chronic. The subsidizing of voluntary plans need not necessarily give governments greater control than they should have anyway—such as the states' power to supervise insurance companies. Nor need the participation of laymen in the management of voluntary plans affect medical practice under those plans. Doctors have long accepted the fact that hospitals are run by lay boards, and have known how to keep control of strictly medical matters where it belongs—in the hands of medical men.

Will doctors tolerate a change? The likelihood is increasing. In 1943 the U.S. Supreme Court confirmed the conviction under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of the A.M.A. and the District of Columbia Medical Society. These organizations had conspired to destroy the Washington Group Health Association—which combined group practice with prepayment—by preventing District society members from working for Group Health or consulting with its doctors, and by restraining hospitals in and about the city from affording facilities to patients of Group Health's physicians. Since the Supreme Court spoke, the A.M.A. has had to tone down its aggressive opposition to new forms. Increasing numbers of its constituent local medical societies have sponsored voluntary prepayment plans such as the A.M.A. once condemned. Throughout the country voluntary groups have experimented with other forms. At the 1943 meeting of the A.M.A. House of Delegates, the outgoing President, Brigadier General Frederick W. Rankin, said that "tremendously forceful socio-economic trends which are involved and deeply concerned with the nation's medical problems" are directed toward "some form of national health service as an integral function of the state." To recognize this, said Dr. Rankin, "must not be regarded in the light of apostasy." And the incoming President, Dr. James E. Paullin, added that the "trend of medical practice inclines toward the establishment of the hospital and medical centers as the source for the

distribution of medical care." When the doctors now in uniform join the increasing numbers of progressive civilian doctors favorable to the new forms of practice, change will be hastened. When medicine is reconverted it will move ahead.

Whether the change will come fast enough and prove effective enough to deflect the solution of the medical-care problem from the channels of federal legislation, is problematical. But it is just possible that voluntary cooperative action of U.S. employers, employees, municipalities,* and other groups will largely solve the problem of medical care without federal legislation. The Committee on the Costs of Medical Care tried to draw the broad framework for a compromise plan. Such a plan would have to safeguard the quality of medical service and the personal relation between patient and physician, while assisting and guiding patients in selecting competent practitioners and suitable facilities. It would have to provide for the development of all preventive and therapeutic services to meet the needs (not just the present effective demands) of substantially all the population on financial terms that the people can and will meet, without undue hardship, through individual or collective resources. In order to permeate all practice with the concept of prevention it would have to provide an adequate public-health program. To individuals and agencies furnishing care it would have to guarantee adequate payment.

No complicated, flexible, voluntary compromise between the status quo and state medicine will have a reasonable chance of growing to meet all unmet medical needs except under two general conditions. The first is that the country be prosperous, with reasonably full employment so that the bulk of the people are able to pay their own contributions without government help. Second, government at all levels, employers, the great mass of potential patients, and, above all, the medical profession must show a degree of social inventiveness and a determination hitherto unknown.

If either of these conditions is absent, the U.S. is probably headed through a spotty and unsatisfactory experience with voluntary medical insurance toward compulsory nationwide insurance. Dr. Alan Gregg of the Rockefeller Foundation thinks that medicine may be in the state that education was in a hundred years ago—moving from a private to a public sphere. The analogy is too close for the comfort of those who want guarantees that medicine will not fall under the control of public servants, those who prefer voluntary methods, dispersed controls, and many minor forms of collectivism to one big collective step. The responsibility of the doctors takes the form of a dilemma that they must face: if they do not themselves aggressively foster and encourage considerable reform in medical economics, they are likely to find themselves swept into something that will seem revolutionary by comparison. By one means or another, medical security is undoubtedly coming. The consumers are making a social issue of it and it will, before too long, be met socially.

**Fiorello La Guardia has projected a so-called Mayor's Plan for health insurance in New York City. This will enroll 150,000 city employees and their families, provided private industry enrolls a like number. The city (or employer) will pay half of each annual subscription fee (probably around $42 per individual, $96 per family), the employee the other half. Full medical and hospital service will be provided, including diagnostic and consulting services. The plan frankly aims to develop group practice, but will give equal opportunity to solo doctors to carry on a competing prepayment plan based on the open panel and fee-for-service. Individual subscribers will be free to choose a solo practitioner or a group.*

R. W.
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LOUISIANA BULLETIN No. 390 MAY, 1945

HEALTH AND MORTALITY IN LOUISIANA

By

LOUISE KEMP AND T. LYNN SMITH

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND
AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS
W. G. TAGGART, *Director*

ADDRESS

by

BERNARD M. BARUCH

Medical Care for the People of America

*

NOVEMBER 19, 1947

New York City

December 1947 Rural Sociology Report No. 35

RURAL MEDICAL CARE

AND

RELATED QUESTIONS

W. E. Garnett

An address to fourth year medical
students of University of Virginia
December 12-13, 1947

Virginia Polytechnic Institute
Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station
Blacksburg, Virginia

THE VIRGINIA HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE COUNCIL

Statement prepared by: W. E. Garnett*, Rural Sociologist, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia, in response to a request from the Chairman of the State and Community Health Planning Section of the National Health Assembly, Washington, D. C. May 1-4, 1948

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The Virginia Health and Medical Care Council, now in its third year, was an outgrowth of the Rural Health and Medical Care Survey Committee and its activities over several years. 1/

The Council is supported by over 40 State-wide organizations and agencies interested in health matters. Its chief activities have been: (1) to promote joint effort for better health and medical care; (2) to carry on an educational program designed to arouse popular interest in, and support for advances in medical care; and (3) promotion of legislation for needed health measures (primarily appropriations).

Joint effort through the Council has resulted in health and medical care needs being increasingly considered as a related whole and more effort to fill in needed gaps. It has also resulted in greater team-pull between different groups. The specialized health organizations -- the Tuberculosis Association, Cancer Foundation and Crippled Children's Fund — still maintain their own staffs but have heartily supported the united program. For the first two years the Council functioned through volunteer committees. In September 1947 it employed an able, highly trained director, Mr. Wm. Shands Meacham. Funds for a fairly liberal budget are contributed by member agencies, supplemented by popular contributions.

The educational program has been promoted through meetings of different types-- State-wide, district and local; press articles; radio talks; and popular circulars of which four have been issued to date and distributed by thousands through the supporting organizations.

Virginia has made great progress in gaining legislative support of health during the past four years. The Virginia Health and Medical Care Council as the united voice of many agencies has done much to supplement the efforts of the State Health Department, the Department of Mental Hygiene and Hospitals, specialized health associations and other groups in behalf of such support.

<u>1948 Legislature</u>: Health measures for the 1948-50 biennium include -

I. State Department of Health
   A. Operating budget.
      1. $1½ million increase which will make financially possible -
         Expansion of local health units to full State coverage.
         Expansion of Cancer control work.
         Better care of Tuberculosis cases.
         Treatment of alcoholics at the two medical schools ($100 thousand).

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* Organizer and director, Virginia Rural Health and Medical Care Survey, 1941-45; Secretary, Survey Public Opinion Committee; Member, Va. 1945-46 Rural Health and Medical Care Legislative Committee; Organizer, Va. Health and Medical Care Council and member of its Executive and other Committees; Member, Va. Advisory Hospital Council; Social-Economic Consultant, Va. Hospital Survey; Member, Va. 1947 Health and Medical Care Legislative Committee; Member Board of Directors, Va. Medical Society's Medical Service Association; Director, Va. Rural Medical Care Insurance Study; Member, Rural Medical Insurance Committee, Second American Medical Association and National Farm Organizations Conference on Rural Health; and author of numerous reports and articles on rural medical care.

B. Capital outlays.
1. $6 million -- approximately -- (unconditional) for capital outlays at Tuberculosis Sanitaria.
2. $2½ million (conditional) for a new Negro Tuberculosis Sanitorium.
3. $1½ million (unconditional) for hospital and health center construction to match Hill-Burton Act funds.
4. $1 million (conditional) for hospital health-center construction.

II. Department of Mental Hygiene and Hospitals
1. $3 3/4 million -- approximately -- increase appropriations including and allotment for a State-wide system of mental hygiene clinics, (with matching funds about $200 thousand will be available for the purpose annually).

III. Other Appropriations and Measures
1. $300 thousand annually for aid to the medically needy to be matched by local government units. (Aid started in 1946; a request to the 1948 Legislature for an increase was rejected.)
2. 25 rural medical school scholarships provided, including five for Negroes; scholarships increase from $5 hundred to $1 thousand per year.
3. 30 nursing scholarships provided.
4. $700 thousand -- approximately -- for expansion of dental education at M.C.V. (capital outlay)
5. Provision for increased inspection of restuarants, tourist homes and filling station rest rooms.

<u>1946 Legislature and 1946-48 advances</u>: The 1946 Legislature did much to advance medical care -- State Health Department's appropriation was increased by nearly $2 million, enabling it to expand its program in several directions; substantial appropriation was made for aid to the medically needy; rural medical school scholarships were increased; around $2½ million was appropriated for capital outlays for Tuberculosis Sanitaria (high cost prevented much building); mental hospitals' appropriation increased, including $9 million for new capital outlays (high building cost prevented expenditure); provision made for hospital survey; Hospital Licensing Bill passed (1947 Special Session); and legislative committee for further health studies provided. (Several legislative reports promoted these advances.)
The period saw a careful hospital survey made and plans for an integrated hospital health-center system developed and approved.

The most important health and medical care problems now confronting Virginia include:

- o -

1. Translating the hospital health-center plans into reality.
2. Developing hospital related, full coverage medical insurance adapted to the needs of all the people, including farm groups.
3. Increased popular understanding of the possibilities of modern medical science and the measures necessary to make it available to all the people.
4. A development of local health and medical care councils to be affiliated with the State Council.
5. Expansion of preventive medical care, especially among school children.

1/ Note: Some Recent Health and Medical Care Developments in Virginia — A Background Statement

Several steps in Virginia health and medical care developments in recent years include:-

1936 - A request by the Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs to the Virginia General Assembly for the creation of a committee to study rural health hospitalization and hospital insurance - request rejected.

1938 - A request to the Virginia General Assembly by the Agricultural Conference Board, (a Federation of 25 farm and home organizations), at the urging of the Home Demonstration Clubs to create a Rural Health and Medical Care Commission - request rejected.

1940 - A request to the Virginia General Assembly by the Agricultural Conference Board to create a Rural Health and Medical Care Commission - request rejected.

1940 - Formation of Virginia Rural Health and Medical Care Survey Committee — organized by W. E. Garnett, Rural Sociologist, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, at the request of the Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs after failure of legislative request — composed of officially appointed representatives of the Virginia Medical Society, the two State Medical Schools, Agricultural Experiment Station, Agricultural Extension Service, the Grange, the F.S.A., Farm Bureau, Virginia Agricultural Conference Board, Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs, Virginia Hospital Association, Virginia State College, and State Departments of Health, Education and Public Welfare.

1940-45 - Study of Virginia rural health and medical care conditions by Rural Sociology Division, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, supplemented by studies of U. S. Public Health Service. (Completion of both studies delayed by war conditions.)

1944-45 - Formation of Public Opinion Subcommittee under Rural Survey Committee. Request by Rural Health and Medical Care Survey Committee to 1944 General Assembly for creation of Rural Health and Medical Care Legislative Committee — request complied with and several members of Survey Committee appointed to Legislative Committee, thus insuring continuity of thought and effort.

1945-46 - Publication of preliminary progress reports of survey findings and complete survey report. Public opinion campaign conducted by Public Opinion Subcommittee -- five popular circulars prepared and thousands distributed; press articles and radio talks; and meetings held in over 1,000 communities.

1946 - Rural Health and Medical Care Survey Committee re-organized into Virginia Health and Medical Care Council for work on all aspects of health and medical care with the support of over 40 State-wide organizations and agencies.

A representative of the Virginia Medical Society has served as president of the Survey Committee and of the State Council since its formation. As the program progressed the Medical Society has taken increasing interest and given increasing support. Dr. H. B. Mulholland, Ass't Dean, U. of Va. Medical School; Dr. W. T. Sanger, President, M.C.V.; Dr. Geo. Zehmer, U. of Va. Extension Service; Miss Maude Wallace, Director, Va. Home Extension Work; Miss Ellen Smith, Va. T.B. Assoc., and Mrs. Ben Wailes, Sweet Briar, representing the Home Demonstration Clubs, have been especially active leaders in the forward program.

Here's How for Health

By MORRIS LLEWELLYN COOKE

TODAY'S headlines seldom carry good news for liberals. It is therefore all the more gratifying to report that in the long fight to secure adequate medical care for all, a major victory was scored this past month. It came at the National Health Assembly when 600 representatives of the medical and allied professions and popular organizations agreed on a broad program for financing medical care.

The cornerstone which will eventually spell a new era in American medicine is founded upon two provisions of that program:

> **"Adequate medical service . . . should be available to all without regard to race, color, creed, residence, or economic status.**
>
> **"The principle of contributory health insurance should be the basic method of financing medical care for the large majority of the American people in order to remove the burden of unpredictable sickness costs, and avoid the indignities of a 'means test.'"**

Thus, for the first time, spokesmen for the American Medical Association joined with business, labor, farm, veterans, women, consumer, cooperative, and other groups in recognizing health insurance as a vast improvement over the usual system of paying sickness bills by "fees for service."

Moreover, there was a real and long overdue concession from the representatives of organized medicine that the high costs of sickness are now everybody's business, laymen as well as physicians.

Nor were these the only areas of agreement reached at the National Health Assembly. In formulating the nation's health goals for the next decade, these basic principles were unanimously adopted:

One—Voluntary health insurance programs must be encouraged, particularly in rural areas.

Two—Medical and popular groups should work together to remove restrictive state legislation against voluntary plans, originally passed at the mistaken insistence of state medical societies.

Three—Coordinate medical care services and promote cooperation between doctors and laymen concerning professional standards and administrative procedures.

Four—Use tax funds where necessary to supplement health insurance.

Perhaps the major gain of the Assembly is not to be found in a formal resolution. It may reside in the promise of representatives of the American Medical Association to secure future conferences with interested consumer organizations to work out further areas of agreement. The AMA itself may not yet be officially committed to these proposals. Nevertheless, all lay groups will find their position considerably strengthened in their dealings with local units of the AMA.

The behind-the-scenes story of how the AMA spokesmen were converted to supporting these principles—particularly the health insurance principle—is worth reporting. Even before the Assembly opened May 1, it was apparent that organized medicine had its strategy prepared. Through its propaganda machine, the National Physicians Committee, it had sought to discredit the Assembly in advance as a "political health conference." Advertisements in the leading trade papers and canned editorials to this effect were circulated to the editors and publishers of the American press. At the Assembly, organized medicine seemed prepared to continue its delaying tactics against public demands for constructive action to remove the economic barrier presently depriving 100,000,000 Americans of the medical care they need.

Accordingly, the only statement of principles on medical care that AMA spokesmen would agree to at the first meeting of that section was so limited and inadequate that the other delegates were shocked.

BY use of democratic, parliamentary means, however, spokesmen for farm, labor, cooperative, and a host of other popular groups forced a full discussion of national health needs onto the floor. Until the Assembly closed, they hammered home the widespread dissatisfaction of the American people with a number of current practices. Included among these was widespread discrimination against Negroes and other minorities as both patients and prospective doctors; and impatience with the blind resistance of local medical societies to voluntary plans in which responsible representatives of the people who pay the bills would manage funds.

Although agreed on the value of voluntary insurance plans, the delegates of the popular organizations recognized that these plans alone cannot do the job. They therefore made it clear that they agreed with the conclusions of experts like Dr. Michael M. Davis, well-known medical economist, who said: **"Voluntary plans do not offer broad enough coverage at low enough rates to a large enough portion of our people to justify serious consideration as a national solution to our national health problem."**

To assure a fair hearing for this majority point of view, the representatives of 15 national organizations with a combined membership of more than 15 millions, drew up an eight-point program. After a first attempt to rebuff it, the AMA spokesmen in that section were forced by democratic

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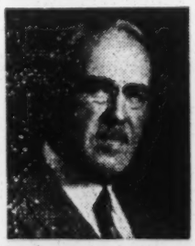

MORRIS LLEWELLYN COOKE, the consulting engineer, is a member of the board of directors of the Committee for the Nation's Health, Inc. Mr. Cooke has served as special adviser on a wide variety of public and private engineering projects and was formerly head of the Rural Electrification Administration. He is the author of "Academic and Industrial Efficiency," "Our Cities Awake," and "Organized Labor and Production."

pressure to yield on the first six points previously listed.

They refused, however, to concede that under an equitable arrangement the people who foot the bills have every right to handle financial and administrative policy, leaving the doctors free to set professional standards. And, as was expected, they remained adamant in their now familiar, mechanical rejection of national health insurance.

But the acceptance of the first six points of the program marks perhaps the greatest advance in social medicine by doctors in the last 20 years. For it concedes that every American is entitled to adequate medical care as a matter of right, not of charity. And it is reassuring evidence that when liberals are united on a wide front and will stay united, they have the political strength and cogency of purpose to shake even so entrenched a body as the American Medical Association.

On the last point of the program submitted by popular groups—the need for national health insurance—there can be no compromise. Each passing day confirms the fact that we are caught in a national health crisis. Cold statistics shatter the myth that we are the healthiest people in the world. In any 24 hour period, for exemple, seven million people are incapacitated by sickness or other disability. Half of these remain disabled for six months or more. The total annual costs of sickness and disability, including direct wage losses and business costs plus "hidden costs" of loss of future earnings because of premature death and disability, come to more than 15 billion dollars.

In terms of production, 600 million man-days are lost annually. But in the most significant terms of all, human life and health, sickness and disability exact the highest toll. Twenty-three million people suffer from chronic disease or physical impairment. **One out of every two mothers now dying in childbirth and one out of every three babies who die could be saved if they could get adequate medical care.**

These shocking facts are but a few of many more that may be obtained by writing to the Committee for the Nation's Health, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y. All of them tie in directly with the even more ominous facts about the lack of medical care in this country. **Two out of every three persons—about 97 million Americans—cannot meet serious sickness costs without assistance. This estimate is based on a pamphlet issued by the AMA's own Bureau of Medical Economics.**

Hurry, Doctor!

Burck in Chicago Sun-Times

There is a national shortage of doctors, nurses, hospitals, and general medical facilities. But even more serious is the fact that all of these are not evenly distributed throughout the country. In the best state, for example, there is approximately one active doctor for every 600 persons. In the worst state, there is but one active doctor for every 1,784 persons. Fifteen million persons living in 40% of our counties have no approved general hospital.

The effect of this shortage of medical services in rural areas can be translated directly in terms of human lives lost. In the four best states, 28 to 30 babies died per thousand live births in 1945. In the four worst states, 50 to 100 infants died in their first year.

A national problem of this scope obviously demands nothing less than a coordinated national solution. The most careful thought and planning directed at a workable, middle-of-the-road program has been embodied in a bill now before the Senate called the National Health Insurance and Public Health Act, S. 1320. Successor to the Murray-Wagner-Dingell Bill, this measure is now sponsored by six Senators and two Representatives. It would extend our Social Security benefits so that in return for employer and employee each contributing 1½% of the latter's wages to a national fund, each insured person and his dependents would receive almost complete medical coverage.

The bill specifically guarantees that each patient shall be free to choose his own doctor and hospital. Equally stringent guarantees insure that doctors and hospitals will continue to enjoy the same full professional freedom they have today.

The possible dangers of a costly and inefficient bureaucracy would be eliminated under the bill, since the administration would be handled primarily on a local level by doctors and laymen in each area. The Federal Government is limited to setting broad administrative standards and to the collection of funds for distribution to the states and localities. All the advantages of home rule and local control would be jealously preserved.

Organized medicine, aided by drug and patent medicine companies, has spent more than one million dollars to obscure the clear-cut provisions of S. 1320. Constant attempts have been made to smear it as "socialized medicine which emanates from the Kremlin." Actually, national health insurance is the best possible answer to socialized medicine.

The greatest effort, however, to defeat national health insurance has been made through an admittedly political substitute bill sponsored by Sen. Robert A. Taft and a few other Republicans. This bill, S. 545, is nothing more than a medical dole for the destitute and has been widely condemned as such. It has won no endorsements except a most qualified one from the AMA and its satellites. But those who would play politics with health are using the Taft Bill in an attempt to dam the tide of health insurance.

Our most recent gains, spectacular though they may be, are the fruits of years of tireless efforts. Further gains will come, as in the past, not so much through the efforts of a single individual or clique so much as through the day-to-day teamwork of liberals throughout the country. The opposition has its high-priced lobby. But enactment of national health insurance depends upon a different sort of lobby altogether—a lobby with no selfish purpose, a lobby for lives in which all liberals must participate.

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Distributed by

THE COMMITTEE FOR THE NATIONS HEALTH

1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

This article on a regional compulsory health insurance program in Saskatchewan, written by the Assistant Secretary of the Canadian Medical Association, is sent to you with the compliments of the Saskatchewan Health Services Planning Commission.

RECEIVED
JUN 21 1948
Southern Regional Council

THE SWIFT CURRENT EXPERIMENT

A. D. Kelly, M.B.

Toronto, Ont.

To the student of health insurance, no more interesting experiment exists in Canada today than that which is proceeding in Saskatchewan's Health Region No. 1. The area covered consists of 87 municipalities and local improvement districts in the south-west corner of the province, with a total population of 54,000 persons. The region is predominantly rural, but the city of Swift Current, the towns of Maple Creek and Shaunavon, with populations of 6,200, 1,200 and 1,600 respectively, are included. The principal industry of the region is agriculture, and the economy is subject to wide fluctuations of prosperity and depression. In the "dusty 30's" this area was extremely hard hit, and a relatively large proportion of the people required public assistance.

Several municipalities in the area have had experience in the provision of medical services by municipal-doctor contracts and by local mutual medical and hospital benefit associations. Under authority of the Saskatchewan Health Services Act 1946, the area under discussion was designated Health Region No. 1, primarily for the purpose of providing a public health program in preventive medicine. This legislation provides for the establishment of a Regional Board which acts as a Board of Health for the purposes of the Public Health Act. The Health Services Act, however, provides in addition that, subject to the approval of the minister, a regional board may make arrangements for the provision of medical, hospital, dental, nursing and other health services. It was decided to proceed with this more extensive plan and on July 1, 1946, there was inaugurated in Health Region No. 1 an arrangement to provide all residents of the area with a complete medical and hospital service. Subsequently, the hospital benefit was superseded by the Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan which provides for compulsory hospital care insurance applicable to all citizens of the province.

At present, 18 months after its commencement, there is provided for the residents of Health Region No. 1 a complete medical service on a more extensive scale than exists for a total population elsewhere in Canada. and the patterns being established may well serve as a guide for future developments. The question may well be asked, is this compulsory health insurance? The plan was set up under the authority of provincial legislation, assented to by a majority of the voters affected, and financed by taxation which is levied on all citizens of the area. In the opinion of the writer, the plan fulfils all the criteria of a plan of compulsory, contributory health insurance, and the question may be answered in the affirmative.

In examining the details of the medical services of Health Region No. 1, Saskatchewan, it is proposed to utilize as a basis for comparison the Principles Relating to Health Insurance enunciated by the Canadian Medical Association in 1944. These Principles represent the policy of the Canadian Medical Association. To facilitate their use as a yardstick against which to measure this example of health insurance, they have been rearranged from their usual order and are quoted in full in the relevant sections of this report.

Scope

All residents of Health Region No. 1 and their dependents, with the exceptions noted hereafter, are eligible for medical service. The present number of insured persons is approximately 49,000. Newcomers to the area for permanent residence are eligible for service in 3 months. The recipients of pensions in the area, such as Old Age Pensions, Blind Pensions and Mothers' Allowance, have medical care separately provided by the provincial government. War pensioners are provided with medical care for their pensionable disability by Federal authority, but in all other respects they are subscribers to the plan of health insurance. Indigents are fully covered, as their contributions are paid for by their municipality. The group of persons just above this income level who are ineligible for municipal assistance are said to represent a problem as they find it difficult to pay the personal tax. This is the group known to the medical profession as medically indigent in that they appear to be able to finance most expenses other than medical. Health insurance should provide the answer to their problem and it is disconcerting to learn that this is not the case.

Residents requiring medical care while temporarily absent from the region are reimbursed for expenditures made up to the amount that the

services would have cost had they been rendered within the Region. Provision is made for contributions to be received from transient workers who come into the region to engage in harvesting, threshing and mining, and they are made immediately eligible for full benefits. One section of the region which is without hospital facilities is not served by a resident practitioner. Consideration is being given to the payment of a subsidy to attract a doctor to the area.

The Principles relating to scope of service are as follows:

Principle 5.—While leaving to each Province the decision as to persons to be included, the plan must be compulsory for persons having an annual income insufficient to meet the costs of adequate medical care.

Principle 6.—The dependents of insured persons should be included in the health benefits.

Principle 7.—Medical care for resident and transient indigents should be provided under the plan, the Government to pay the premiums.

It would appear that, in scope, the application of health insurance in this instance is consonant with the Principles.

BENEFITS

Complete medical and surgical care, with the exceptions noted hereafter, is afforded the residents of Health Region No. 1, and where it is not available from the doctors practising within the region, provision is made for the referral of patients to specialists practising outside the area.

Exceptions to the general provision of complete medical care are as follows:

(*a*) Treatments of a purely cosmetic nature are not authorized.

(*b*) The region assumes no liability for the payment of the cost of lenses, glasses or spectacles.

(*c*) As Provincial facilities are otherwise available, the region does not undertake to provide for the treatment of cancer, tuberculosis, epilepsy or mental disease in institutions. Alcoholism and drug addiction are not treated under the plan. Medical accounts for patients eligible under the Workmen's Compensation Act or the plan for the care of Old Age Pensioners, blind pensioners and recipients of Mothers' Allowance are not a charge against the funds of the region.

(*d*) Mileage is not paid for except in the case of doctors resident within the region who are called in by a colleague in the capacity of consultant or assistant.

(*e*) The services of nurses in the home are not available except under extraordinary circumstances.

(*f*) The procurement of drugs and pharmaceuticals are a responsibility of the patient.

(*g*) Hospitalization is provided separately under the Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan.

The benefits provided may be more specifically stated as follows:

(*a*) The services of general practitioners. There are at present 34 doctors practising in the region and all participate in the plan by rendering medical services.

(*b*) The services of specialists. Two of the doctors resident in the region are certificated in general surgery by the Royal College of Surgeons of Canada, although neither confines his work entirely to this field. A specialist in radiology, who is stationed at the Swift Current General Hospital, is employed on salary by the Regional Board. His services are available to all doctors and hospitals in the region. The services of specialists in other fields are ordinarily obtained by the referral of patients to centres outside the region.

(*c*) Diagnostic and Out-patient service. Radiological and clinical laboratory facilities are available at several hospitals within the region. Diagnostic problems requiring services and facilities of greater extent are handled by referral to appropriate centres outside the region. The hospitals are reimbursed for the use of their facilities in radiology, minor surgical procedures, laboratory diagnosis, physiotherapy, etc., when these are utilized by ambulatory patients not requiring admission or occupancy of a bed. All such outlay is classified under the heading of out-patient service.

(*d*) Dental services. A reasonably complete dental service is provided for residents of the region under the age of 16 years. The services of private practitioners of dentistry are utilized in addition to the work of three salaried dentists who operate travelling clinics within the area. Beginning January 1, 1948, the utilization of private dental practitioners has been curtailed and it is hoped that the services of the travelling clinics will suffice to render dental care to the youthful population.

(*e*) Preventive services. The region is served by a full time staff in Public Health, consisting of a medical officer of health, seven public health nurses who are certified inoculists, a health educator and three sanitary inspectors. A full program of preventive services is provided and medical practitioners are afforded the opportunity of participating both in organized clinics and in their private practices.

The Principles relating to benefits are as follows:

Principle 1.—The Canadian Medical Association approved the adoption of the principle of contributory Health Insurance, and favours a plan which will secure the development and provision of the highest standards of health services, preventive and curative, provided the plan be fair both to the insured and to all those rendering the services.

Principle 8.—Health benefits should be organized as follows:

(*a*) Every regularly qualified, duly licensed medical practitioner, in good standing in the province, should be eligible to practise under the plan.

(*b*) The benefits conferred should be such as to provide for the prevention of disease and for the application of all necessary and adequate diagnostic and curative procedures and treatment. Specialist and consultant medical services should be available.

(*c*) The following additional services should be available through the medical practitioner: (1) nursing service; (2) hospital care; (3) Auxiliary services, usually in hospital; (4) pharmaceutical service, subject to regulation.

(*d*) Dental service.

It will be noted that the benefits provided in Health Region No. 1 differ very little from those recommended. Hospital care is provided through another agency. Nursing service is limited to that provided in hospital. Pharmaceutical service, however, is excluded, and as this has been a troublesome and expensive feature of certain other plans the omission may not be unwise.

ANCILLARY MEASURES

At present, and for several years past, the people of Health Region No. 1 have enjoyed a degree of prosperity which provides a happy contrast to conditions which existed in the previous decade. This has permitted a satisfactory improvement in living standards which should be reflected in better health. Since the inauguration of the plan of health insurance there has been evident a great demand for the correction of remediable defects which has resulted in a high incidence of operations of election. This in part reflects the natural desire of an insured population to utilize freely the available services, and also suggests that many of these procedures had been postponed during the depression years. It is anticipated that stability in this connection will be reached at a level lower than that which exists at present, but it is not yet evident how long will be required to achieve a normal experience.

Cash disability benefits are not provided in Health Region No. 1 and the institution of this feature is not contemplated.

The Principles pertaining to this section are:

Principle 2.—Inasmuch as the health of the people depends to a great extent upon environmental conditions under which they live and work, upon security against fear and want, upon adequate nutrition, upon educational facilities, and upon the opportunities for exercise and leisure, the improvement and extension of measures to satisfy these needs should precede or accompany any future organization of medical service. Failure to provide these measures will seriously jeopardize the success of any Health Insurance plan.

Principle 9.—Cash benefits, if provided, should not be taken from the health insurance fund.

PARTICIPATION OF PHYSICIANS

All of the thirty-four doctors resident in the Region, or located so close to its boundaries that their practice covers the insured, participate in the provision of medical care to the population by individual uniform agreement made with the Regional Board. This arrangement is made only with fully qualified medical practitioners who are registered in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Saskatchewan. In this agreement, the doctor undertakes:

"To provide medical and surgical attendance to any resident of Health Region No. 1 in possession of an identification card of Health Region No. 1, signed by the Secretary of the municipality within which such resident resides, to the extent that such medical services can be reasonably expected and safely rendered within the limits of the Region, at the doctor's office, or at the hospital or hospitals at which such doctor usually attends in the practise of his profession, or at the patient's home, when, on account of the nature of the illness or injury such patient cannot attend at the doctor's office."

The arrangement differs in only one respect from the procedure of private practice in that the doctor's account for services rendered is submitted for payment to the secretary-treasurer of the Health Region rather than to the patient. In every other particular the pattern of private practice is preserved, both doctor and patient enjoying freedom of choice, and the referral of patients to specialists is provided for at the discretion of the practitioner.

Undergraduate teaching is not carried out in the Region, but the doctors are as free as other private practitioners to avail themselves of all opportunities for postgraduate instruction which present themselves. Research of a clinical or laboratory nature is not an activity of the plan, but the records which are being compiled will be most useful in respect of statistical investigations into the disability experience of a large insured population, as well as a mine of information for medical economists.

It is the hope of the Health Services Planning Commission that, when the complete medical course is taught at the University of Saskatchewan with its associated University Hospital, there will be a direct connection with regional programs of health services. This may be implemented through the association of regional radiologists and pathologists with their respective Departments at the University, through supervised internships at regional hospitals and through the development of postgraduate instruction centrally and by extension courses. The development of well-balanced group practice units at regional centres will be encouraged.

The Principles relating to this section are:

Principle 4.—It is not in the patient's interest that the State invade the professional aspects of the patient-doctor relationship. Subject to geographical and ethical restrictions this relationship includes free choice of doctor by patient and free choice of patient by doctor; it implies also maintenance of the confidential nature of medical practice.

Principle 13.—The granting of a license to practise medicine was designed primarily to protect the public. Therefore it is in the interests of the patient that all who desire licensure to practise a healing art should be required to conform to a uniformly high standard of preliminary education and of training in the recognized

basic sciences as well as to furnish proof of adequate preparation in the clinical and technical subjects.

Principle 15.—Every effort should be made to maintain health services at the highest possible level. This requires:

(*a*) Adequate facilities for clinical teaching in the medical colleges and hospitals.

(*b*) Postgraduate training of all medical practitioners at frequent intervals.

(*c*) Necessary facilities for, and support of, research.

ADMINISTRATION

The administration of this plan stems directly from the Statutes of Saskatchewan, the specific legislation being The Health Services Act, 1946. This Act empowers the Minister of Public Health to divide the Province into health regions designating them by name and number for the administration of the Public Health Act or of health services provided under the Health Services Act, or both. In the case of Health Region No. 1, both administrative functions have been assumed by the Regional Board, as a result of a poll of the electors resident within the area of the Region.

The relationship of the Provincial government to the administration of public health or preventive services is much more direct than it is to the administration of the curative medical services. The appointment of all members of the public health staff in a region is made by the Provincial Public Service Commission, and the Province assumes the major portion of the cost of the preventive services.

The Health Services Planning Commission is an important body named in the Health Services Act, which functions at the Provincial level. Its members are appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council and its powers are broad. For example, the Act states that the commission shall: "Conduct investigations and make such recommendations as it deems advisable to the minister regarding the provision of health services and public health services to any residents of the Province", and "administer any Act or such part of any Act as may be assigned to it",

It would appear that the Health Services Planning Commission is potentially the most important single agency for the extension and administration of publicly financed health services in Saskatchewan. In the personnel of the Commission as currently constituted we find only representatives of the Department of Public Health, that is, medical men who are civil servants. Without disparaging the abilities of the present members of the Commission, it is unfortunate that a broader base has not been established by the appointment of members outside Government circles in order that this important body may be truly independent, representative and non-political.

The Act provides for the establishment of a Regional Board in which is vested complete local authority to supervise the health services of the Region. This is a democratically elected body of 12 members in Health Region No. 1. Each participating municipality in the region elects one representative to a Zone Council and each Zone Council elects two or more members of the Regional Board. Special provision is made for the representation of the city of Swift Current by one member of the Regional Board, otherwise each 4,000 of the population is represented by one member.

It is striking to an outside observer that the Regional Board enjoys such a large measure of local autonomy. Having obtained the concurrence of the Health Services Planning Commission in the general scope of services and in its proposals for raising funds, it is left almost completely to the Regional Board to work out the details. It may be stated that funds for the curative health services are raised almost entirely within the Region and, on the theory of financing known as paying the piper, the marked degree of autonomy may be justified. This situation may also be tolerated since Health Region No. 1 represents the only region of the province which is organized to provide a complete medical care program. When further Regions are similarly organized the need of central administration and control will be more evident if any uniformity in policy, benefits and conditions is to be achieved.

The personnel of the Regional Board in Health Region No. 1 is made up entirely of laymen and no physician is in a position of administrative responsibility. The able administrator of the plan is Mr. Stewart Robertson, secretary-treasurer of the Region, who brings to this appointment considerable experience in the supervision of municipal medical service plans. A Medical Advisory Committee appointed by the District Medical Society advises the Regional Board on matters relating to medical services which may be referred to it. An Assessment Committee of doctors scrutinizes, adjusts and recommends for payment the accounts received from all participating physicians. The Medical Officer of Health occupies an office adjacent to the administrative headquarters of the Regional Board and although his duties do not extend to supervision of the curative health services, his presence is frequently helpful in the interpretation of the medical viewpoint on routine questions.

The Canadian Medical Association Principles relative to administration are as follows:

Principle 10.—Health Insurance should be administered by an independent non-political Commission representative of those giving and those receiving the services. Matters of professional detail should be administered by committees representative of the professional groups concerned.

Principle 11.—Under Health Insurance the Chief Executive Officer to the Commission and the Regional Executive Officers should be physicians appointed by the Commission from a list submitted by organized medicine in the Province.

Principle 12.—Each Province should be served by an adequate Department of Public Health, organized on the basis of the practising physician taking an active part in the prevention of disease.

It will be observed that the actual administrative practice of this plan deviates in several important respects from the recommendations of Principles 10 and 11. The most significant deviation relates to the composition of the provincial administrative body, the Health Services Planning Commission which has been previously noted. At the level of the Region itself administrative responsibility by physicians is absent and, while in the present circumstances, the arrangement has worked with remarkable satisfaction, this may in large part be due to the experience, ability and personality of the individuals concerned. It is our considered opinion that the provision of medical services can best be accomplished with the active participation of physicians in positions of administrative responsibility.

FINANCIAL

The financing of the health services provided in Health Region No. 1 is undertaken principally by taxation applied in the constituent municipalities, supplemented by a contribution from provincial funds. During the first six months' operation of the plan, July 1 to December 31, 1946, hospital care was included among the benefits, but since January 1, 1947, hospitalization has been provided for residents of Health Region No. 1 in common with all other citizens of the province through the Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan.

The Plan was financed for the first six months as follows: (*a*) by a personal tax of $5.50 per capita with a family maximum of $30.00; (*b*) by a property tax of 1.5 mills on an assessment of $67,000,000; (*c*) by a government grant for organization, public health, radiological and dental services. Actual receipts for the period were:

Personal tax	$239,682
Property tax	99,848
Government grant	17,651
Sundry	116
Total	$357,297

Expenditures during the six months of 1946 in which the plan was operative exceeded revenue by a considerable amount, giving a deficit of $79,373. This deficit was attributable to two factors: (*a*) the total income was less than anticipated in view of the fact that the population proved fewer than originally estimated; and (*b*) the cost of hospitalization was underestimated by approvimately $75,000. This was due to greater utilization and higher costs of hospitalization than had been predicted.

For the calendar year 1947 the revenues to be raised in Health Region No. 1 were adjusted as follows: (*a*) personal tax—$10 for a single person, $20 for a family of two, $30 for a family of three or over; (*b*) property or land tax—2 mills on assessed value of property; (*c*) the provincial contribution in the form of grants mainly for preventive and diagnostic services covered the following items: (1) A flat grant of 25c per capita for general medical care and public health services. (2) Half the cost of radiological services. (3) Half the cost of dental services. (4) Half the cost of out-patient services. Under this heading the Region actually received from the Province in 1947, $76,537, which is 11% of the total expenditure.

For the year 1947, the revenue and expenditures were as follows:

REVENUE

Personal tax	$376,012
Land tax	139,000
Grants	76,537
Sundry	1,390
	$592,939

EXPENDITURE

Medical services:		
(*a*) Within the region	$401,453	
(*b*) Referrals outside the region	58,547	
		$460,000
Out-patient services (x-ray, laboratory, physiotherapy, operating room, etc.)		50,000
Dental services:		
(*a*) Regional dental clinics	$ 18,697	
(*b*) Services of private dental practitioners	22,000	
		40,697
Radiological services (regional)		11,177
Administration		23,570
Commission (to municipalities for collection)		15,000
		$600,444

It will be noted that there was an operating deficit of $7,505 in 1947.

The remuneration of the members of the medical profession who render service to eligible residents of the region is based on fee-for-service at a rate of 75% of the 1938 schedule of fees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Saskatchewan. This percentage was arrived at by negotiation before the commencement of the plan, and has been adhered to ever since in spite of the fact that a new contract schedule of fees has been elaborated in the province, which is designed for application without discount to other forms of contractual arrangements for medical services.

The Regional Board, recognizing that no reliable figures were available covering per capita cost of medical care under conditions as they exist in Health Region No. 1, decided to underwrite the total cost without imposing an arbitrary ceiling. It is the hope of the Board and the participating physicians that at the end of two years' operation, it may be possible

to forecast with relative accuracy the cost of medical services in a normal year of stabilized practice, and that a budget may be drawn up to provide the needed revenue.

The remuneration of the doctors reflects the volume of work done and during the calendar year 1947 the average gross income of the 34 participating physicians of the Region from this source was $11,807. In assigning net figures it should be estimated that the expenses of practice amount to approximately 35% of gross income.

For the year 1948 it has been decided that revenue within the region shall be raised on the following basis: (*a*) personal tax—$15 for a single individual, $24 for a family of two, $30 for a family of three, $35 for a family of four or over; (*b*) land tax—2.2 mills on the assessed value of the property.

A typical family of four or more persons resident in Health Region No. 1 will, during 1948, make the following contributions for complete health services. (1) Personal taxes (*a*) for medical and surgical care, $35 (family maximum); (*b*) for hospital care, to Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan, $20 (family maximum $30). (2) Property tax, 2.2 mills on the assessed value of land.

The Principles relating to the financial aspects of a plan of Health Insurance are as follows:

Principle 16.—The principle of insured persons being required to contribute to the insurance fund is strongly endorsed.

Principle 17.—Any Health Insurance plan should be studied and approved actuarially before adoption and thereafter at periodic intervals.

Principle 14.—The method, or methods, of remuneration of the medical practitioners and the rate thereof, should be as agreed upon by the medical profession and the Commission of the province.

Principle 3.—It is not in the national interest that the State convert the whole medical profession into a salaried service.

It is evident that the financing of the plan is in essential harmony with all our principles. The personal tax provides for the contribution of all insured persons. In the absence of a firm basis of actuarial soundness the Regional Board has displayed a commendable willingness to provide the funds actually necessary to furnish the benefits and the financial structure has been adjusted on three occasions to meet varying circumstances. The fee-for-service method of remuneration which is favoured by the medical profession has been adopted for the payment of practising physicians. Only two doctors, the radiologist and the medical officer of health, are remunerated by salary.

CONCLUSIONS

An observer visiting the Swift Current headquarters of Health Region No. 1 gathers the impression that here is a successful experiment in the large-scale provision of medical care, courageously applied, efficiently managed and remarkably free from attempts to make the facts fit preconceived ideas, financial or otherwise. The long-term view may well be taken that a recession in the economy of the Region may make it difficult or impossible to raise funds on the present scale, but this observation should not be regarded as a criticism of the current endeavour but rather as a statement of the conviction that plans of this type should be so broadly based as to minimize the effects of local variations in prosperity.

The insured population of the Region is enjoying medical service of a high quality and there is ample evidence that their demand for the services of doctors has increased since the inception of the plan. This is a factor of fundamental importance which should be reckoned with in any plans for the extension of medical services on a prepaid basis, as it is the expression of the human tendency to use freely services which do not require additional outlay at the time they are sought.

The participating physicians appear to be satisfied with the operation of the plan which differs so little from conditions of private practice. The medical population of the region has increased from 21 to 34 during the period July, 1946, to December, 1947, and the current physician-population ratio is of the order of 1:1,530. The high demand for medical care has had the effect of increasing the work of the individual physician and in general the impression is gathered that doctors are carrying the maximum load which is desirable in the interests of their health and efficiency.

While the provision of medical care remains local in its application, the administrative machinery which is now functioning is adequate though not ideal. The assumption by other Health Regions of similar responsibility for financing health services would demand the immediate reorganization of administrative bodies at provincial and regional levels. In this reorganization it is to be expected that the provincial authority would assume a greater measure of policy-making control with a consequent reduction in the authority and autonomy now exercised by the Regional Board.

New ground is being broken in Health Region No. 1. On all sides one hears the plan referred to as an experiment, and so it is. It is fitting that all concerned should observe its progress with scientific detachment and learn the lessons which will be disclosed with this application of the experimental method to medical economics.

Mr. Boyd

COPY

IMMEDIATE RELEASE SEPTEMBER 2, 1948

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

In January of this year I asked Oscar R. Ewing, the Federal Security Administrator, to undertake a comprehensive study of the possibilities for raising the level of the Nation's health and to report to me feasible goals which might be realized in the next decade. The report of the Administrator, entitled, "The Nation's Health -- A Ten-Year Plan," has now been transmitted to me.

This report is an impressive document, which describes where we are today with respect to the health of our people and the goals toward which we must move. The report recognizes the great advances that we have made in recent decades toward improving health and relieving suffering. It makes equally plain the additional progress we must make, and it outlines a series of objectives which will be important guides for years to come to all who are working to improve the Nation's health.

The report demonstrates that we now have, and will face for years to come, serious shortages of doctors, of dentists, of nurses, of hospitals and other medical care facilities. These shortages, together with the fact that millions of our citizens cannot afford good medical care, are the principal obstacles which must be overcome if we are to bring good health within the reach of everyone in this country.

These facts further emphasize the need for the national health program which I have previously recommended to the Congress. That program includes five major points:

1. Adequate public-health services, including an expanded maternal and child-health program.

2. Additional medical research and medical education.

3. More hospitals and more doctors--in every area of the country where they are needed.

4. Insurance against the costs of medical care.

5. Protection against loss of earnings during illness.

I believe that Federal legislation in accordance with this program would carry us far toward the objectives stated in this report. However, more than Federal legislation is needed. State and local governments, medical schools of all types, hospitals, members of the medical professions and other interested groups and citizens will all have to work together if we are to reach our objectives.

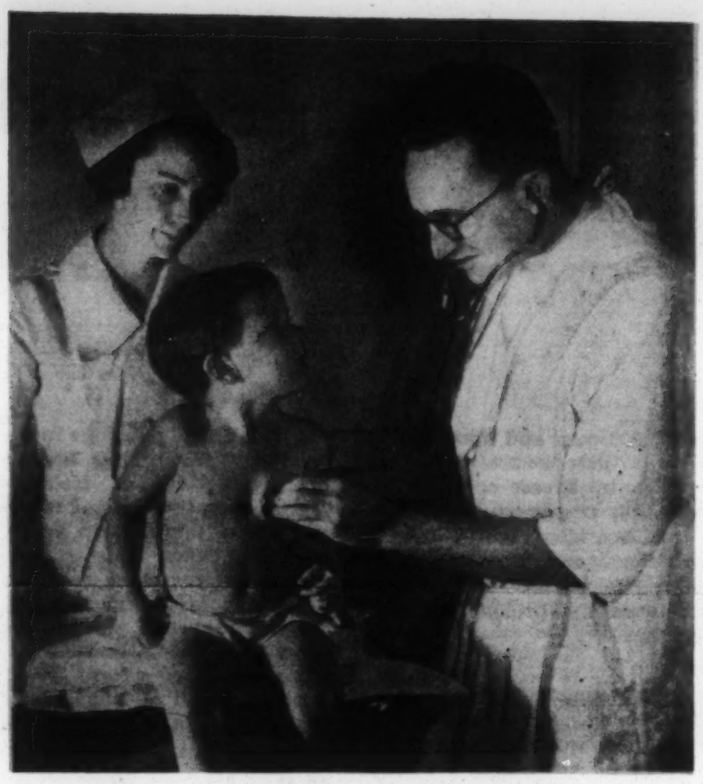
For this reason I believe that the National Health Assembly, which met last May, was an extremely important gathering. This Assembly, consisting of more than 800 professional and community leaders, reached a wide area of agreement on the Nation's health needs and on ways and means of meeting them. Except for the recommendation for national health insurance, the Assembly's conclusions support every major recommendation of this report. The Assembly indorsed the principle of contributory insurance as the basic method of financing medical care for the large majority of our people, but took no position for or against national health insurance.

No health program, of course, can stand alone and apart from the economic and social circumstances of our citizens as individuals and as families. Our boys and girls and men and women will gain and hold good health not only from a sound health program, as such, but from decent housing, from adequate nutrition, and from proper education. It is clear that only as we move forward with a broad program to benefit the well-being of all our people will we be able to achieve the kind of health of which this Nation is capable.

The principal value of this report is that it outlines broad objectives and definite methods for achieving them. We can have more hospitals, more doctors, more dentists, more medical specialists of all kinds. We can provide better health care for all the people of our land. I heartily commend this report to every citizen who looks forward to these goals.

* * * * * * * *

JS



The ounce of prevention—A youngster gets a check-up.

Reprinted from

The New York Times Magazine Section

To Improve the Nation's Health

We must provide far more facilities and make better use of our present ones, says a Federal authority.

By OSCAR R. EWING

HEALTH is everybody's business and everybody must make it his business. Because of the nature of the problem, government on national, state and local levels must inevitably play an important part. But the real impetus must come from the people. We must dramatize the health problem and organize our resources in an effort to solve it.

These observations stem from an appraisal of the nation's health resources which I have just submitted to the President in a report that also embraces a ten-year plan for integrating and expanding those resources. The report was prepared in response to a request of the President made to me last January.

To find a firm groundwork for the analysis, I convened a National Health Assembly in Washington. More than 800 representatives of public and private agencies concerned with health took part in the discussions. All of these men and women had a realistic approach; they knew the problem not merely in terms of charts and statistics but in terms of sick and worried human beings. My report to the President drew largely on the "grass-roots" findings of the Assembly, though in some instances, I have gone beyond its recommendations.

To grasp the scope of the enterprise we are setting in motion one must sketch in something of the health picture as it is today—the wide gap between our existing resources and what is needed to accomplish our purpose.

WE have made tremendous medical progress over the past fifty years. Our general death rate has been lowered in the area of infant and maternal mortality. We have made great strides in reducing the dangers of communicable disease. Our public health services have undergone considerable expansion, notably in the care of mothers and infants and in the field of sanitation. We have the finest hospitals to be found anywhere and during both the depression and the war years we built a great many modern hospitals, many at Government expense. There is much other evidence of real progress.

But—and it is a big drawback—much

OSCAR R. EWING, Federal Security Administrator, recently submitted a comprehensive report entitled "The Nation's Health—A Ten Year Plan", which was commended by President Truman as a basis for a far-reaching national health program.

To Improve the

of this progress has been unevenly distributed throughout the nation. Good health varies widely among states, among localities within the states, among age groups and income levels. Most of our modern hospital facilities are concentrated in the larger urban centers. These centers also serve to attract a majority of our practicing physicians, dentists, nurses and laboratory technicians to the detriment of other communities.

BROADLY speaking, our small towns and rural areas are still getting the short end of it. The distribution of doctors varies as much as one for every 500 of population in a state like New York to one for every 1,500 in Mississippi. In the distribution of pediatricians, only 4 per cent are practicing in areas where 60 per cent of our children are living.

In 40 per cent of our counties, in which live over 15,000,000 people, there are no registered general hospitals. Our public health services are seriously understaffed and, except in a few fortunate communities, can perform only a part of their prescribed functions. There are 40,000,000 people living in areas which have no full-time local health services.

Moreover, we are dealing with a problem which encompasses some 25,000,000 victims of chronic diseases of one sort or another—over one-sixth of our population. Gradual control of such deadly menaces as tuberculosis, diphtheria, pneumonia and typhoid, has been succeeded by an increase in deaths from cancer and diseases of the heart. Between them these two account for nearly one-half of our annual death rate. In addition we have seen a steady increase in mental disorders to the point where it is now estimated there are at least 8,000,000 persons in need of some sort of treatment.

Approximately 250,000 men and women join the ranks of our civilian disabled each year because of accidents, disease or congenital defects, and require not only specialized medical care but also vocational retraining to enable them to earn a living. And our lengthening life expectancy has brought to sharp focus the problem of the diseases of old age.

THE situation among our children is, in many respects, frightening. Some half a million boys and girls have orthopedic or plastic handicaps. Some three-quarters of a million are victims of cerebral palsy or infantile paralysis or have diabetes, tuberculosis or epilepsy. It is estimated that 500,000 children suffer from rheumatic fever, and from rheumatic heart disease. A million youngsters have hearing defects, 4,000,000 visual defects, and at least 20,000,000 are in need of dental treatment. There are no figures for children suffering from some form of mental unbalance, but the number is believed to be alarmingly large.

Aside from the shortage of physicians, dentists and nurses, there is a lack of sufficient hospital facilities, diagnostic clinics and public health services. Moreover, the cost of adequate medical care is beyond the financial means of half the population. Millions of families can usually afford to visit a doctor only on urgent occasions. Hospitalization, for even a brief period, knocks the family budget galley-west. The protection of periodic check-ups, of preventive treatment—the vitally important stitch-in-time—is enjoyed, for the most part, only by the comparatively well-to-do.

This condition has been mitigated to some extent by the development of Blue Cross prepayment plans for hospital care and Blue Shield plans for medical care. There has been a healthy growth of medical-care cooperatives among farmers, and within certain industries and labor unions. But many hospital plans cost too much for people in the low income brackets. And the cooperatives are limited in scope, particularly in rural areas, because of the lack of proper hospital and other facilities.

MOREOVER, these prepayment and cooperative plans reach only a fraction of the population. For millions of the poor and underprivileged there is nothing which even approaches adequate medical care; they can secure emergency hospitalization only as "charity" patients in a community-sponsored hospital, where the ward service is often admittedly of an inferior nature.

Beyond all this quite a few community hospitals refuse admission to Negroes and others of certain foreign extraction. There is a great dearth of Negro doctors, since Negroes are barred from most medical colleges. Racial discrimination is an ugly fact not only in the South but in the northern areas of Negro concentration.

All these factors are set forth and documented in my report to the President. The recommendations cover our needs for expanded facilities and services, item by item, over a period of ten years and

Nation's Health

carry, whenever possible, an estimate of the cost involved.

FOR example, our medical personnel numbers only about 80 per cent of what is needed. To achieve even in a small measure our goal within the next ten years it will be necessary that over and above the expected production we recruit and train 15,000 more doctors, 5,000 more dentists, 40,000 more nurses and several thousand more laboratory technicians. To do this we shall have to establish, with Government help, medical colleges at key points throughout the country and to supply some measure of Government financing to expand the facilities of existing colleges.

Through Government funds or voluntary gifts, or both, we shall also have to arrange for scholarships which will enable talented young men and women to undertake the long and expensive training leading to a professional degree.

Our plans call for double the number of non-Federal hospital beds now available. At present we have 1,019,000 non-Federal beds, about 15 per cent of which are in buildings that do not meet established standards. We shall need at least some 900,000 more beds, with special emphasis on facilities to care for mental and chronic diseases.

This, of course, entails an enormous hospital building program. A start has already been made. Under the Hospital Survey and Construction Act of 1946, the sum of $375,000,000 was authorized to be spent over a five-year period, on a matching basis of $1 of Federal money for every $2 of state and local funds. Some construction is under way, but unfortunately sky-rocketing costs have made the original estimates obsolete.

To meet even 67 per cent of our admitted hospital needs over the next ten years will require at least $6,000,000,000. Since the pressure on state and local financing will be heavy, we are urging that the Federal Government bear at least two-fifths of the cost, instead of one-third.

BEYOND that, the cost of maintaining and operating voluntary hospitals has increased enormously within recent years and the annual deficits have assumed bewildering proportions. If these hospitals are to survive it will be necessary for the Government to provide, by one means or another, some measure of subsidy to lighten the burden.

Along with our hospital-expansion program, our plans call for an integrated hospital system. Such a system would comprise a series of units in every state which would include every hospital service from the local diagnostic clinic to the modern base hospital, or medical center.

Within the past few weeks the New York State Joint Hospital Survey and Planning Commission has recommended the establishment of several such units for New York State alone, and its program may well serve as a model for the rest of the country. Such a system would permit any patient in need of special treatment, no matter where he lives, to be sent to top specialists. It would serve as a medium of exchange of information and technique for all physicians in the area. And it would encourage physicians to seek practice in the more sparsely populated areas.

OF equal importance is the necessity of coordinating all the health activities in any given community. Hospitals, physicians and public health services should work much more closely together. In many communities there are private or semi-public groups working in such special fields as nursing services or school health. There are also, usually, local chapters of national organizations concerned with cancer, tuberculosis, heart disease and similar problems. Many of these activities overlap. Most of them are focused chiefly on their own individual objectives and, even at that, deal with only a small sector of the particular problem.

The experience of New York City has shown that when the activities of voluntary agencies are closely coordinated with those of the public health agencies, the total combined increase in effectiveness is astonishing. A coordination of all health activities within the community, with a pooling of all their resources, would go far toward bringing adequate medical care to the entire community.

It is easy to see what is necessary in the solution of these problems—money. If a way can be found to provide funds for adequate medical service for those who cannot themselves pay, we can rapidly wipe out our health deficits. If the money is available to pay for adequate medical service, then it is fair to assume that the necessary personnel and facilities will follow as a matter of course. But how to get this money is the $64 question.

SO far as I can see, a national health insurance program is the only answer. I recognize that many serious objections have been made to such a program. But when what can fairly be argued in opposition is weighed against the good points, it seems to me the arguments overwhelmingly sustain national health insurance. After all, we are dealing with human lives and human pain and anguish. Every year 325,000 people die whom we have the knowledge and skills to save. This stark fact proves conclusively that the present system is inadequate. Under it, only the well-to-do and in some measure the charity patients are adequately cared for, but not the in-between groups—other than the fairly small portion who are covered by voluntary in-

surance plans. I see no possible way to provide the funds for adequate medical services to these in-between groups, who constitute the vast majority of our people, except through national health insurance.

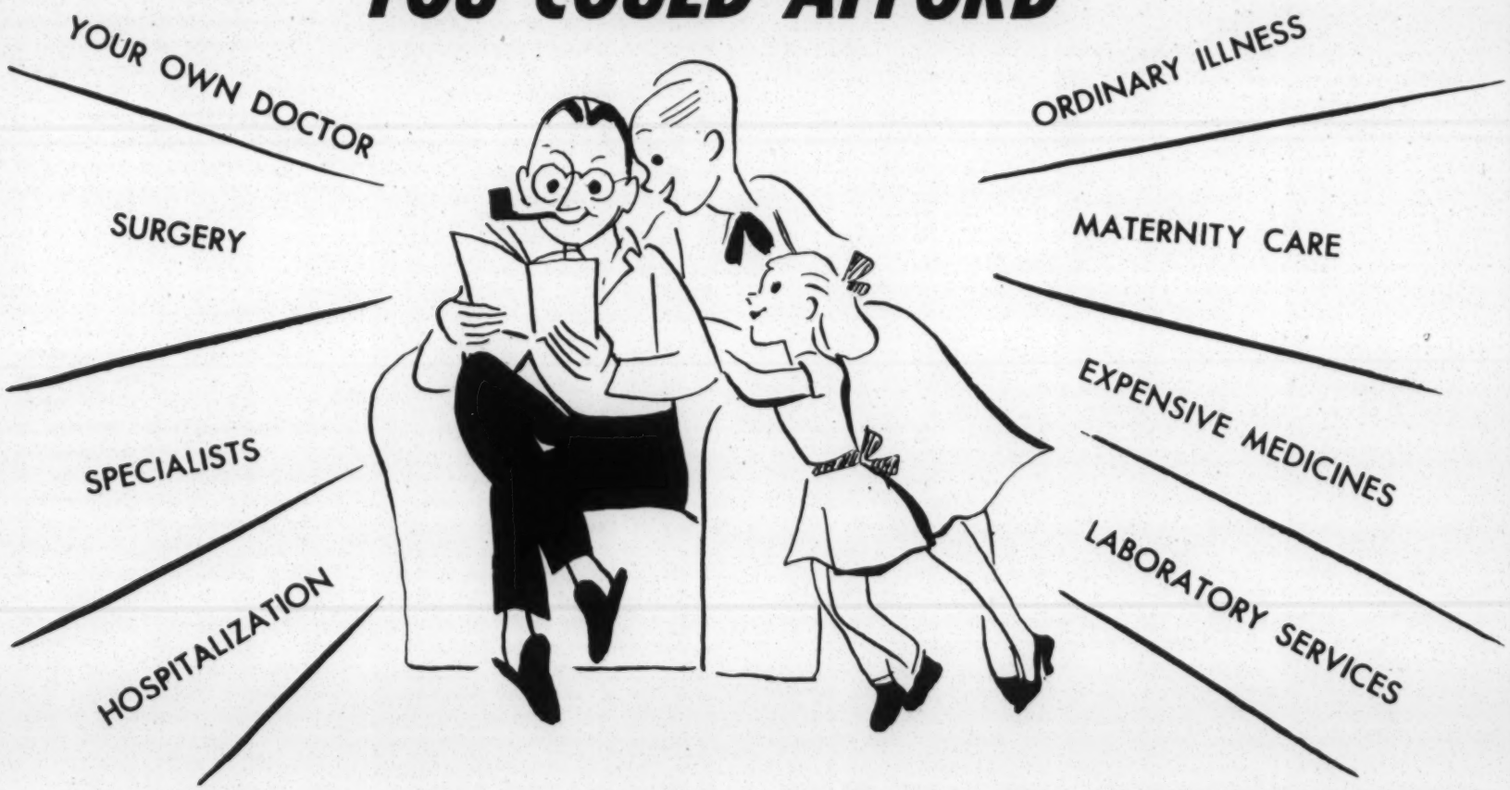
To the average citizen such a plan will seem somewhat breath-taking in its scope and implications. I, myself, am somewhat appalled when I consider the vast amount of energy which will be required to translate it into reality. Each state will be required to evaluate its own health resources, map out its health needs and lay down a plan of operation. Committees will have to be formed in every community not only to arouse public interest in the plan, but to work out in detail the effective integration and coordination of all local health services.

These committees—or people's health lobbies, as I choose to call them—should not only include representatives of health groups and agencies, but of civic organizations, trade and professional groups, women's clubs, churches and trade unions. Selfish interests, personal prejudices and racial discrimination must be overcome in order to concentrate on the single objective of good health for everyone.

I am convinced we can make this program work. We have the skill and the knowledge. We will have the resources. Our job is to organize resources, skill and knowledge, to make them available to every man, woman and child in the land.

If we do this we can reduce sickness and disease to a degree no other nation has ever dreamed of. We can erect a standard of health to which all the peoples of the earth will look with envy and admiration, as an example of a great democracy in action.

YOU COULD AFFORD



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a report to

THE PRESIDENT

by

OSCAR R. EWING

Federal Security Administrator

JS

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October 21,1948

To: Interested Organizations

From: Margaret I. Stein, CNH
Washington Representative

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Have you seen this important article on the nation's health needs and national health insurance? Your interest in the subject prompts me to send it to you.

You can have more copies of Mr. Ewing's article without cost, by just sending me your request.

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2 OUT OF 3 AMERICANS CANNOT AFFORD ADEQUATE MEDICAL CARE

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New York
October 1, 1948

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Mrs. Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Simpson:

Thank you for your letter of September 27th. I am glad to know that the material we sent you on national health insurance will come in handy. I look forward very much to receiving the NEW SOUTH. You, of course, will get our material in exchange -- a helpful swap for both of us.

In a few days, I hope to send you some mimeographed copies of various editorials in leading Southern papers commending Ewing's ten-year health program, submitted to President Truman. You might find them useful.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick E. Robin

Frederick E. Robin
Executive Secretary

FER:bke

170

PROGRESS AND PORTENTS for THE NEGRO IN MEDICINE

By W. Montague Cobb, M.D., Ph.D.

Published by

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Earl G. Harrison
Former Dean, Law School, University of Pennsylvania

Dear Friend:

Mental illness is not a disgrace. We must face the fact that one out of every ten Americans will need psychiatric treatment, that one out of every twenty will at some time be confined in a mental hospital. Many thousands of patients in our mental hospitals could be restored to normal, useful lives. Other thousands could be spared ultimate breakdown and hospitalization if proper facilities for preventive care existed. But a public policy of penny-pinching and neglect have kept us from taking full advantage of the great discoveries of modern psychiatry that could save countless human beings once labelled incurable.

Our rich country, proud of its medical leadership, dooms a large percentage of its 600,000 mentally ill patients to decay in public institutions that are little better than concentration camps. We spend an average of only $1.60 a day to provide medical attention, food and lodging for a patient in a public mental hospital, while more than $11.00 a day is spent on the average patient in a general hospital. In the best of our institutions, skillful and conscientious physicians and nurses struggle against overcrowding and inadequate facilities. In the worst, underpaid and overworked staffs have succumbed to callousness and brutality.

It is to the credit of the National Mental Health Foundation that the truth about deplorable conditions in public mental hospitals has now become known to millions of Americans. Today we of the Foundation are faced with a still greater task. Prevention and treatment of mental illness must become a primary concern of our citizenry and public officials. The enclosed booklet tells how the people of Oklahoma responded when they learned of the mistreatment of the mentally ill in their state. We are convinced that the same reforms can be carried through in every state in the Union where necessary, if only all of us do our part.

We ask from our fellow citizens $125,000 for our work during the next half year. We must be able to answer the innumerable appeals for assistance that come to us from groups and individuals who are working to end the shameful treatment of the mentally ill in their communities. We count on your assistance in wiping out this national disgrace. Please help.

Sincerely yours,

Harry Emerson Fosdick

Owen J. Roberts

Harry Emerson Fosdick

Owen J. Roberts

OKLAHOMA ATTACKS ITS SNAKE PITS

By MIKE GORMAN

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Patients in an American Public Hospital for the Mentally Ill

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I HAD just returned from a happy honeymoon in July of 1946, and was scheduled to take over the city-hall run for *The Daily Oklahoman*. I had sought out the air-conditioned luxury of the city room and was enjoying peaceful reveries of a great career as a municipal reporter when a loud-mouthed copy kid informed me that Harold Johnson, assistant managing editor of the paper, wanted to see me.

Johnson told me that E. K. Gaylord, our publisher, had received a complaint about conditions in the biggest mental hospital in the state. It came from one of Oklahoma's leading bishops; he had just visited a relative who was a patient there, and thought the paper ought to publicize the hospital inadequacy.

Johnson asked me if I'd go down to Norman, the site of the hospital, 20 miles south of Oklahoma City, and do a factual article on the physical conditions, food, treatment of patients, and so on. It was a frightfully hot day, and a hot July day in Oklahoma is just ten degrees above mean temperature in a blast furnace. I wasn't very enthusiastic.

Norman is a lovely little university town, and as I walked along the tree-lined streets with their pretty white homes, I began to feel a little better. Besides, the approach to Central State Hospital was most attractive; I ambled past well-kept lawns to the main administration building, a well-built, two-story brick affair.

Dr. D. W. Griffin, the hospital's superintendent, came out to greet me. In his 70's, and walking haltingly, he was the most tired, anguished-looking man I'd run into in my entire newspaper career. He had been at Norman since 1899, eight years before Oklahoma achieved statehood.

I told the doctor what I wanted. He was very cooperative, asked me where I'd like to start. I said I didn't know; I had never been in a mental hospital before.

We started out at Hope Hall, the general receiving building. When the guard unlocked the big iron door and let us into the first ward, an awful stench hit me across the face. There was not one fan, and the temperature was 95 degrees in the shade.

Walking down the center of the ward I saw a patient climbing over the end of his bed to get to the floor. Rather odd, I thought, until I saw the beds were jammed so closely together that it was the only way a patient could move about.

The next two hours were a series of spine-shattering shocks: patients writhing and groveling, even on toilet floors; constant moanings and screamings; seclusion cells where patients, seen through peephole slits in the iron doors, thrashed about naked; and everywhere dirt and filth.

The superintendent looked at his watch, said the psychotic females would be eating now—would I like to see it? I certainly wouldn't, I thought, but I told him I would like nothing better.

That dining room made Dante's *inferno* seem like a country club. Five hundred mentally sick people jammed their way into a filthy hall only nine feet high. There were big holes in the floor, and several patients took bad falls as they pushed their way in. One elderly woman caught her foot in a foot-long gap and went down with a resounding thud; the patient next to her, laughing loudly, pulled her up by the hair.

The women fought for seats on long wooden benches. They were packed in so closely they had to keep their elbows close to their sides as they ate. The food was "served" by fellow patients because there weren't enough attendants to go around. Each woman had a round aluminum pan into which the food was flung by the servers. Sometimes the food missed the pan and splattered all over a patient. When this happened other patients would howl and point at the victim.

I barely managed to get out of the building before I threw up. As I stood clutching the wall, retching, a gray-haired patient started pounding me on the back.

From there we went to the ward for seniles. Here was the biggest heart-breaker of all—over 1000 unfortunates living out their last days in unbelievable squalor. In the old women's sections there wasn't even space for slop jars on the floor; many of the women had them in bed with them, alongside cookies, candies and other foods.

About four o'clock we got back to the superintendent's office. With 20 pages of notes, sweat-stained and crumpled, I thanked Dr. Griffin profusely and walked out into the summer twilight. I was never so glad to get out of any place in my life.

Riding back in the bus I looked around at the passengers. There were pretty girls looking fresh and cool in their latest summer frippery. The men were in light tropicals and Palm Beach jobs. Then I looked down at my powder-blue slacks and white shoes. I just shook my head.

Back at the office I whacked out a fiery lead, pulling in Dante's *Inferno*, Palm Beach suits and the rottenness at Norman. Then I tried to slide into the story. I went along all right while I was describing the physical squalor. Then I tried to describe the various types of patients. The keys stopped clacking. I looked up "schizophrenic" in the dictionary.

I rolled along for a few more paragraphs, then looked up "psychotic." Reading what I had written, I then did something I had never done before as a newspaperman: I jerked the copy out, rolled it into a small, angry ball, fired it into the wastebasket and headed for home.

As soon as I got there I spilled everything to my poor wife. We sat up and talked until 3 a.m. I told her I was ashamed because I couldn't write the story. She said maybe I could write it in the morning.

Next morning I went to Johnson and told him what had happened. He looked a little surprised, but asked me what I wanted to do. I asked him if I couldn't do a job on all the mental hospitals in the state. He frowned for a moment, then said he thought it would be a fine idea. How much time would I need?

A couple of weeks, I guessed.

"O.K. boy, hit it hard," he said.

Those were the only "instructions" I ever got. Later I asked him for a photographer. I said I wanted a guy who didn't vomit easily. He gave me George Tapscott, who had been a combat photographer in Italy and Germany with Oklahoma's famed 45th Division.

We Tour the Mental Hospitals

TAPSCOTT and I started out the second week in July. Our first stop was back at Norman, where we spent three days casing every inch of the place. Then on to Eastern Oklahoma Hospital at Vinita, Northern Oklahoma Hospital at Enid and Western Oklahoma Hospital at Fort Supply. Each turned out to be a witches' brew of jangled minds rattling about in cobwebbed filth and misery. Touring the central kitchen at Fort Sup-

ply, I got so mad I turned on the superintendent and let him have it. Foot-long gaps in the floor, broken pipes, 19th-century steam kettles, a low, shedlike ceiling which kept out all air – it was more gruesome than the Black Hole of Calcutta. But at Taft, mental institution for Negroes, I witnessed the most galling thing I had seen on the entire tour: little children, adult mental defectives, epileptics, schizophrenics and tuberculars, all mixed in the same wards.

Our last stop was at Pauls Valley, where the home for epileptics was located in the center of some of the loveliest livestock and farming land in the state – Oklahoma's famed short-grass country. This instiution was another pit of despair, presided over by one old, very tired doctor. On tour of the hospital we had to climb over the prostrate bodies of patients lying about the grounds in convulsive states, unattended by any hospital personnel.

When I got home my wife let out a yelp. "What happened to you?" she cried.

She hustled me off to the scales in the bathroom. They registered 170. Now I knew what she meant. I had lost exactly 17 pounds.

I plopped wearily into a chair. The whole business sat on me like a two-ton incubus. Sunday my wife and I drove out to a nearby lake. I sat on a bench by the lake for four hours, just staring at the water. I suppose the psychiatrists would say I was, subconsciously, trying to clean some of the stuff out of me by projecting myself into the water. Maybe. I was too tired to know.

Monday I came down to the office and worked all day on an outline for the enormous mass of undigested notes.

Tuesday I started to write. The first few paragraphs went off all right. Then I started to describe the medical staff at Norman, how inadequate it was. But how inadequate was it?

I went over to Harold Johnson. "Harold, how many doctors ought there to be in a mental hospital which has 3,000 patients?"

"How should I know?" he answered. "Don't you?"

"No. And how can I judge the Oklahoma hospitals until I know what other hospitals are doing; what standards, if any, there are?"

"All right, go ahead," he sighed. "Come back and tell me when you have your degree in psychiatry."

For the next two weeks I boned up on every piece of psychiatric literature I could get hold of. I consulted the bibliography in Dr. Karl Menninger's *Human Mind,* went to a bookstore and picked up seven texts in psychiatry. I wired the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, the National Mental Health Foundation, the American Psychiatric Association, the American Psychoanalytic Association, the Menninger Foundation, and every other organization in the field. I went to secondhand bookstores and picked up old issues of *Mental Hygiene* and *The American Journal of Psychiatry.* I talked for hours with Dr. Hugh M. Galbraith, the city's top psychiatrist, who had spent five years as assistant superintendent of a state mental hospital in New Hampshire. As I sat in the city room picking through the pile of books and magazines in front of me, my fellow reporters would come by the desk, look me over and shake their heads sadly.

When I finished the "thing"—we all then referred to it wearily as the "thing" —I lugged the 80 pages of copy over to Harold Johnson. He smiled wanly and pulled out his red pencil.

Next day when I arrived at the office there was a note in my mailbox from Harold. It said: "You've done it, boy."

That was all. But it was plenty.

The People React

Now, *The Daily Oklahoman* is a conservative family paper. It long ago acquired the nickname "The Great Moral Daily." Could it afford to print George Tapscott's photographs, 35 of the grisliest pictures you've ever seen? Some of them showed patients groveling about the floors and wards sans the slightest stitch of clothing. The pictures were referred to the publisher for decision.

In his 70's, E. K. Gaylord is still in the midst of every Oklahoma battle for civic improvement. Nevertheless, advanced social welfare and psychiatric movements were as unfamiliar to him as they were to the average Oklahoman. The main elements in Gaylord's pioneer struggle to remarkable success had been physical ones—building a state and developing a vast communications empire.

We had not long to worry, however. After he had finished looking through the pictures, he turned to his managing editor and asked: "Were these pictures taken in the mental hospitals?"

"Yessir."

"Well, what are we waiting for? Run 'em!"

The first article of the series took up the entire front page of the feature section, and smack in the center of the page, six columns wide and two thirds of the page deep, was a frightful picture taken in one of the women's wards. Many of my friends told me later that they lost their breakfasts after looking at it.

The banner head, splashed across the top of the page in 72-point type, read: MISERY RULES IN STATE SHADOWLAND. An editor's note warned squeamish readers: "This story is not easy or enjoyable reading." The article began:

> In many ways the treatment of our mentally ill in Oklahoma today is little better than in the times when they were chained in cages and kennels, whipped regularly at the full of the moon and hanged as witches.

Three more Sunday full-page layouts followed. Picture after shocking picture smashed at the readers. Weekday articles on the various state institutions hammered home the points.

The first article, after cataloguing ten major and 22 important additional deficiencies of the mental hospitals, concluded this way:

> The above list of deficiencies merely scratches the surface. It doesn't take into account the many shortcomings of the state board of affairs in its outmoded supervision of all state mental hospitals; it doesn't point out the fact that Oklahoma does not possess one child-guidance clinic designed to diagnose and treat the behavior problems of childhood forerunners of mental breakdown in maturity. Further, it doesn't even begin to suggest the frightful squalor these unfortunates live in – the terrifying atmosphere of hopelessness in institutions where thousands of patients are penned in day after day and night, endlessly starting at blank walls.

The office phones began ringing madly, and letters poured in—over 300 a week. They came from ministers, legislators, educators, former mental patients, relatives of mental patients and just plain citizens.

A woman reader in Woodward wrote: "Several people have suggested you put this series in pamphlet form and distribute it to every member of the legislature the day the session opens. If you do this it will be the finest service you've ever rendered the people of Oklahoma. I have a son in one of the mental institutions, and I'd be more than willing to contribute a sizable sum to defray the cost of printing."

We got scores of letters like that. We got poems from former mental patients. We got proposed bills from candidates for the legislature. We got demands for investigations from veterans' and other civic organizations.

The avalanche can be summed up by a quote from a reader in Kingfisher: "I find the inevitable reaction to your articles is horror and a wish to do something about these conditions. What can we do *now?*"

That is characteristic of the Oklahoma spirit. To the writer, a native New Yorker who bought a one-way ticket out of there in 1945 to get away from that jaded "we've seen everything" attitude, Oklahomans will always be a strange and wonderful breed of people. It takes a lot to get them started, but when they've made up their minds, they want to act in a hurry.

Top management at the paper decided, with Gaylord waving an impatient go-ahead, to bring the series out in pamphlet form. We printed 10,000 copies and worked out the best mailing list we could—ministers, educators, doctors, every legislator and candidate and every welfare organization in the state. Requests were so numerous that we had to print another 5000.

The arousement of the people was a sudden and wonderful thing. But now that they were aroused, how channel their crusading zeal? Checking around, I found Oklahoma was one of the few states in the country which had never had a mental-hygiene society. Also, we were cut off, deep in the heart of the Southwest, from the activities of national organizations in the field. All the big social-welfare outfits seemed to concentrate their energies in the East.

The development that brought action was a letter from a reader in El Reno announcing that he had started a Mike Gorman Fund for the mental hospitals. He enclosed $11. In the next five days I got 23 more letters and the fund totaled $115.

I had heard there was a small group of people in Tulsa who had formed a committee to keep mental patients out of jail during the period preceding their commitment. On November 21, 1946, I flew over and met with them. They agreed a state society was needed. Since the legislature was convening in a month, we called a mass meeting for December 3, in Oklahoma City's municipal auditorium.

That day the auditorium was packed with ministers, oilmen, lawyers, farmers, social workers—and people. Then and there the Oklahoma Committee for Mental Hygiene was born.

Since we had no time, nor the money, for a professional fund-raising campaign, we depended on the papers to print an appeal for funds to finance our legislative fight. In one of the most generous and moving demonstrations I have ever witnessed, $7000 poured in within two weeks from 2913 individual contributors. The largest contribution was $100 from the First Baptist Church of Okmulgee. Practically all of the contributions were accompanied by a long letter—many of them scrawled in pencil and full of misspelled words—pledging heartfelt support.

We were in business.

The Senate Investigates

THE FUR began to fly on December 7 when a special state senate investigating committee went down to the hospital at Norman. I celebrated my 32nd birthday by going down with them.

Now, none of these men had ever investigated a mental hospital before. They were oilmen, ranchers, farmers, newspaper publishers, and so on. They knew much more about Bang's disease in cattle than about mental disease in humans. The assistant superintendent, knowing their deep interest in farms, spent two precious hours in showing them the hospital farm and dairy. About 11:30 a.m. I testily suggested there were some human beings in the hospital, too. I asked the assistant superintendent to take them into the "cafeteria," the low-ceilinged, foul-smelling hall where the attendants threw the food at 500 chronic women patients at a time.

Two of the senators couldn't take it; they rushed out. The others stood, looking as though they were riveted to the floor. When the group came out the assistant superintendent suggested lunch. There was a deadly, green silence.

As we approached the wards the assistant superintendent stopped every now and then to say hello to a patient. He greeted a number of them as "Doctor." This puzzled one of the senators, who asked the assistant superintendent why he was humoring the patients this way.

"But they are doctors," he replied quietly. "We have a number of doctors here, most of them in their 50's and 60's, who broke down from overwork during the war."

The senator who had asked the question looked down at his feet. His fellow senators looked very thoughtful.

Apparently they were beginning to realize that all strata of society were represented in mental institutions. And they were soon disabused of the idea, which they probably held when they started the tour, that mental patients spent their entire time throwing rocks or golf balls at each other.

The senators were about ready to leave the secluded block when the last cell was opened. The confined woman, gray-haired and dignified in appearance despite her disheveled clothing, came over the threshold and looked pensively at the group. She finally fixed her gaze on one of the senators. He became increasingly uncomfortable and started to leave. All of a sudden she blurted out: "Senator . . .!"

The senator jumped as if he'd been shot. The other senators looked aghast at the thought that these people had a memory.

She was a highly excitable, manic patient. She rushed to the senator and pumped his reluctant hand. She told him how many times she had voted for him. She talked of her brother who was a doctor, of another brother who was a lawyer. She asked the senator how they were. They were all right, he guessed. He took out a handkerchief, painfully mopped his brow and was visibly shaken as we continued our tour.

We went into the ward building for war veterans. One of the patients, dressed in a natty blue suit, had a copy of *Time* in one pocket and a copy of *The Daily Oklahoman* in the other. Again the unbelieving looks. "You mean these patients can read?" they seemed to say.

One of the senators suddenly pulled me aside and asked if the man in the blue suit wasn't So-and-So, "one of the finest newspaper reporters in the state in his prime."

I said it was, and took the senator over and introduced him to the reporter. They launched into a 20-minute political conversation while the other senators stood and gaped.

That group of legislators had a few new ideas when they went home that night.

The legislature hadn't convened a week when the skillet began to broil. The Oklahoma Committee for Mental Hygiene, seeking guidance in its legislative fight, brought Justin G. Reese,

chief field worker of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, down for a week's speaking tour. A fighter blessed with a fiery eloquence, he charged in his first speech that dogs in Oklahoma were receiving better care than the patients in its mental institutions.

This irritated the conservative senators, and Louis Ritzhaupt, the only doctor in the senate, thundered: "I think it is time we, as members of the senate, served notice that our Oklahoma institutions are as good as will be found anywhere in the world. An untrue picture of these institutions has been painted in the newspapers."

Governor Roy Turner, who had just taken office, got a quick baptism of fire. In his inaugural message to the legislature he had spoken about the legislators not being magicians in setting up a mental-reform program.

Reese came right back. "The Governor is a little mixed up," he said. "It's not magic that's needed—it's money. For years Oklahoma has treated the state institutions as though they were places of magic, able by some sleight of hand to take care of 10,000 mental patients with funds which wouldn't care decently for 1000."

For a week charges and countercharges flew thick and fast. Then the legislature started nightly hearings on the budgets for the mental hospitals. These sessions, closed to the public in other years, with the state hospital superintendents meekly presenting their estimates and hoping for a legislative crumb, were now jam-packed with interested citizens.

I Go to Colorado

MEANWHILE, Carl Stuart, managing editor of *The Daily Oklahoman,* was carefully planning the paper's strategy during the legislative session. He wanted to run a series on what some other state was doing in the way of decent care for the mentally ill. I showed him a list which rated New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Illinois at the top.

He looked it over thoughtfully.

"No, Mike, that won't do," he said. "We've got to find a state which is not only comparable to ours in population and finances but which is known to Oklahomans. I don't want to face the old boomerang about the East having several centuries and accumulated wealth in their favor."

We combed a little further, and hit upon Colorado.

There was a great lesson for Oklahoma in the work of Dr. Franklin Ebaugh, director of the Colorado Psychopathic Hospital at Denver. Dr. Ebaugh had been a pioneer in smashing down the artificial distinctions between the physical and mental illnesses. He had a full-time psychiatrist working in practically every major department of Colorado General Hospital.

I started off my series on Ebaugh's work with a quote from one of his writings stating that mental disorders would soon be treated on the same basis as physical disorders. "We are approaching the time," he wrote, "when general hospitals with their splendid delivery rooms, solaria for the tuberculous and modern facilities of all types will also have provisions for the adequate care and treatment of mental patients."

I pulled a fast one here. I pointed out, at the end of the article, that this statement had been written in June 1925! Oklahomans who were fighting introduction of psychiatric units into general hospitals blushed furiously.

After finishing up with Ebaugh, I journeyed down to Pueblo to study the big Colorado state institution which housed 5000 patients.

Dr. Felix Zimmerman, when he became head of Colorado State Hospital in 1928, fell heir to an institution even worse than any of the Oklahoma mental hospitals. But he had one tremendous asset: he wasn't afraid of the state legislature. In 1929 the Colorado legislature did what it had always done with the mental budget—chopped it to pieces. Zimmerman rushed to Denver and amazed the legislators by throwing the keys to the hospital in their stupefied faces.

"I was kind of afraid they'd take me up on it, but I really meant it," Zimmerman told me, smiling as he recalled the incident. "I told them I was a psychiatrist, and my job was to take care of those sick people. If they didn't give me the money to do the proper job, they could have the keys and run the place themselves."

The legislature backed down and restored the slashes. Since then Zimmerman has waved the keys in front of the legislature many times, but they've never called him on it.

He was a new breed of hospital superintendent. He did things which shocked the old-liners. Feeling the hospital was cut off from the community, he got the state to provide liberal sums so the employes could buy homes in Pueblo. He encouraged his doctors to join the various civic clubs, take an active part in the community. Instead of hiding his institution behind walls of isolation, he encouraged the public to come out and visit his place. Every Sunday was open house.

These facts were presented in our series of articles on Colorado. It sustained public interest in the legislative hearings on the mental bills. We got another flood of letters asking us to reprint this one as a pamphlet, too. Under the title "Let There Be Light," we printed 10,000 copies, and soon were out of them. We attached three powerful editorials to the pamphlet, the sum of which was an aggressive call upon the legislature to "blueprint a realistic attack upon the state's No. 1 health problem—mental illness."

Fuel for the Flames

DURING March, 1947, the campaign lagged. A 46-page mental-health bill, repealing Oklahoma's outmoded 1917 Lunacy Law, had been drawn up in December, 1946. It established enlightened commitment procedures, removed the state mental institutions from politics by setting up a medically controlled mental-health board, provided for appointment of a psychiatric director of the state's seven mental hospitals and opened the way for a broad clinical and preventive program.

The bill ran into all sorts of obstacles. It was so long and so full of psychiatric terminology that many legislators were actually afraid of it. It was bounced from committee to committee. We were trying to push hearings on it, but were getting nowhere fast. Just when things looked darkest, however, two sensational developments occurred.

I was pacing the floor at home one Sunday evening when the phone rang. It was an anonymous tip reporting the severe beating of an elderly patient—whose name the informant gave me—at the Central State Hospital in Norman.

Officials were thunderstruck when I walked into the main building at Central State at 8 p.m. that day. After recovering from their initial shock, they pieced out a fantasy about the old man, who was 89, being a violent patient who had to be continually restrained. I asked to talk to the attendants who had beaten the old man.

Then it all came out. They admitted

the beating had been administered by two patients who were working as attendants in the ward. Officials said it would do no good to talk to the patient-attendants. I said I wasn't going to leave the hospital until I talked to them.

The elder of the two was a paranoid praecox, a patient suffering from a disordered personality with dangerous delusions. Yet he had been in charge of a ward at night for the past 18 months! He told me he had tried to choke the 89-year-old man because he was making a noise. The other attendant, a powerfully built low-grade moron who came from one of the finest families in Oklahoma, admitted having struck the old man a number of times. I checked and found there were 60 patients acting in similar capacities as ward attendants at the Norman hospital.

Next day we took some pictures of the old man, and I tried to write the story. I felt like a fool, sitting there in the middle of the city room, the tears pouring down my face as I angrily thrashed my typewriter. I was sorry for the old man, sorrier for the poor patient-attendants who knew not what they did, and sorriest of all for all of us who had let horrible things like this come to pass.

Our 200,000 readers got a powerful shock when they picked up their papers the next morning. Splashed across the center of page one, two columns wide and six inches deep, was a gruesome close-up of the old man's beaten face.

We had just started getting a flood of reactions on this story when I received a call from the state commissioner of charities and corrections. He told me he was leaving for Fort Supply hospital to investigate the death of a mental patient there. He said reports indicated the patient had been beaten to death by a group of attendants.

The next few days were slightly hysterical. Little could be done in prosecution of the Norman case, since the patient-attendants could not be held legally responsible. But the Oklahoma Committee for Mental Hygiene issued a smashing statement demanding full prosecution for the attendants in the Fort Supply beating.

In the meantime the patient had been buried. I called the superintendent. Had there been an autopsy before burial? He said there hadn't. Why not? Well, he hadn't thought it was necessary.

I called the chairman of the board of affairs, who had charge of the mental institutions. How about an autopsy? He said no money was provided for such a contingency. I suggested, politely, that it might be wise to find some money for one.

The pathologist's report was somewhat of a surprise. Although the patient had a tremendous three-inch bruise on his stomach and countless bruises all over his body, the report said "the patient died of self-inflicted violence."

That "self-inflicted violence" phrase didn't sit well. The state, pushed by the chairman of the board of affairs and the state commissioner of charities and corrections—both determined to get to the bottom of the mess—requested a coroner's inquest. It was held a few days later. Despite the "self-inflicted violence" report of the pathologist, the jury declared unequivocally that "the patient had died of violent means at the hands of an instrument or instruments unknown."

PUBLIC FUROR over the beatings hit the legislature with terrific impact. On the day both beatings were splashed across the front page of *The Daily Oklahoman,* most of the legislators rose in righteous wrath to denounce the foul blot upon Oklahoma's fair name.

Representative John T. Levergood proposed an amendment to the mental-health act making it a felony instead of a misdemeanor for an attendant to abuse a patient in a mental institution. It set a penalty of a five-year prison term, a $500 fine, or both, for an attendant guilty of such a felony. It made any superintendent or psychiatrist who aided or abetted such practice equally liable to prosecution. Very strong medicine, but the legislature was up in arms, and the amendment was later incorporated in the mental-health act.

The amendment precipitated a fierce debate. Senator Louis Ritzhaupt, the doctor who a few months before had declared Oklahoma's mental institutions among the finest in the world, got up in the senate and minimized the whole thing. He said beatings like those at Fort Supply and Norman were common in every mental institution.

The roof fell in on Senator Ritzhaupt. Dr. Hugh Galbraith said in a public statement: "These beatings have occurred, and will continue to occur as long as the indefensible practice of using mentally sick patients as attendants is continued."

Joseph K. Peaslee, newly chosen executive secretary of the Oklahoma Committee for Mental Hygiene, joined the offensive.

The attack on Ritzhaupt seemed to galvanize the legislature. Hearings were finally scheduled on the mental-health act, and we all breathed a sigh of relief.

OUR RELIEF was short-lived. The hearings bogged down in complex discussions of proper psychiatric treatment and the splitting of legal hairs over the involved commitment sections of the mental-health act. Then on April 8 the senate appropriations committee whacked $173,000 off the salary budget at Central State, thus cutting the heart out of our reform movement at the state's biggest mental hospital.

We had to get some public pressure, and quick. The State Federation of Women's Clubs was holding its convention in Oklahoma City at the time, but I didn't connect it up with the idea of a protest until my wife suggested she go see her mother, who was a district president and one of the big powers at the conventions. Her mother explained that the women were ready to go home. My wife poured it on. My mother-in-law quick to see the light, went into action.

She rounded up the members of the executive board, and they promptly passed a hot resolution demanding that the cuts be restored. They sent wires to the Governor and every key legislator. The most powerful women's organization in the state, with 7000 members, their word was mighty. The budget cutters began to weaken.

W. Russell Borgman, chairman of the state board of affairs, informed the legislature that several doctors at Norman would quit if the cuts went through. Between Borgman and the women the job was done. The cuts were restored.

While the legislature was backing and filling, the good people of Oklahoma had been pushing the fight on other fronts.

From the first the ministers had taken up the cause. Firmly convinced of the need for close cooperation between religion and psychiatry, they called from the pulpits for their brethren to enlist in the fight. And the good people did act.

But the legislative session was drawing to a close, and we still didn't have our mental-health bill. Every time the senate leaders would agree to bring it up, a tornado or something equally devastating would occur. Finally, during

the last week in April, Senator Perry Porter, floor leader and a supporter of the bill, said he'd bring it up on Tuesday morning.

When the bill at last reached the floor, Senator Ritzhaupt immediately leaped to his feet. A powerful speaker, he began to tear the bill to pieces. Dosing his speech liberally with "neuropsychiatric," "psychopathic," "stuporous schizoid," and so on, he soon had his fellow senators on the ropes.

Several senators got up to defend the bill, but their unfamiliarity with its psychiatric provisions doomed their efforts. At intervals Ritzhaupt introduced crippling amendments.

I was just thinking of how I was going to leave Oklahoma — by train or plane—when the senate president recognized Senator Fred Chapman, a burly plain-spoken millionaire from the rich farmlands of southern Oklahoma, who may be short on formal education but is long on honesty.

Chapman started to answer Ritzhaupt. He sounded all right until he hit the word "psychiatric." He bucked it, he tried to rope it, but he couldn't get over it. Finally he tossed it aside.

"Mebbe I can't pronounce the danged word," he bellowed, "but I know in my heart this is a good bill. I have seen conditions in these hospitals. My constituents want this bill, the people, the people of this state want it, and everyone tells me it'll help the poor sick people in these institutions. Let's cut out fiddling around and pass it!"

Chapman's speech was the clincher. One after another of Senator Ritzhaupt's amendments was beaten down. He finally got up on the floor and withdrew the rest of them. On roll call he voted for the bill himself. He had been licked "fur and squir," and from that day on he was an active supporter of a sound mental-hygiene program.

We Get into Hot Water—and Out

WHILE we were concentrating on the mental-health act, we had pretty much neglected building appropriations for the hospitals. However, we were confident the legislature wouldn't cut the funds proposed.

We were wrong. On a Friday, five days before the close of the session, a million dollars was whacked from the appropriation for new buildings. In defense of the cut the axe-wielders argued that not a single dollar was being appropriated for buildings at any of the many other state institutions, that we were getting plenty as is. How could we get back at them? Everyone told me it too late to do anything.

I put a piece of copy paper in my typewriter and beat out an editorial. I threw the facts and figures out the window, wrote something that I wanted to get under the hides of the legislators.

Here's the brief editorial, headed "Two More Years of Misery":

> The legislature is in a hurry to get home.
>
> Speeding along toward adjournment, the house-senate conference committee has slashed a million dollars from the appropriations for new buildings at seven mental hospitals.
>
> It is probably unkind to remind the 21st legislature that the joint house-senate appropriations committee, back in February, agreed that the total building appropriation of three millions was the minimum needed to relieve the barbaric over-crowding at all state mental institutions.
>
> In a few days the members of the 21st legislature will hurry happily down the statehouse steps and head in the direction of the warm May sun. But 10,000 mental patients in this state cannot head for home, nor can they bask in the rays of a benevolent sun. Crammed together in dilapidated buildings, they will continue to live out their days in filth and misery.
>
> Nor will these mentally sick people be able to protest this slash. They have no lobby. They cannot threaten the 21st legislature with retribution at the polls.
>
> But if these unfortunates had a voice, could they describe the heart-break that will be visited upon them for the next two years because of this million-dollar cut? Could they tell the legislators of the miseries of living in shadowland endless day upon endless day, and of the hope they had had that at last a sympathetic legislature would hear their cries for help?
>
> Even if they had the voice, they couldn't be heard. Their words would be too tired and weary. They have seen legislatures come and go, with their solemn pledges in February and their ruthless slashings in May. They would chide themselves for the naive hope that the 21st legislature would have been different.

The legislature whipped up a collective froth in less than an hour after the paper hit the streets. Members vied with one another in denouncing the paper. To cap the climax, a satirical resolution was introduced in the house by Representatives D. A. Segrest and George Campbell. In their wrath they hit out at not only *The Daily Oklahoman* but also the Tulsa *World* and the Tulsa *Tribune*. The resolution suggested that since these "alleged newspapers," which had hitherto advocated that the legislature "keep appropriations within the constitutional limits," had now "seen fit to boost their circulation by a series of unreliable and inaccurate sob stories . . . a tax of one-half cent on each and every paper published by said newspapers be levied for the express purpose of providing adequate buildings for the mental hospitals in the state of Oklahoma."

This indignant resolution precipitated a fiery debate until, amid hysterical hubbub, Speaker Raymond Board roared that the measure would have to be assigned to a committee. Representative Joe Harshbarger moved that it be sent to the committee on deep-sea navigation. Oklahoma, dry in more ways than one, hasn't enough water to justify a deep-creek committee. The resolution was accordingly sent to the fictitious committee.

Next day, when tempers had cooled a bit, much of the cut was restored. We were afraid, however, that legislative resentment over the editorial might defeat the mental-health bill in the house.

From 10 p.m. until midnight supporters of the bill scurried around getting the conferees to put their names on a compromise report which had been hastily drawn up. The newly elected president of the Oklahoma Committee for Mental Hygiene, Mrs. Thomas W. Leach, wife of a wealthy Tulsa oilman, stationed herself near the legislators' rest room. "The legislature had been in session for 14 hours, so I figured that was a good place to be," she said.

A little after midnight enough signatures had been obtained to push the report over the top.

Next day, the last day of the session, the mental-health bill was passed.

We Had Come a Long Way

WE HAD COME a long way in a few short months. While many Oklahomans were still stumbling over such words as "psychosis" and "schizophrenia," Oklahoma had advanced a generation in its approach to the problem of mental health.

Appropriations for mental hospitals were more than double those voted by any previous legislature. In addition to three and a half million dollars for new

buildings, an increase of more than one million was provided for additional personnel and considerably upped salaries. Provision for a minimum addition of 19 doctors, 21 nurses, 300 attendants, 12 occupational and recreational therapists and five social workers was incorporated in the various bills.

The model mental-health act was the greatest achievement of all. It set up voluntary admission of mental patients with the classification "mentally ill" instead of "insane." Counties were enjoined, under penalty of law, from putting patients in jail before commitment to hospitals.

Under the new act a voluntarily admitted mental patient could not be held in hospital more than 60 days unless the superintendent himself filed a written appeal for an additional stay. This appeal would be reviewed by a board of medical examiners. The bill surrounds the patient with legal and medical safeguards, including the right to review of his case at his own request or that of any member of his family, right to apply for writ of habeas corpus and protection against attendant and employe abuse.

The mental institutions were taken out of politics and placed under a mental-health board composed of the dean of the University of Oklahoma medical school, the state commissioner of health, the chairman of the board of affairs, a psychiatrist and a general medical man appointed from the public by the Governor.

Under the board was established the post of medical director of the mental institutions, qualifications for which were most rigid. The medical director was given complete control of the administration of the hospitals and the power to investigate and remedy—by subpoena if necessary—any abuses in the care of the mentally ill patients.

Provision for setting up mental-health clinics, under the joint control of the state department of health and the medical director, signalized a new day in the early treatment and prevention of mental illness.

Meanwhile *The Daily Oklahoman* had been through one of the most punishing campaigns in journalistic history. In the short space of nine months we had carried more than 200 major news stories and 60 editorials and editorial columns on every conceivable facet of mental illness. We had run the gamut from sentiment to fact to pointing the finger. I had written a long series of editorial columns against mechanical restraint of patients, quoting reams of statistics culled from practically every state in the country. I had followed it with a long survey of clinical and preventive work in other states.

But the response had been worth all the sweat and blood. The legislature, at first disinterested and then somewhat hostile, had overcome its prejudices and risen to great heights as it enacted one of the finest sets of mental-health laws any state can boast. Governor Turner had been a pillar of strength behind the mental-hygiene reform program during the last month of the session, and has continued since then to be a strong advocate of every reform proposal. Best of all, the good solid people of the earth had swarmed to our support—from the wheat fields, the oil wells, the alfalfa patches. They had trudged to the capitol and given their representatives some of the dangdest plain talk they'd ever bent an ear to. They had sat down, after a backbreaking 12 hours in the fields, and penciled messages demanding that Christian justice be meted out to their 10,000 brethren confined in the mental hospitals.

ANYBODY knows that a good mental-health bill doesn't necessarily make good mental health. After the uproarious campaign of getting the bill passed, Oklahomans could have sat back and pointed to the statute books with self-satisfaction. They didn't. A series of rapid-fire actions have served to buttress the bill.

First, the Oklahoma Committee for Mental Hygiene, which had spent every last cent in its treasury, raised over $35,000 for intensive educational and promotional work. The campaign was put over almost singlehandedly by its dynamic new president, The Rev. Bill Alexander, who also spearheaded the fight to secure an out-of-state man as medical director of the state's mental hospitals.

During the summer 31 students at the University of Oklahoma banded together and petitioned the biggest mental hospital to let them work there. They came from practically every department in the school—not just a flock of psychology majors. They were the cleanest, nicest, most sincere kids I've ever met. They had read all the stuff about the mental hospitals and they wanted to pitch in and help. The work was appallingly tough—most of them were given jobs as ward attendants—and the hospital in summer was a steaming cauldron. But they stuck it out, pioneers blazing a new trail in a pioneer state.

Up to now we had done little on our most important front: attacking mental illness in its early stages. But under citizen pressure for intensive early treatment the first clinical psychologist ever employed in a state mental hospital was assigned to the Central State staff. And on November 1, 1947, with the help of the Oklahoma City chapter of the American Business Club, we opened the first mental-hygiene clinic in the state of Oklahoma.

Dr. Bill Lemmon of the University of Oklahoma had his heart set on a mobile psychological unit. He wanted to take his graduate students to the state institutions and the schools and turn them loose on testing and interviewing. The Oklahoma Committee for Mental Hygiene bought him a station wagon.

The next day Bill bundled the unit in it and tore out for Enid. He's never stopped since. The first week he went up to the institution for mental defectives, he uncovered three patients perfectly capable of leading normal lives. The superintendent, who has given him 100 percent cooperation, got one of them a job and placed the other two, who were still of school age, in the public school. It's been something like that every week since. The Oklahoma City schools are so sold on Lemmon they've set up one of the most comprehensive personality-guidance programs in the country. One of Lemmon's graduates is now a full-time psychological counselor for the schools.

I HAVE HEARD a great deal in my time about government by the people, but this is the first time I ever saw it actually happen. The Oklahoma experience proves to me that, in spite of stubborn opposition from politicians and the obstruction of indifference in high places, the people *can* govern themselves if they really want to. When *The Daily Oklahoman* blew its first blast in this fight, any shrewd gambler would have given odds that nothing would happen. Everything did happen. You can't understand American democracy or calculate the future of this land unless you reckon with the holy power of an aroused public.

•

THE NATIONAL MENTAL HEALTH FOUNDATION

urges every citizen to join in its attack on

"AMERICA'S No. 1 HEALTH PROBLEM"

MENTAL ILLNESS

OUR OBJECTIVES

To achieve public recognition that mental illness is not a disgrace, that it may afflict anyone and that in many cases it is curable.

To remedy the shocking conditions in our public mental institutions and insist that the highest attainable standards of treatment and care be provided for the mentally ill.

To further the development of preventive mental hygiene facilities.

AMONG OUR ACTIVITIES

The Foundation has, during the past two years, been responsible for the publication of reports on conditions in state mental hospitals, which have received nationwide press and magazine publicity and have led to widespread popular demand for reform.

The Foundation has organized citizens groups throughout the country which are working for improvement in the treatment of the mentally ill.

The Foundation has produced two mental health radio series which have been heard on a total of 325 stations as a means of public education; has published book and pamphlet literature to help the average citizen understand mental health problems in his home and community.

The National Mental Health Foundation, Inc.
1520 Race Street, Philadelphia 2, Penna.

I enclose my contribution of $.....for your work.

Name .....

Address .....

☐ Please send me a list of your publications concerning mental illness.

(*Contributions may be deducted from federal income tax*) 98

Jane Simpson

COMMITTEE FOR THE NATION'S HEALTH, INC.

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Atlantic 2343

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NEW YORK 19, N. Y.
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November 22, 1948

To: Interested Organizations

From: Margaret I. Stein, CNH Washington Representative

Re: The New British National Health Service

Great Britain's newly operating National Health Service is of such widespread interest that we think you may want accurate information to correct some distortions which have been widely circulated in the press.

This report covers:

1) Background information on the Act
2) Statements and misstatements
3) What British doctors, laymen, and officials say

If you desire more copies, I shall be happy to send them to you or to people you may suggest.

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I THE STORY OF BRITISH NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

First Started in 1912

Great Britain launched its National Health Service July 5, 1948. This act extends complete medical service to all British people far beyond the limited benefits provided by the National Health Insurance Act of 1912.

This early act was first opposed by the British Medical Association (BMA). Later, it was so enthusiastically received that in 1928 the BMA recommended expanding it to provide broader service to more people. The BMA's own Medical Planning Commission blueprinted a comprehensive plan in 1942.

Sponsored by Winston Churchill

In 1944, Prime Minister Churchill proposed:

> "....a national health service in order to ensure that everybody in the country, irrespective of means, age, sex or occupation, shall have equal opportunities to benefit from the best and most up-to-date medical and allied services available....We welcome constructive criticism; we claim the loyal and active aid of the whole medical profession."

The BMA approved the Act after compromises, acceptable to both sides. But the basic principle of compulsory national health insurance itself was never disputed.

Declared the BMA in April, 1948:

> "The Doctors Want A Comprehensive Service. Doctors are not against a National Health Service. They approve of the bulk of the present Act. Doctors have been fighting for years to get their patients better medical service."

Cost of Service

In 1946, officials estimated the Act's cost at £ 152,000,000 ($608,000,000). Rising costs of hospital operation, drugs, doctors' fees, etc. have upped this estimate to £ 218,000,000 ($872,000,000). This still averages less than $20 per Britisher annually. (Compare this with the extravagant figures quoted in the U.S. on British costs.)

II STATEMENTS AND MISSTATEMENTS

Dr. Fishbein's "Research"

"The greatest folly in the world" is what Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, called the British Act in September 1948. "An even greater folly would be the attempt to offer a similar service in the United States."

(more)

The "research" behind this conclusion is related in his diary, published in the JAMA. It reveals that he spent less than seven days in Great Britain -- was most impressed with wining and dining, the Olympics, and celebrities. Here are a few entries:

First day: Spent several hours with bigwig physicians. "There was much talk of the new health Act and what's wrong with it and right with it." Second day: Dinner at the Athenaeum Club with the King's Physician and the Chief of the Ministry of Health. Talk, "somewhat of the National Health Act ....flowed merrily on through half the night...."

The Olympic games, the theater, and sightseeing took the next two days. On the fifth, Dr. Fishbein observed general practitioners "at their tasks with the National Health Act." Finally, before enplaning to Paris, he talked to Ministry of Health officials and collected "the forms and the regulations which are the heart, soul, and digestive tract of a national health insurance system."

Biased and superficial appraisals like Dr. Fishbein's have previously provoked the BMA and the Ministry of Health to publish rebuttals. In 1939, a hostile article in the Chicago Tribune evoked this flat contradiction from the BMA Secretary:

> ".....The medical profession regards national health insurance as a social development which has improved immeasurably the health of the people covered by it, at the same time raising the standard of medical practice....."

Just two years ago, a pamphlet of the N.Y. State Medical Society declared:

> "The British people are aware that compulsory sickness insurance is providing them with second-rate care. In 1936, 600,000 workers failed to register for the services of insurance physicians, even though they had paid their sickness insurance taxes."

The 600,000 figure constituted less than 4 per cent of those eligible to register. It largely represented Christian Scientists; cultists; and just plain careless people. Ministry of Health figures for 1936 show that 96 per cent were registered under the first act.

As for the new act, the AMA's own British correspondent reported in September, 1948: "Between 92 and 93 per cent of the population have registered." They expect 95 per cent.

(more)

III WHAT BRITISH DOCTORS LAYMEN & OFFICIALS SAY

The King's Physician

Lord Moran (Dr. Fishbein's wining and dining companion) said:

"It was the war which, by rubbing the nation's nose in the facts, prepared it for reform and educated many in the medical profession to accept change."

Dr. H. Guy Dain, Chairman of the Council of the British Medical Association, declared at an Association dinner on July 1, 1948, four days before the new Service actually began, that "... doctors would put their best efforts into making it a really fit and proper and good Service for the people of this country."

The BMA has issued a pamphlet for practicing physicians to explain the act to their patients. While the U.S. press often plays up isolated refusals by British MD's to cooperate, these extracts show the cooperative spirit of the profession as a whole:

"July 5,1948, was a notable occasion in our history. On that day the National Health Service started -- the foundation of a comprehensive service for the entire community. The medical profession pledged itself at the start to do everything it could to make the Service a success. But -- and there is a very big 'but' .... The Service cannot be a success unless the three parties concerned help to make it so: Doctors, nurses, and the other workers in the Service; the Government and the administrators; the public .. All have a part to play. Each should try to appreciate the others' difficulties.

"How Everyone Can Help. It is fair to the public that they should be told the truth about these and other deficiencies. The doctors will work their hardest to have them removed. So will everybody else. But it will all take time. Do not expect too much too quickly.

"Meanwhile, there are ways in which everyone can help his or her doctor to get around his work:

"Please ask the doctor to call only if you can't get to his surgery and you really need him. Wherever possible, if you want the doctor to visit you, ask him before he starts his rounds. This helps him to plan his day, avoids needless journeys, and makes the best use of his time."

(more)

A month later, the LANCET, long-established, independent British medical publication, said:

> "Most practitioners would agree, we believe, that the month (the first month of the National Health Service) has brought fewer changes than they feared. It is true that, for many of them, surgeries have been unusually heavy; but some of the extra work will not have to be repeated. Patients . . . have come to ask questions, or hand in forms. Others have waited for July 5th before presenting themselves to have their eyes tested or their minor operations arranged."

By October, the new Health Service had been operating three months. Said THE SPECTATOR, British conservative weekly:

> "In general the new machinery seems to be running smoothly for both doctors and patients.....the chaos of the week or two before and after July 5th, when most patients and some doctors were uncertain exactly what they ought to be doing, sorted itself out more quickly than might have been expected, thanks very largely to the devoted work of the staffs of the local Executive Councils.....The National Health Service obviously can be worked.....Defects will become obvious as time goes on, but with the willing cooperation of the profession and lay bodies concerned and wise and helpful guidance from the centre, these can be remedied and the service made one of which the Nation may justly be proud."

British Labor's Point of View

The General Secretary of the British Transport and General Workers Union, replied to Dr. Fishbein's attack on the British Health Service:

> "..... The shortages of doctors, hospitals and nurses referred to by the Journal exist, and will have to be made good. At the same time, we believe that the skill and efficiency of our doctors and other health workers are not below the standard of any other country. Indeed, we are justifiably proud of the achievements of British medicine in many fields. The object of the National Health Service is to make that skill available on a wider basis to the whole community."

The British Ministry of Health (official statement):

> ".....The Service has so far operated with remarkable smoothness. It was fully expected that July 5, would be the signal for an avalanche of complaints. Actually the volume of complaint and criticism has been small.

(more)

"It was always made clear that the mere inauguration of the new Service would not usher in a medical Utopia. But the Service will enable the nation gradually to make the best possible use of existing resources, and as conditions permit, to expand their scope and build new hospitals and health centers.

"The real test of the efficiency and resiliency of the new Service will come with the winter. There are certainly no signs that the Service is creaking. Doctors, dentists, chemists and opticians may certainly all be busy. Part of this may be due to the back-log caused by people waiting until the Service opened on July 5th. But there is no evidence that they are being submerged and at breaking point. Independent observers certainly do not reach such a conclusion."

The Committee for the Nation's Health plans to issue further interim reports to keep you informed about the British National Health Service.

If you wish data on some particular aspect of the Act or want to check information on it reported in the press, just communicate with our Washington or New York office.

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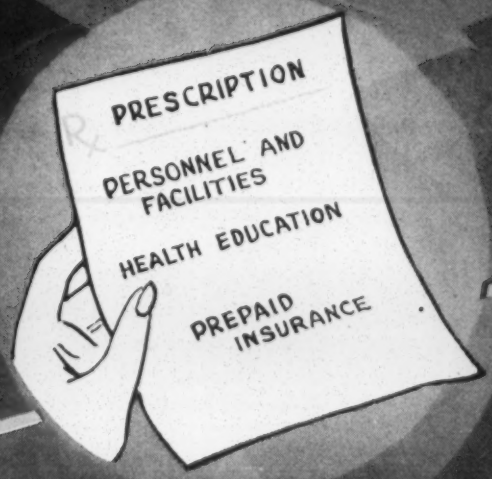
11/48

Medical Care In Greene County



Social Legislation Information Service

This Bulletin reports impartially on federal social legislation and the activities of federal agencies affecting family life, children, and community services in the areas of health, education, welfare, housing, employment and recreation.

The Service takes no position for or against legislation.

Issued by the Social Legislation Information Service, Inc.
(A non-profit association supported by contributions and subscriptions.)
930 F Street, N. W., Washington 4, D. C. Telephone: DIstrict 0570
BERNARD LOCKER, *Executive Director*

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Washington, December 1, 1948 - 80th Congress - Issue No. 96

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S SOCIAL LEGISLATION PROGRAM and the 1948 DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

President Truman has indicated his intention to press the 81st Congress for early approval of his legislative program as outlined in his recommendations to the 80th Congress, and the 1948 Democratic Platform. The first official disclosures of which specific bills he will ask Congress to enact during 1949 and his preferences as to priorities may not be expected until he sends his three major messages to Congress in January. They are the Budget, the State-of-the-Union, and the Economic Messages. He may also subsequently send special messages on special problems such as housing, social security, and so forth.

Preliminary Activities: In the meantime, the President is carrying on a series of consultations with the heads of federal agencies, the Democratic leadership of Congress and his political and government advisors in his efforts to formulate his program for the 81st Congress. The following factors are of special note:

1. The head of each federal agency has submitted to the President a list of legislative proposals recommended for inclusion in the President's program. These proposals, however, do not become an official part of the agencies' programs until after they are approved by the Bureau of the Budget as being in conformity with the President's program. In view of the substantial Democratic majorities in both branches of Congress, a bill which is not supported by the federal agency having jurisdiction will have small chances of receiving early and serious consideration by Congress.

2. The scope and size of existing programs will depend upon the funds which are appropriated by Congress. For the most part, the recommendations of federal agencies for appropriations for the next fiscal year commencing July 1, 1949 have already been submitted. In his Budget Message to Congress in January, the President will submit not only his recommendations for continuing, and decreasing or expanding existing activities, but also his estimates for initiating new ones pursuant to his immediate legislative program.

3. Before the 81st Congress convenes, decisions will have been made by the Democratic leadership as to the chairmanships of congressional committees and the

(page 483)

OFFICERS OF THE SLIS

President, MRS. EUGENE MEYER, of the Washington Post. *Vice Presidents:* JOHN DEWEY, Professor Emeritus of Philosophy, Columbia University; MRS. DOROTHY CANFIELD FISHER, Author, Member of Committee on Youth Problems, American Council on Education; HOMER FOLKS; GEORGE J. HECHT, Publisher, Parents' Magazine; LEONARD W. MAYO, President, Child Welfare League of America; MOST REVEREND BERNARD J. SHEIL, Director General, Catholic Youth Organization of the Archdiocese of Chicago; C.-E. A. WINSLOW, Professor Emeritus of Public Health, School of Medicine, Yale University. *Secretary*, MRS. GERTRUDE FOLKS ZIMAND, General Secretary, National Child Labor Committee.

IMPORTANT: File each issue for future reference since the Bulletin will frequently refer back to information reported in previous issues. Buy a ring binder at any stationer and insert each issue.

HOW TO SECURE COPIES OF BILLS: Write for single copies to the Superintendent of the Document Room, U. S. Senate or House of Representatives, Washington 25, D. C., depending upon whether you want a Senate or House Bill.

subcommittees which will have jurisdiction over specific subjects such as health, education, and so forth. Assignments will also be made in regard to the membership of these committees and subcommittees. These decisions are of the greatest importance to the ultimate fate of proposed legislation because most of the important work of Congress is done in committees rather than on the floor of Congress. The chairman of each committee wields great power in deciding which bills are to be considered and acted upon, and in what order of priority. The membership of the House Rules Committee is of special importance because of its power to prevent bills from reaching the floor of the House for debate and action even after they have been reported favorably by the regular committees.

This issue of the bulletin reports on President Truman's principal recommendations for social legislation, the action taken by the 80th Congress on some of his proposals, and the provisions included in the 1948 Democratic Platform on these several subjects.

* * * * * *

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND SECURITY

A bill (Senate bill 140) was reported favorably to the Senate to create a Cabinet Department to be known as the Department of Health, Education, and Security to discharge the functions now vested in the Federal Security Agency. The purpose of the bill is to provide for more effective administration of functions already being performed by federal agencies in the fields of health, education, social security, and related services contributing to individual, family, and community well-being.

The bill did not reach the floor of the Senate for debate and action largely because congressional leaders felt it desirable to postpone any major reorganizations until after the Hoover Commission had completed its comprehensive study and submitted plans for the general reorganization of federal agencies. No action was taken on this measure in the House.

In his message to Congress on this subject, President Truman presented this recommendation in general terms emphasizing that the "size and scope of the Federal Security Agency and the importance of its functions clearly call for departmental status and a permanent place in the President's Cabinet." In the light of the testimony submitted by the Federal Security Agency on Senate bill 140 it may be expected that the President will indicate his preference for a simple bill creating the new department, outlining its general mandate, and transferring to it the present functions, powers, and duties of the Federal Security Agency. It is not considered likely, however, that the President will send specific recommendations to Congress on this subject until after he has had an opportunity to consider the report of the Hoover Commission.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

The United States Public Health Service now administers a number of public health programs including special programs relating to venereal diseases, tuberculosis, communicable diseases, cancer, heart diseases, dental diseases, and the construction of hospitals and public health centers. The major part of its $160,000,000 appropriation is earmarked for grants-in-aid for various community disease control programs, medical research, and the training of needed health personnel.

President Truman has recommended that Congress expand the present program for public health and related services pointing out that "they have not yet reached a large proportion of our rural areas, and, in many cities, they are only partially developed." He asked that federal funds for these purposes be increased and distributed "in proportion to state and local expenditures and should also vary in accordance with the financial ability of the respective states." In his 10-year health program, the Federal Security Administrator recently recommended to the President that "the present system of federal grants-in-aid through state health departments be expanded promptly." The Democratic Platform does not contain any specific reference to this subject other than a general pledge for "the enactment of a national health program for expanded medical research, medical education, and hospitals and clinics."

The 80th Congress appropriated substantially all the funds requested by the Public Health Service for its existing public health programs and, in addition, passed several important health bills, namely, the National Heart Act, the National Dental Research Act, and the Water Pollution Control Act.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES

The United States Children's Bureau now administers federal grants-in-aid programs dealing with maternal and child health services ($11,000,000 annually), and services for crippled children ($7,500,000). President Truman's proposed national health program calls for increased federal grants for these purposes to the end that no area "should be without community health services, such as maternal and child health care." He urged the adoption of a preventive health program to include "systematic and widespread health and physical education and examinations." The Democratic Platform states: "We will continue our efforts to expand maternal care, (and) improve the health of the nation's children." In this connection, the Federal Security Administrator recently recommended to the President that the fixed ceilings on federal appropriations for these programs be removed in order that present public programs might be extended to reach all children needing services.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

During the past three years, President Truman repeatedly urged Congress to enact legislation for a national health program, and emphasized that the "heart of the program must be a national system of payment for medical care based on well-tried insurance principles." The National Health Insurance and Public Health Bill (S. 1320 and H.R. 3548) is designed to carry out the President's major health proposals in this regard. This bill would establish a national system of health insurance for prepaid medical care including all needed preventive, diagnostic, and curative services. It is estimated that it would cover approximately 85 percent of the population, and would be financed largely by social insurance premiums to be levied one-half on employed persons and one-half on their employers.

Proposals to establish a system of national health insurance have been the subject of extensive hearings by the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. At the conclusion of its hearings this year, the committee issued a report stating that its Subcommittee on Health was unable to arrive at any definite conclusions with respect to many of the basic issues involved in this and other proposed health legislation. Accordingly, it unanimously voted to continue its study with the view toward submitting a report and recommendations to the Senate during the early part of 1949.

In his last message to Congress (when he recalled it for a special session last summer) President Truman listed "a comprehensive health program, based on health insurance" as one of the measures which "the next Congress should take up immediately." It should also be noted that when the President sent his budget message to Congress last January, he had recommended that Congress appropriate $15,000,000 to launch this program. This fund was to be supplemented during the first year or two by a payroll tax of one-half of 1 percent of individual salaries up to $4,800 a year. Thereafter, the payroll tax would be increased to a higher level not specified by the President. More recently, Federal Security Administrator Ewing, in response to President Truman's request for recommendations for national health legislation recommended the enactment of a federal law setting up a system of national health insurance. In releasing this report on September 2, 1948, President Truman indicated his support of this recommendation. The Democratic Platform adopted in July, 1948 does not include any specific reference to health insurance other than a provision favoring "insurance against loss of earnings on account of illness."

MEDICAL EDUCATION

In his message to Congress outlining legislation for adoption of a national health program, President Truman listed the lack of a sufficient number of professional personnel - doctors, dentists, public health and hospital administrators, nurses, and others - as one of the basic problems. He called upon Congress to authorize the federal government to "undertake a broad program to strengthen professional education in medical and related fields. . . where necessary through federal grants-in-aid to public and nonprofit private institutions."

More recently, the Federal Security Administrator reported to the President that "the first health goal" is to increase the number of medical and health personnel. To this end, he recommended that federal aid (at least $40,000,000 a year at the outset) should be provided for these purposes, including salaries, equipment and construction:

1. To assist schools now operating to maintain adequate standards of training.
2. To permit expansion of schools now operating so that they can accept more students.
3. To help organize additional schools, and to help those now being organized to get into operation at the first possible moment.
4. To provide scholarships and fellowships for qualified students without regard to race, creed, or sex.

In releasing this report, the President indicated his general approval of this recommendation. The Democratic Platform calls for the enactment of a national health program providing for expanded medical education.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

President Truman had requested Congress to enact legislation to establish a National Science Foundation with authority to support basic scientific research (including medical research), and to provide scholarships and grants for this purpose.

The 80th Congress passed a bill in 1947 for this general purpose, but the President vetoed it because of its administrative provisions. During the 1948 session, Senate bill 2385 was passed in the Senate in a form which more nearly conformed with the President's recommendations,

but the bill died when the 80th Congress adjourned. On the House side, a similar bill (H.R. 6007) was reported favorably to the House but was not reached for debate and action.

President Truman is expected to renew this recommendation to the 81st Congress in line with the pledge contained in the Democratic Platform for "the early establishment of a national science foundation under principles which will guarantee the most effective utilization of public and private research facilities."

FEDERAL AID FOR ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

The 80th Congress had given serious consideration to a bill introduced with bipartisan sponsorship to provide federal grants-in-aid to the states for the support of elementary and secondary education. In brief, this bill (Senate bill 472) authorizes the annual appropriation of $300,000,000 for grants to the states for the general purpose of enabling them to provide a minimum annual expenditure of $50 per pupil. In order to help equalize educational opportunities as between the high-income and low-income states, the bill provided variable grants ranging from $5 per child in the wealthiest states to about $25 per child in the least wealthy states.

The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 58 to 22. In the House, it was reported favorably by the Education Subcommittee which studied the measure, but was not acted upon by the full House Committee on Education and Labor. The House Republican leadership indicated that because of the effect on the federal budget of increased expenditures for national defense and foreign aid purposes, action on this proposal had to be postponed.

The President had repeatedly urged Congress to enact Senate bill 472 and appropriate funds to launch this new federal-aid program. Toward the end of the 80th Congress he addressed a letter to Speaker Martin expressing his conviction that "the increases which have become necessary in other federal expenditures present no valid reason for delaying federal aid to education." When he called Congress back for a special session last summer he again included the enactment of Senate bill 472 on the list of bills which Congress "can and should act on" at the special session. The Democratic Platform declares: "We advocate federal aid for education administered by and under control of the states. We vigorously support the authorization . . . for the appropriation of $300,000,000 as a beginning of federal aid to the states to assist them in meeting the present educational needs."

SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

Among the President's long-range recommendations to Congress is one calling for the expansion of the school lunch program "until we are sure that every American school child gets an adequate diet." He also asked for a study of "the possible need for food and nutrition programs to reach low-income families." This coincides with the pledge in the Democratic Platform for -

"adequate financing for the school-lunch program; the use of agricultural surpluses to improve the diet of low-income families in case of need."

The 80th Congress voted the $75,000,000 appropriation requested by President Truman for the current fiscal year. This is $6,000,000 less than the appropriation for the previous fiscal year.

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

Extensive studies have been made of needed changes in the old-age and survivors insurance system by congressional committees and the Federal Security Agency, and there are many indications pointing to probable action by the 81st Congress. Last May, President Truman urged Congress to make a number of improvements in this program including the following:

1. To provide more adequate benefits under old-age and survivors insurance by -

   a. increasing benefits by at least 50 percent;
   b. reducing the eligibility age of women from 65 to 60 years;
   c. permitting persons receiving benefits to earn up to $40 a month (instead of $15) to supplement their benefits;
   d. raising the limit on earnings taxable under the law from $3,000 to $4,800; and
   e. moving forward from January 1, 1950, to January 1, 1949 the date for increasing the tax rate from 1 to 1½ percent.

2. To extend coverage for old-age and survivors insurance as rapidly as possible to approximately 20,000,000 persons now employed in jobs not covered by the law.

   Shortly before Congress adjourned last June, the House passed a bill (H.R. 6777) which provided for extension of coverage to approximately 3,500,000 additional persons (including employees of nonprofit organizations on a voluntary basis, and state and local governmental employees - not covered by other systems - on the basis of state compacts); increased the benefit payments to the first dependent child of a primary beneficiary, and increased allowable earnings of a beneficiary to $40 a month. The Senate Finance Committee tabled the bill because there was insufficient time to consider it particularly in the light of the detailed and comprehensive report of its Social Security Advisory Council. The Administration objected to the bill on the grounds of its inadequacy.

The President has recently expressed his intention to renew his recommendations to Congress for the improvement of the old-age and survivors insurance program in conformity with the pledge of the Democratic Platform which states:

> "We favor the extension of the social security program . . . to provide additional protection against the hazards of old age, disability, disease, or death. We believe that this program should include increases in old-age and survivors insurance benefits by at least 50 percent, and reduction of the eligibility age for women from 65 to 60 years; extension . . . to all workers not now covered. . ."

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

The 81st Congress is due to take some action on the public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act. The 80th Congress had adopted amendments which will expire on June 30, 1950 which temporarily increased the federal share of the costs for old age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind. When these temporary amendments were adopted, several congressmen expressed the thought that agreement might be reached on needed basic changes in the public assistance programs before the date when these temporary amendments are due to expire.

Legislation on this subject traditionally originates in the House Ways and Means Committee which has given considerable study to these programs during the past four years. In anticipation of action by the 81st Congress on revisions of the social security laws, the Senate Finance Committee set up the Advisory Council on Social Security which recently submitted a report outlining its recommendations for changes in the public assistance programs.

In a special message to Congress last May, President Truman recommended that the public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act be amended to -

1. Permit the federal government to match more fully the higher payments which many states find necessary to meet the needs of recipients.

2. Provide federal grants to help cover the cost of aid to persons not included in the present categories (old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to dependent children.)

3. Provide federal grants to help cover the cost of essential welfare services which avert or reduce the need for assistance.

4. Relate federal grants more equitably to the financial resources and needs of each state.

The bill which is generally considered as carrying out the President's recommendations is the proposed "Public Welfare Act" (H.R. 3636, S. 1355). This bill is sponsored by the American Public Welfare Association and incorporates the recommendations of the Federal Security Agency. On this subject, the Democratic Platform pledges "improved public assistance for the needy."

DISABILITY INSURANCE

President Truman has recommended that the present old-age and survivors insurance program be broadened to include insurance against the loss of earnings due to temporary or extended disability extending for 6 months or more. No action was taken on this proposal by the 80th Congress. The Social Security Advisory Council in a report to the Senate Finance Committee also recommended the adoption of such a program substantially along the same lines proposed by the President. The Democratic Platform calls for the extension of the social security program to provide for "insurance against loss of earnings on account of illness or disability."

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

President Truman has recommended that Congress amend the federal law regarding unemployment insurance to extend coverage to at least two important groups now excluded:

1. Employees of small firms - those employing less than eight persons
2. Federal employees

The 80th Congress took no action on this proposal. In the light of the pledge of the Democratic Platform calling for extension of unemployment insurance "to all workers not now covered," President Truman is expected to renew this recommendation to the 81st Congress.

USES: The 80th Congress rejected President Truman's recommendation to retain the United States Employment Service in the Labor Department. In conformity with

the pledge in the Democratic Platform to strengthen this Department, the President may be expected to ask the 81st Congress to transfer the USES and the unemployment compensation functions of the federal government from the Federal Security Agency to the Department of Labor.

VETERANS' AFFAIRS

In the field of veterans' services and benefits, President Truman's general position is that although "some amendments to veterans' legislation may still be required, no major new programs of assistance appear necessary." He emphasized the need for attaining more effective administration of existing programs for veterans. The Democratic Platform pledges "the continuance and improvement of our national program of benefits for veterans and their families." Also -

> "The level of veterans' benefits must be constantly reexamined in the light of the decline in the purchasing power of the dollar brought about by inflation.
>
> "Employment and economic security must be afforded all veterans. We pledge a program of housing for veterans at prices they can afford to pay.
>
> "The disabled veteran must be provided with medical care and hospitalization at the highest possible standard."

The 80th Congress passed several bills increasing veterans' benefits to offset the impact of increased living costs, and appropriated substantially all the funds requested by the Veterans' Administration for medical and hospital care.

HOUSING

The principal housing bill considered by the 80th Congress was the bipartisan Taft-Ellender-Wagner long-range housing bill (Senate bill 866). This bill seeks to establish a permanent national housing policy and a basis for a home construction program designed to average 1,500,000 homes a year during the next 10 year period. In brief, the bill consists of a series of titles providing various aids to the building industry as well as provisions for slum clearance, and subsidized public housing for low-income families.

The bill was passed by a voice vote in the Senate, and a similar bill was reported favorably to the House by its Committee on Banking and Currency. When the bill was considered by the House Committee on Rules (which is responsible for scheduling bills for House debate and action) the housing bill was "tabled" with a 6-2 vote. Opposition centered on the provisions for slum clearance, rural housing, and public housing. When President Truman recalled Congress last summer for a special session he listed action on Senate bill 866 as one of the two "must" items. The Republican leadership countered with a policy statement that "such a program involves serious complications and differences of opinion which cannot be dealt with adequately at this special session" and added that the "million new dwelling units (which) are being constructed this year . . . practically exhausts the materials and labor available for the purpose." Instead, Congress enacted "The Housing Act of 1948" (Public Law 901) which includes virtually all of the aids to private enterprise low-cost housing included in Senate bill 866, but not its provisions for slum clearance, farm housing, and public housing.

When President Truman signed the housing bill passed last summer, he issued a statement declaring that he was approving the measure because it would be of some help in meeting the critical housing shortage. However, he sharply criticized it as failing to make any provisions for slum clearance, farm housing, public low-cost rental housing and also criticized its housing research features as inadequate. He has since stated that he will recommend that the 81st Congress enact housing legislation which will include these provisions. The Democratic Platform pledges: "We shall enact comprehensive housing legislation, including provision for slum-clearance and low-rent housing projects initiated by local agencies."

DISPLACED PERSONS

When the President signed the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, he stated that he did so with "very great reluctance . . . in the expectation that the necessary remedial action will follow when the Congress reconvenes." The provisions to which he objected include:

1. The "cut-off" date of December 22, 1945 which renders ineligible for admission here those persons who entered Germany, Austria, or Italy after this date.

2. The requirement that charges the displaced persons admitted to future immigration quotas of their countries of birth, up to 50 percent of the quota per year.

3. The provision which earmarks 40 percent of the visas for persons from the Baltic states and east of the Curzon line in Poland.

4. The restrictive requirements, such as prior assurance of suitable employment, and "safe and sanitary housing" without displacing a United States Citizen.

The Democratic Platform criticizes this law as imposing "un-American restrictions based on race and religion upon such admissions" and pledges new legislation to admit a minimum of 400,000 displaced persons found eligible for United States citizenship.

ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Among the other recommendations which President Truman has previously sent to Congress and which are also included in the Democratic Platform are the following:

1. A comprehensive anti-inflation program including stronger rent controls and authority to institute a rationing system, as well as price and wage controls.

2. Extension of the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act, and the adoption of a minimum wage of at least 75 cents an hour in place of the present 40 cents an hour.

3. Legislation to assure equal pay for equal work regardless of sex.

4. Repeal of federal taxes on the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine.

5. Appropriation of emergency federal funds for the relief of individuals and municipalities affected by floods, tornadoes, and other disasters.

6. A civil rights program as previously recommended to Congress including an anti-poll tax bill, an anti-lynching bill, and a fair employment practices bill.

7. A constitutional amendment on equal rights for women.

MEMO TO SUBSCRIBERS

The following listing of back issues is intended to serve a two-fold purpose:

1. Subscribers may find it helpful in connection with the foregoing material to refer to back issues for background information.

2. New subscribers may wish to obtain back issues which are of special interest to them. The charge is 25¢ per issue.

Issue No. 8 summarizes Senator Taft's health bill to provide federal grants-in-aid to assist the states in providing health, hospital, and medical services for persons having insufficient income to pay the whole cost of such services.

Issue No. 10 summarizes the National School Health Services Bill to provide federal grants-in-aid for school health services.

Issue No. 13 summarizes the long-range Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill.

Issue No. 21 summarizes the Public Library Service Demonstration Bill to provide federal grants-in-aid to set up demonstrations of public library service for communities now inadequately served.

Issue No. 23 summarizes the findings and views of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee as to the nation's housing problems and the need for enactment of the long-range Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill.

Issue No. 26 summarizes the "National Health Insurance and Public Health Act" which is designed to carry out President Truman's recommendations for a national health insurance program.

Issue No. 27 summarizes the bill reported to the Senate for the creation of a Department of Health, Education, and Security to supersede the Federal Security Agency.

Issue No. 33 summarizes the bill to provide federal aid for elementary and secondary education as reported to the Senate. The amendments approved by the Senate are reported in Issue No. 65.

Issue No. 38 summarizes the bill favorably reported to the House for the establishment of a system of universal military training.

Issue No. 39 summarizes the "Public Welfare Act" which incorporates the recommendations of the Federal Security Agency for revision of the public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act.

Issue No. 40 summarizes the bill to establish an Office of Recreation Services in the Federal Security Agency to aid the states in the development of community recreation programs.

Issue No. 41 summarizes the National Social Insurance Bill which is designed to carry out President Truman's recommendations for the expansion of the present program of contributory insurance to provide protection to virtually all workers and their dependents with protection against loss of earnings due to old age, premature death, and disability of more than 6 months' duration.

Issue No. 43 lists the laws and appropriations approved during 1947.

Issue No. 47 summarizes President Truman's social legislation program as discussed in his state-of-the-union message to Congress in January 1948.

Issue No. 48 summarizes President Truman's budget message to the 81st Congress in January 1948 on both existing and proposed programs.

Issue No. 50 deals with the general subject of federal grants-in-aid programs including: purposes, types, amounts of grants, and problems in need of study.

Issue No. 53 summarizes the report to Congress by the U.S. Children's Bureau of its maternal and child health and welfare programs and the need for expanding them.

Issue No. 54 (supplemented by Issue No. 59) summarizes the provisions of the Local Public Health Services bill to provide increased federal grants-in-aid for local public health services.

Issue No. 64 summarizes the National Science Foundation bill as originally introduced. The amendments which were adopted by the Senate are reported in Issue No. 70, page 375.

Issue No. 65 reports the action taken by the Senate on the bill to provide federal aid for elementary and secondary education and the principal issues involved in this legislation as disclosed by the debates in the Senate.

Issue No. 69 summarizes the recommendations of the Senate Advisory Council on Social Security for expanding and liberalizing the old-age and survivors insurance program.

Issue No. 72 summarizes the act liberalizing subsistence allowances for student veterans; the House-passed bill for Southern regional compacts; and other matters.

Issue No. 76 summarizes President Truman's special social security message to Congress urging adoption of a 5-point program.

Issue No. 79 summarizes the act which temporarily increased the federal share of the cost of the three public assistance programs - old age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind.

Issue No. 80 reports the appropriations voted by Congress for the various health, education, welfare, employment and related programs of the Federal Security Agency.

Issue No. 81 reports on several matters including the general provisions of the dental research and heart acts; the appropriations for school lunches, books for the blind, and research on aids to disabled persons; and special housing for paraplegic veterans.

Issue No. 82 reports on several matters including bills to liberalize veterans' benefits to offset increased living costs.

Issue No. 84 summarizes the provisions of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948.

Issue No. 85 gives the President's explanation of his reasons for vetoing the bill to permit states, in determining income and resources of blind persons for purposes of aid to the blind, to disregard earnings up to $40 per month.

Issue No. 87 reports on several matters including the Housing Act of 1948.

Issue No. 88 summarizes the report of the Senate Advisory Council on Social Security with respect to a proposed program for permanent and total disability.

Issue No. 90 summarizes the report of the Senate Advisory Council on Social Security on (1) financial assistance, medical care, and other services for recipients of public assistance, and (2) maternal and child health and welfare services.

Issue No. 92 reports the issues underlying the consideration of proposed health legislation to be studied by the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Issue No. 95 deals with proposals to extend social security coverage to employees of nonprofit organizations.

In the AMA Journal:

December11,1948

From California:

> Then A la meda C ounty Medical S ociety ha s a d vertised a gua rentee of medical care for all who nee it, regardless of their a bility to pa y . From the 750,000 persons in the county, there has not been one bone fide case reported to the headquarters office of a nyone's being refused medical care becaus e of lack of money with which to pay the doctor. The association has also repeatedly adver tised a request for complaints on excessive fees and other unethical a cts, a nd reports that although there ha ve been answers to the request, they have been few, and even these usually proved to be primarily a misunderstanding.

NB. If the A MA approves reasoning like this, then it is time some of the boys took time off to take a course in sociology which would prove to them that not only is Calif one of the richest states in the union, but that Alame da county is largely urban, and wealthy. What about race problems...How much of the actual problem is being overlooked?

COMMITTEE FOR THE NATION'S HEALTH, INC.

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Southern Regional Council

IMPLICATIONS OF RECENT AMA ACTIONS

Fight for Control Leads to Rejection of Hawley Proposal

As predicted, the American Medical Association's House of Delegates turned down Dr. Paul Hawley's plan for a national insurance company to coordinate the Blue Cross Hospital Plans and the Blue Shield Medical Plans now operating separately under control of various State Medical Societies.

While Blue Cross leaders and some large Blue Shield Plans (e.g. Michigan and Massachusetts) favor the program, AMA leaders and constituent medical societies who want to maintain local medical control over voluntary health insurance waged a bitter campaign. They won out -- at least for the record.

After the House of Delegates turn-down, Dr. Hawley is reported to have announced his own decision to proceed with a national plan "to stave off Government compulsory health insurance". Dr. Fishbein immediately countered with a statement of "AMA's policy" to keep voluntary insurance down to "the state level but not on the national level".

Objective:- Multi-Million Dollar Lobby

If the AMA does raise a"$3,500,000 political war chest to fight 'socialized medicine'", the organized medical lobby will be a two-headed Goliath with unprecedented financial resources. For this $25 levy on the AMA's 140,000 members is presumably in addition to the continuing drive of AMA's existing propaganda machine, the National Physicians Committee.(NPC). NPC recently appealed for double its current rate of collections approximating a half million dollars in 1948.

What role will NPC play now? Perhaps it will continue its raw smear campaign while AMA and constituent medical societies work on congressmen more subtly through their private patients.

(more)

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AMA's Move May Disrupt Organization

The House of Delegates' move to raise funds for its so-called "educational campaign" against National Health Insurance may cause a serious split within the ranks of organized medicine.

Responsibility for carrying through on the assessment is thrown upon state and local medical societies. (The AMA's membership exists only by virtue of membership in these constituent bodies.) The $3,500,000 question is: How many of the 2,000 county and 49 state and district societies will actually vote the assessment?

Resistance is inevitable. Many physicians believe in the very National Health Insurance program for which AMA is asking funds to fight. Others, regardless of their position on National Health Insurance, will resent an assessment intended for legislative propaganda to be conducted under the pseudonym of education by societies incorporated for scientific and educational purposes. Certainly legal questions of charter and tax exemption are involved.

The AMA has already been asked by the District of Columbia Medical Society to "more fully explain" the assessment. Furthermore, it is reported that "local physicians resent the secrecy surrounding the AMA's action....."

Lobby Investigation May Affect Further Action

With the medical lobby already spending more than any other single registered group, its activities are marked for sharp public scrutiny. The announced support of President Truman and members of Congress for a thorough Congressional investigation of lobbying may influence the decision of many physicians.

AMA Delegates Not Representative of Rank and File

A study of the composition of AMA's governing body, its House of Delegates, reveals that it does not represent the rank and file of American physicians. A check for age, residence and type of practice of the 155 Delegates (elected by the state medical societies) shows:

1) While nearly 50 per cent of all practicing physicians in the United States are less than 45 years of age, 95 per cent of the Delegates are over 45 years of age. Seventy per cent are over 55 and nearly 30 per cent are 65 years or older.

2) Half of the country's physicians are general practitioners. But there are only 15 general practitioners among the 155 Delegates. Ninety per cent are full or part time specialists.

3) As would be expected from the above, most Delegates come from large cities, few are from rural areas. While 30 per cent of all doctors live and practice in communities with less than 5,000 population, only 8 per cent of the Delegates come from such communities.

(more)

Not All Doctors Wear AMA Blinkers

Do all doctors follow the AMA "party line" against National Health Insurance? The magazine, MEDICAL ECONOMICS, (distributed free of charge to all physicians) recently printed the following results in answer to the question:

"Would you participate in the Wagner-Murray-Dingell program if it became law?"

Yes	15%
No	61%
Undecided	24%
Total	100%

Breakdown by states and large cities showed wide variations. In New England and the Middle Atlantic states, almost half the doctors said "yes" or were "undecided". In some eastern cities, one doctor out of three said he would participate in a National Health Insurance program. A substantial number of others are "undecided".

Considering the stream of condemnation and mis-information regarding National Health Insurance which the AMA has poured out to physicians over the years, instead of an anticipated 85-90 per cent opposition only 61 per cent of all doctors would record themselves against participation. Four out of ten are either open-minded on the subject or ready to participate. Five out of ten Eastern doctors feel this way.

The question which MEDICAL ECONOMICS asked of physicians last Spring was an academic one because most doctors answering it did not expect a national health insurance bill to be enacted in the immediate future. The contrast between answers to a theoretical question and a realistic one has been illustrated twice on a large scale in Great Britain. A plebiscite showing a great majority of British doctors against cooperating with the new National Health Service was transformed, by the time the law actually went into effect last July, into a very large majority who would and did cooperate. The same had happened in 1911-12, at the time of the first British national health insurance law.

The British experience is not a guide for us. But reports, including Dr. Fishbein's own predictions, encourage the belief that when a national health insurance law is passed in this country the great majority of our physicians will participate.

---oooOOOooo---

12/23/48

Thurston

Nat'l Health Ass - May
coming report dif. from that
of Ass, but follows its
recommendations in
all but 1 case.

Uneven health gains - by
geog, econ, race,
& age
Hosps.
Medical personel
Death rates
Child health
National inadequacy -
325,000 die needlessly
each yr.

$27 bill. loss yrly
in wages & prod.
a/c sickness & disabil-
25,000,000 (1 in 6) victims
of chronic disease.

Evening Program (possible goals)

1) Nationwide recruitment
of med. personnel →
40-50% ↑ by 1960.
New schools
Expand existing schools
Aid to students
2) 65% ↑ in hosp. beds
by 1960.
Emph. on rural &
small c'ties.
Integrated hosp. syst.
Referral syst.

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3) Extend PHS to 25% of pop. with no such service.
PH centers - diagnostic facil.
Rehabilitation of disabled.

4) T Mat. & child health + welfare services.

5) Triple fed. aid to medical research.
Cancer, heart, chronic disease
Mental health
Dental care

Payment for Med. Care

Only 1 in 5 can afford nec. med. care -
National Health Ins. -

Nat'l Health Ins.

1) Payroll tax - ins. premiums to Nat'l Health funds -
Free choice of Dr. - but Dr. paid from fund -
Each Dr. can decide whether or not to practice under the system -
Prof. & lay ~~other~~ in each city decide method of payment -
No compulsion upon indiv. to participate.
Dr. not compelled to take patient.
Compulsory nature of

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plan exagg.

All employers & employees estab. by their Congressional reps. shall pay health premiums — the compulsory feature —

2) Admin. mainly by states & localities & fed govt handles finances —

3) Arg. re insufficient medical personnel: Other parts of health plan to cope with this in long run

Health ins. → ↑ abil. to pay & ↓ greater support

for personnel + facils. —
also better distrib.
Also ↑ incentive for
medical training —
steady effective
demand for
services + facils.,

4) Arg. re high costs:

Admin. costs in
voluntary plans now
about 10-12% —
costs prob. won't be
this high —

5) Arg. that quality of
medical service will
be lowered:
Plan cannot help

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- but raises stds. for millions who now have no care - other groups (top 20%) OK anyway -
- As facts, expand, so will services.

- How about rural people & others not on payroll?
- Dep. on Congress - hope to extend Soc. Sec. system -
- ditto health ins. -

Hope to cover self-employed too

How about unemployable etc? —
Not covered unless legisl. will include non-contributory assistance.

Drs. fees —
Under plan — joint prof-lay agreement re approp. fees

for people not covered — fees untouched by plan.

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Poor States would gain from national system –

Present voluntary plans, industrial plans, etc. could fit into plan – could even serve as admin. units, etc –

Coverage would probably start on basis of Old Age & Survivors Ins. – which now covers c. 43,000,000 –

Prob. not all services covered at

first a/c 1+d.
personnel + facils.

Dr. Paullin – says if
have better nutrition
educ. housing etc. –
would need to 1
no. of drs. and to
expand med. schools –

How about red tape
for doctors?
Under plan, dr. works
for himself – not
a govt employee –
govt merely collects
fees for drs.

EGIBLE

Georgia Chapter
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS
11 Pryor Street, S. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

December 9, 1948

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Regional Council

Dear Member and Friend:

You are cordially invited to attend an open meeting of the Georgia Chapter, American Association of Social Workers, to be held at 7:30 P.M., Tuesday, December 14, 1948, at the auditorium of the Y.M.C A., 145 Luckie Street, N.W.

The proposed national health program outlined by Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Agency Administrator, in his recent report to the President, "The Nation's Health - A Ten Year Program," will be discussed by our guest, John L. Thurston, assistant administrator for program, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Thurston has had wide experience in state as well as federal service dating back to 1937. During the war he served as a regional assistant director of the War Manpower Commission. Before assuming his present post he was an aide to John R. Steelman, the President's assistant. His specialty is health and social security.

The topic for discussion is of great interest to us all. Our speaker comes well qualified to assure us an exciting evening. We urge you to attend. Please invite your friends.

Cordially yours,

(Mrs.) Florine J. Ellis
Chairman

Date: Tuesday Evening
December 14, 1948

Time: 7:30 P.M.

Place: Y.M.C.A. Auditorium
145 Luckie St., N.W.

COMMITTEE FOR THE NATION'S HEALTH, INC.

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January 11, 1949

From: Margaret I. Stein
Legislative Representative

National Health Insurance Bills Introduced

National Health Insurance Bills were introduced last week immediately following President Truman's State of the Union message to the Joint Session of Congress.

The President again recommended "a system of prepaid medical insurance which will enable every American to afford good medical care" and forthrightly called for action "without further delay".

The Senate Bill, sponsored again by Senators Murray, Wagner, McGrath, Pepper, Chavez and Taylor is S-5, and the companion House Bill, sponsored by Congressman Dingell, HR-783. The provisions of the measure, introduced as first in a series of Social Security Bills, are identical to those of S-1320 and HR-3548, the Health Insurance Bills introduced in the 80th Congress. Briefly the National Health Insurance Legislation provides:

1. A system of health insurance, national in scope, and covering approximately 85 per cent of the population. This includes employees, self-employed persons in business for themselves, and their dependents.

2. Insured persons eligible for benefits would be entitled to medical and dental service from general practitioners and specialists, home nursing care, hospital care, laboratory service, x-rays, expensive prescribed medicines, eye glasses and special appliances.

3. Free choice of doctor and dentist by the patient is guaranteed, as well as the right to change one's choice.

(more)

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2 OUT OF 3 AMERICANS CANNOT AFFORD ADEQUATE MEDICAL CARE

4. Every qualified doctor, dentist, nurse and hospital is guaranteed the right to participate or not, and to accept or reject patients. These guarantees apply to organized groups of practitioners, clinics, consumer cooperatives and similar health service plans as well as to individuals. Every hospital that participates is guaranteed freedom from governmental supervision or control.

5. Payments for services would be made from the insurance fund instead of the patients having to pay the costs directly. The method of payment is to be decided by the practitioners who furnish the service. The legislation contains guarantees that the amount of payment will be fair and adequate to physicians and hospitals.

6. Provision is made for grass-roots administration of the program. In each local area, administration would be carried out with the help and participation of local citizens, including members of the medical profession. Each State is given the right to administer the system through its own state agency, and to divide the State into local areas. The State plan must meet certain general requirements stated in the bill. At the Federal level, administration is under a 5-man board, assisted by an advisory council of lay and professional people.

Early Committee Action Hoped For

The legislation was again referred in the Senate to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare and in the House to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee which has jurisdiction over health legislation. (The revenue and taxing provisions will have to be considered in separate legislation. which will go to Senate Finance and House Ways and Means Committee.)

Early consideration in Committee hearings, possibly through joint sessions, is expected. If subcommittees are established, the press for consideration of other legislation need not interfere with prompt action on the Health Bills.

While Committee assignments have not been completed (as of the date of this writing) the Committee membership is shaping up rather favorably. This is particularly so on the Senate side where the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare consists of:

Democrats	Republicans
1. Elbert D. Thomas - Utah (Chairman)	1. Robert A. Taft - Ohio
2. James E. Murray - Montana	2. George D. Aiken - Vermont
3. Claude Pepper - Florida	3. H. Alexander Smith - New Jersey
4. Lister Hill - Alabama	4. Wayne Morse - Oregon
5. Hubert H. Humphrey - Minnesota	5. Forrest C. Donnell - Missouri
6. Paul H. Douglas - Illinois	
7. Matthew M. Neely - W. Virginia	
8. ....appointment to be made to fill unexpired term of Senator Barkley from Kentucky	

---oooOOOooo---

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Round Table

SHOULD WE ADOPT COMPULSORY HEALTH INSURANCE?

An NBC Radio Discussion by NELSON CRUIKSHANK
MORRIS FISHBEIN *and* ALTON LINFORD

Including

BRITAIN'S CHARTER OF SOCIAL SECURITY

And

A Special Announcement of

THE ROUND TABLE HOME STUDY COURSES

NUMBER 566 * JANUARY 23, 1949 * *10 cents*
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15 - Health 3-49

FACTS ABOUT THE NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

(S.5 and H.R. 783)

March 1949

FACTS ABOUT THE

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

(S.5 and H.R. 783)

1. WHAT IS THIS ACT?

This measure would provide health insurance for our people regardless of residence, race, creed, color, or economic status. (p.4)*

2. WHAT MEDICAL CARE WOULD I HAVE?

Preventive (check-ups, inoculations, etc. to keep you from getting sick unnecessarily); diagnostic (to find out what is wrong with you when you are sick); and curative (to cure you after you are sick).

This means services by a family physician, services of specialists when required, hospital care (60 days hospital care, except for tuberculosis and mental diseases); laboratory and x-ray services; unusually expensive medicines; special appliances and eyeglasses; dental care and home nursing to limited degree. (p. 5)

3. WILL I BE ELIGIBLE?

Yes, you and your dependents (wife or disabled husband, parents, children if dependent and under 18 years of age), if you are:

a. employed or self-employed
b. receiving old age or survivors benefits
c. receiving civil service benefits

*Page numbers refer to Bill S. 5, 81st Congress, 1st Session.

d. a needy person whose contributions to the insurance fund are paid by a public agency (pp. 13, 65)

4. HOW MUCH WILL I HAVE TO PAY FOR THESE SERVICES?

1½% of your earnings up to $3,600; your employer would contribute another 1½% up to $3,600. If you are self-employed, you would pay 3% up to $3,600 of your own earnings. (pp. 52, 59)

5. WILL I HAVE FREE CHOICE OF DOCTOR AND HOSPITAL?

Yes, you can choose your own doctor, hospital, group clinic, specialist, dentist, or nurse from among all the practitioners and institutions in your community that serve under the Act. (p. 9)

6. WILL DOCTORS CHOOSE THEIR OWN PATIENTS?

Yes. Doctors will be free to accept or reject patients, just as they do now. (p.10)

7. MUST DOCTORS SERVE UNDER THE ACT?

No, not if they do not wish to. By merely declaring he does not want to serve patients under the National Health Insurance Act, a doctor can remain outside of it. (p. 16)

8. WILL MY MEDICAL RECORDS BE OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION?

No, of course not. Your medical records must be held confidential, just as doctors hold such information confidential now. Statistics may be compiled from the records, but the identity of any individual may not be revealed. (p. 44)

9. HOW WILL DOCTORS BE PAID?

They will be paid by the method a majority of the doctors in a given area or locality prefer. Doctors will be paid by a fee-for-each-service, by salary, or on a per capita (so much for each person on the doctor's list) basis; or by a combination of these methods, as the majority may determine. (p. 20)

10. WHAT HAPPENS IF I BELONG TO A VOLUNTARY HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN?

Voluntary health insurance plans could continue to provide you with services under this Act, and be reimbursed from the Health Insurance Fund. (p. 17)

11. HOW WILL THIS ACT HELP ME IF I LIVE IN A RURAL COMMUNITY?

You would have more doctors at your disposal. The Act will make it possible, through added financial aid from the Insurance fund, for more doctors to go to rural areas. It will also help to expand local public health services, rural hospitals, and ambulance service. (p. 68)

12. HOW WILL THIS ACT BE ADMINISTERED?

a. The funds will be collected by the Federal government along with other social security payments. (p. 51)

b. Each state government will divide the state into local service areas and appoint local committees and officers. (p. 29, 33, 34)

c. Doctors and laymen in the localities where the services are rendered and

received will run the program. (p. 25)

d. The local set-up will consist either of a local administrative committee or of an administrative officer working with an advisory committee. Such local committees will include both lay and professional people, appointed by the State. (p. 26)

e. National and state advisory councils will have similar representation. (p.42)

f. At the Federal level, administration will be by a board (within the Federal Security Agency) of five full-time officials. (p. 38)

13. HOW WILL THE HEALTH OF OUR COUNTRY BE IMPROVED?

a. (1) Everybody will be able to get preventive medical services to keep away sickness.

(2) You will get all physicians and hospital services when you are sick, without worry about expense. You pay as you go, a little every month, sick or well. When you get sick, you will have prepaid your doctor and hospital bills.

b. Doctors will be able to practice in rural and poor areas with assurance of adequate income.

c. There will be more money for more hospitals, needed now in many places.

d. There will be funds for grants-in-aid to proper agencies for medical research, for better treatments and cures.

e. Properly qualified persons will be able to get more and better professional training, ending the present shortage of

doctors, nurses, and other medical workers. (pp. 57, 82)

14. IS THIS THE WAGNER-MURRAY-DINGELL BILL?

The present National Health Insurance and Public Health Act is an improved version of the original Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill, with additional Congressional sponsors.

15. WHO SPONSORS THE NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE ACT?

It is sponsored in the Senate by Senators Wagner, Murray, Pepper, Chavez, Taylor and McGrath, and was introduced on January 5, 1949. In the House it is sponsored by Representatives Dingell and Celler.

16. WHAT GROUPS TESTIFIED AGAINST THIS BILL?

The American Medical Association and some of the allied professional groups controlled by the American Medical Association.

17. WHAT GROUPS TESTIFIED IN FAVOR OF THIS BILL?

The American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, along with many consumer, church, farm, cooperative, and veteran organizations.

Also supporting the Act are two medical organizations -- The Physicians Forum and the Committee of Physicians for the Improvement of Medical Care.

15 - Health

Nat'l Health Insurance

81st CONGRESS
1st Session

S. 1679

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

April 25 (legislative day, April 11), 1949

Mr. Thomas of Utah (for himself, Mr. Murray, Mr. Wagner, Mr. Pepper, Mr. Chavez, Mr. Taylor, Mr. McGrath, and Mr. Humphrey) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare

A BILL

To provide a program of national health insurance and public health and to assist in increasing the number of adequately trained professional and other health personnel, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act, with the following table of contents, may be
4 cited as the "National Health Insurance and Public Health
5 Act".

15- Health

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April 21, 1949

TO: ORGANIZATIONS INTERESTED IN NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

FROM: Chat Paterson

To keep you posted on important new developments on the national health insurance scene, here are:

1. A SUMMARY, ANALYSIS, AND EVALUATION OF THE HILL BILL, S 1456:**

This bill proposes to subsidize membership in voluntary insurance programs for those who can't afford the premiums. No definition of who is eligible . . . but means test is inevitable. Cost of program not computed.

2. A COMMENT ON THE NEW TAFT BILL, S 1581:**

Same sponsors (minus Ball) . . . . same "charity medicine" dressed up with a few good ideas taken from the national health insurance program.

3. RESTRICTIONS ON FREE ENTERPRISE IN MEDICINE:

An important study just presented to the President last week. It discloses how organized medicine block independently-sponsored health insurance plans through restrictive state laws, boycotts, reprisals, and other professional pressures.

Your members -- especially those living in the 22 states with restrictive laws -- may want copies. Up to 5 copies may be obtained by writing to the Committee. Bulk orders can be arranged at cost ... the price per copy depending on quantity.

A new bill incorporating President Truman's health program will be out shortly. More on this soon.

** Extra copies available at your request.

America needs "a system of pre-paid medical insurance which will enable every American to afford good medical care . . . without further delay."—President Harry S. Truman, January 5, 1949.

SUMMARY OF THE VOLUNTARY HEALTH INSURANCE BILL, S. 1456

(Sponsored by Senators Lister HILL (D. ALA.); Herbert O'CONOR (D. Md); Garrett WITHERS (D. Ky.); George AIKEN (R. Vt.); Wayne MORSE (R. Ore.). Introduced March 30, 1949.

PURPOSE: To provide federal and state supported memberships in voluntary non-profit health insurance programs to all persons unable to afford the premuims.

Promote enrollment through employer participation; extend voluntary programs in rural areas.

Coordinate and strengthen each state's existing health facilities.

SERVICES: Insurance against the cost of surgical, medical, diagnostic and out-patient clinic services in a hospital up to 60 days per year.

COVERAGE: Only people who cannot afford to join voluntary plans. Under Surgeon General's guidance, each state agency would set up tests to determine who is "unable to pay subscription charges", in whole or part. A "service card" entitling that person to membership in a voluntary plan would be issued.

HOW FINANCED: Bill calls for a "sum sufficient" to meet these expenses. Amount is unspecified. Sponsors say it can't be determined until after each state surveys its needs.

States are required to match federal grants on a sliding scale from one third to three quarters, depending upon population and per capita wealth. Both federal and state funds would come out of general tax revenues.

FEDERAL ROLE: The Surgeon General, with approval of the Federal Hospital and Medical Care Council, and Administrator, sets overall standards: for the state agency to determine who is eligible; the qualifications of prepayment non-profit health insurance plans; the general operation of the state agency.

The ten-man advisory Federal Hospital and Medical Care Council would be appointed by the Administrator for five year terms. Four members must be either doctors or hospital administrators. Two members must be experienced in voluntary insurance plans. Four members, familiar with needs, must represent consumers.

STATE ROLE: A state desiring to participate shall submit a plan to the Surgeon General which must:

a--designate a single state agency as the administering body
b--set up a state council with same ratio of representation as federal council; intra-state regional councils are quired, but no ratio is fixed
c--provide for the issuance of "service cards" to certified needy persons for membership in a voluntary plan
d--prepare to reimbuse the voluntary plan for expenses of such needy or unemployed
e--survey and map expansion program for diagnostic facilities, care for mental, tuberculous, chronic disease and long term patient
f--recommends methods to encourage medical practice in rural areas.

3/31/49

ANALYSIS OF SENATOR HILL'S "VOLUNTARY HEALTH INSURANCE" BILL (S. 1456)

The bill proposes to authorize grants "so that hospital and medical care may be obtained by all persons." Those "unable to pay all or part" of voluntary plan charges would be given "service cards" entitling them to protection against the costs of hospital and medical care.

These objectives are highly laudable. But examination discloses that they cannot be accomplished by this bill. The measure suffers from 7 very grave defects:

MEDICALLY INCOMPLETE: The bill does not meet the average family's day-to-day medical needs. It offers no protection against the costs of routine illness, check-ups or innoculations etc. Nor does it provide for the services of a family doctor or specialist in home or office. It does not provide for preventive medicine.

IT IS A BLANK CHECK: The sponsors do not even attempt to estimate how much this program will cost the taxpayer. How many billions it will drain from the Treasury annually will depend on where each state wants to draw the line between those who can afford voluntary plans and those "unable to pay the costs".

Today, less than one out of every 50 persons is enrolled in voluntary programs offering reasonably complete protection.

CHARITY MEDICINE: To be eligible for a "service card", an individual must apply to a bureau and declare his inability to afford the fees of a voluntary program. This, in effect, constitutes a medical dole.

INADEQUATE ADMINISTRATION: Most voluntary medical care programs, such as Blue Shield, vest control even over such non-professional matters as administration, fees, extent of services etc. with doctors and deny it to consumers. Thus, while the general taxpaying public will foot the bills, it will be denied a majority voice on the federal and state advisory council.

This sets a very dangerous administrative precedent.

MAL-DISTRIBUTION: Voluntary health insurance plans are entirely inadequate to carry a nation-wide load. The largest combined plan which would qualify under the bill is Blue Cross-Blue Shield. About 10 million people have such combined coverage today. Of these, 8½ million live in seven high income states.

FOR RURAL AREAS - ONLY A PROMISE: The bill states the need to bring medical and hospital facilities to rural areas. Yet it purposes no concrete aids, offers no inducements by way of scholarships to medical students, ambulance service, subsidy to young doctors settling in rural areas or other aids such as is proposed in the President's program. Rural people eligible for "service cards" would seldom find a voluntary program in their areas to cover their medical or hospital costs. Less than 3 per cent of America's rural population presently subscribe to Blue Cross, thereby receiving hospital protection.

VOLUNTARY COVERAGE IS INCOMPLETE COVERAGE: Even among the more comprehensive voluntary prepayment plans, subscribers today are protected on the average for only 35 per cent of their annual sickness bill. Even where the items of service are covered, only 65 to 85 per cent of the bill is defrayed by insurance.

In general, voluntary plans are not a national solution to our national health problem because:

a. Benefits are inadequate. Comprehensive insurance protection reaches relatively few persons - actually less than 3% of the population. They have been held back by the opposition of medical societies. The plans sponsored by medical societies provide only very limited services.

b. Voluntary plans have no sliding scale of payments to match incomes. They charge a flat rate, usually high, for limited benefits that cover only a fraction of the population.

c. Many plans offer only cash payments instead of actual medical services. These payments cover only part of the costs of care.

d. They have the smallest coverage where the need is greatest - in rural areas and among lower income groups.

SUMMARY

Senator Hill's bill represents a small step - and in the wrong direction. It turns the clock back to the "charity principle" of the 19th century.

By way of contrast, "The National Health Insurance and Public Health Program" (S. 5) sets forth a comprehensive health program, as recommended by President Truman in several messages to Congress. This bill includes insurance against the costs of medical care for practically everyone, federal aid to the states for public health, for research and for medical education, for maternal and child health programs, for hospital construction. The program would be administered with federal, state and local participation, with emphasis on local responsibility.

The National Health Insurance Program is based on the principle that people should pay their way in proportion to their means, in this case by small regular payments into the insurance fund, and should therefore have needed medical services as a right, not as a charity.

President Truman said in his special Health Message to Congress May 19, 1947, regarding national health insurance: "It is - in the long run - far less costly and more effective than public charity or a medical dole."

On the other hand, the so-called voluntary health insurance bill, S. 1456, is based on the principle of public medical charity. It would establish a means test, thereby necessitating a bureaucracy to investigate constantly into what category every American family will be placed. Local participation and local responsibility are not provided. It pins its faith on voluntary programs which give inadequate coverage, have high administration costs, and cannot possibly substitute for a national health insurance program.

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STATEMENT BY DR. CHANNING FROTHINGHAM
Chairman, Committee for the Nation's Health

(Dr. Frothingham has twice been president of the Massachusetts Medical Society)

"The so-called 'health insurance bill' introduced today (March 30) by Senator Lister Hill and a group of other Senators is either a fraud on the American people or a proposal to appropriate billions of dollars out of the Treasury without any assurance that it will provide adequate medical care. It is impossible to decide which category the bill falls into because it is so vague in its terms. But it cannot escape one or the other of these two classifications.

"The ambiguity of the bill is its failure to define the persons 'unable to pay the costs' of medical care who would be eligible for federal help. Would these include only the bottom 20 per cent, as in the Taft proposal, or the bottom 50 per cent? If only the bottom 20 per cent, then it only includes those families making less than $1200 a year and therefore chiefly those already dependent on charity.

"The real problem we are trying to meet with our proposal for national health insurance is the families making between $1200 and $5,000--which includes about 90 million people. How many of these would Senator Hill include? If he goes up to $3,000--the figure which the AMA fixed ten years ago as the level of medical independence--he covers most of the people and provides for paying

billions of dollars out of the Treasury. Perhaps that is why his bill carries no limitation on the appropriation.

"On the other hand, unless he goes at least that high he does not begin to meet the medical problem facing the nation. He and his colleagues apparently assume that because 52 million people have some kind of medical or personal insurance the problem is well on the way to solution. But do they realize that in 1947 all of these voluntary plans combined paid only 10 per cent of the nation's medical bill because the protection provided under these voluntary plans is so limited?

"Who is going to pay the other 90 per cent? Does Senator Hill propose to pay it out of the Treasury as the British are now doing? Now isn't it more sensible to do as the President proposes--collect a nominal amount from every worker every pay day to insure his medical costs of all kinds? That is the sensible, sane and American way of doing the job.

"It would involve no means test, no bureaucracy of social workers to investigate the financial status of all families and no invasion of private rights. It would leave the patients and the doctors as free as they are today. It would provide local administration whereas the Hill measure would set up a centralized authority to decide who is eligible for charity and who is not."

A COMMENT ON TAFT BILL

Senator Taft's bill is an old political substitute for national health insurance now decked in new phrases. But it is still charity medicine - poor man's medicine - replete with a means test and all the odious implications involved. It was decisively opposed in the last Congress by every major public interest group and will undoubtedly be rejected again this year. This bill is inimical to the sound financing of medical care. It is unsound to administer.

Representatives of labor, farm, coops, veterans, professional and women's groups have repeatedly testified that the American people want - and sound medical practice requires (1) that funds be handled by experienced local administrators; (2) that they be responsible to the people in each community footing the bills. This is scrupulously provided for in the National Health Insurance plans.

Yet the Taft measure ignores this sound principle and allows organized medicine to decide how the public's money shall be spent. The people who pay the bills are denied any real voice. Organized medicine would run the whole show.

To turn control over to the local medical societies, lock, stock and barrel, is simply to invite and subsidize all the abuses practiced by organized medicine, as shown by the report just presented to the President. Medical societies, in blocking all voluntary plans they cannot dominate, have proved the folly of this proposal. For, in effect, it blindly empowers these monopoly groups to decide which plans shall receive public funds for medical care to the needy. It is a safe prediction that comprehensive consumer sponsored plans, now fought by medical societies, will be frozen out.

Worst of all, the Taft bill fails to meet the real health needs of the American people. Our basic problem is not the penniless. They are but a small portion of the population and most of them now get medical care. Our real problem is to enable four fifths of our people - the great middle class making less than $5000 annually - to meet the high costs of medical care. The Taft bill does nothing for these self-respecting people. Instead of sensibly meeting these costs through a pay-as-you go national health insurance plan covering everybody, Senator Taft merely proposes a return to a medical dole for the indigent.

To receive benefits under the Taft bill, a person would first have to be certified as needy, after investigation of his finances. This is humiliating to recipients, destructive to our democratic principles, and inevitably requires a means test and a bureaucracy of investigators.

Ever since the introduction of social security, the American people have renounced the means test and the tactic of reducing people to accept charity.

The sharpest indictment of the grave threat in the Taft bill to our democracy comes from the author himself. Referring to the dangers of the "means test" in his bill, the Senator blandly admitted: "Unquestionably it does deprive the recipients of charity of some freedom, but as long as four fifths of the people remain their own bosses, there is no serious infringement on the principle of liberty for the entire people."

With this concept of "Taftonian democracy" announced at Pittsburgh only a few months ago (February 19, 1949), the Senator is publicly recorded ready to write off freedom for a considerable portion of the American people with his so-called health bill.

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REPORT TO TRUMAN CHARGES
MEDICAL MONOPOLY BLOCKS
VOLUNTARY HEALTH INSURANCE

Monopoly practices of the American Medical Association's state and county societies are depriving American families of better and more comprehensive medical insurance plans at reasonable costs, according to a study presented to President Truman at the White House today by the Committee for the Nation's Health.

The report entitled "Restrictions on Free Enterprise in Medicine," was prepared by the Committee on Research in Medical Economics, under the chairmanship of Michael M. Davis, Ph.D., noted authority on health insurance.

The twenty-four page document discloses that state and local medical societies use restrictive state legislation, boycotts and other professional pressures to block the growth of health insurance plans providing comprehensive medical services and sponsored by industries, unions, cooperatives, farmers and other consumer groups. Special laws instigated by medical societies have been enacted in 22 states, in effect preventing the establishment of voluntary health insurance plans unless these are controlled by organized medicine.

These states are: Alabama, California, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

The report traces the two principal restrictions imposed by these laws on right of free enterprise in medicine:

MORE.....

"The managers and workers of an industry, the members of a labor union, the people in any other group who receive health services and pay the bills, cannot establish a health insurance plan with the doctors of their choice. Plans sponsored by such non-medical society groups have usually been designed to provide comprehensive medical service, preventive and curative, whereas the plans set up by medical societies, with a few exceptions, provide a limited scope of service--usually only surgery and obstetrics. There is much loss in preventing the development of comprehensive service insurance plans."

"Such laws also restrict professional freedoms on the part of the doctor. A doctor cannot join with a number of selected associates to practice as an organized professional group and then make contractual arrangements with prospective patients who would like to receive care from the group and to pay for this care on an insurance basis."

The report also describes efforts by organized medicine to fight local consumer sponsored insurance plans in Oklahoma, California, Oregon and the District of Columbia. (The Department of Justice has announced that pre-trial hearings in the government's anti-trust case against the Oregon State Medical Society, et al. are set for April 18, with the trial itself scheduled to begin June 7.) These cases, says the report, "exemplify a nation-wide pattern of behavior by the American Medical Association and its state and county subsidiaries." Similar pressures are operating "beneath the surface in other states and counties," according to the study.

Dr. Channing Frothingham, past president of the Massachusetts State Medical Society and chairman of the Committee for the Nation's Health, told President Truman, "Here is evidence that the 140 million consumers of medical care cannot hope to get the comprehensive protection they need from voluntary health insurance plans because of organized medicine's monopoly controls."

The report declares:

"The medical societies not only refuse to sponsor the type of health insurance plan which high professional opinion has recommended as able to offer the most ade-

MORE.....

quate medical service at reasonable cost, but also have endeavored to prevent their individual physician members from participating in such plans.

"They have choked the development of medical insurance plans offering comprehensive health services, in favor of plans offering only very limited services.

"They have restrained doctors from free experimentation in improved forms of medical service and have prevented the people from experimenting with improved methods of payment for service.

"Such policies are un-American restrictions upon free enterprise in medicine. They are disadvantageous to the public. They are a blot upon the medical profession. Foresighted, fair-minded physicians ought to assist labor, business, farm, cooperative and civic organizations in removing these restrictions promptly from the American Scene."

The Study declares that the AMA defends its opposition to consumer medical plans on the ground that it is guarding the "standards and quality of medical service." But states the report, on the basis of past operations "the medical societies cannot claim that the health insurance plans which they control guarantee the quality of professional care." On the other hand, the study points out, many of the consumer operated plans do provide high quality of medical care through group practice and preventive medicine which have been repeatedly recommended by professional authorities.

Dr. Frothingham said: "If organized medicine is sincere in its new found admiration for voluntary health insurance (which it once condemned as a "half-baked scheme...socialism and communism... inciting to revolution") let it join with consumers, farmers, and labor to repeal these restrictive laws and to stop its county societies from boycotting tactics. Let the public and the doctors alike be free to develop and maintain sound prepayment plans."

-30-

15-Health

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May 2, 1949

LEGISLATIVE MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE HEARINGS BEGIN MAY 16

Hearings in the Senate on health legislation begin this week. The first bills to be heard before Senator Murray's Subcommittee on Health are a series of bills dealing with particular diseases (epilepsy, arthritis, rheumatism, etc.)

The National Health Insurance and Public Health Act, S. 1679 (see enclosed summary), Senator Taft's "health" bill, S. 1581 (similar to S. 545 of last year), and Senator Hill's "voluntary" health bill, S. 1456, and Senator Lodge's "drug" bill, S. 1106, are the major bills dealing with the problem of paying for health and medical services. Hearings on these bills are scheduled by the Murray Subcommittee to begin Monday, May 16. No terminal date has been announced.

Senator Murray has stated that his Subcommittee "was unanimous in its desire to conduct hearings which will be both thorough and expeditious" and has therefore "asked Senator Hill's Subcommittee to take over certain relatively non-controversial titles appearing in several bills." Senator Murray added "we intend to hold hearings on the balance of these major bills concurrently."

This means that before May 16, hearings on legislation offering amendments to the Hospital Survey and Construction Act and bills proposing to extend public health services will be conducted by Senator Hill's Subcommittee as follows:

Wed., May 4	Hospital Construction	S. 614
Thurs., May 5		Title III of S.1679
Mon., May 9		Title IV of S. 1581
Tues., May 10	Public Health Legislation	S. 522
		Title V of S. 1679
		Title V of S. 1581

America needs "a system of pre-paid medical insurance which will enable every American to afford good medical care . . . without further delay."—President Harry S. Truman, January 5, 1949.

The Hospital Construction Amendments offered in S. 614 (Hill, Taft, Ellender and Smith) and Title IV of the Taft-Smith-Donnell Bill S. 1581 are practically identical. Senators Pepper and Holland have offered amendments to S. 614. The amendments in Title III of the omnibus National Health Insurance and Public Health Act, S. 1679, are similar, but in some important respects liberalize the Act much more fully.

Attached is a table of comparison which may be of interest to you and serve as a guide in the presentation of testimony on the legislation.

TESTIMONY

If your organization wishes to testify on any of the pending bills, write, wire, or phone Mr. Earl Wixcey, Chief Clerk of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, U. S. Capitol.

Important to emphasize the fact that if we provide more facilities and personnel for health and medical care, we must also make sure that the people are able to pay for their services.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

Subcommittee on Health:

Senators:

Murray, Chair.	(D. Mont.)
Pepper	(D. Fla.)
Humphrey	(D. Minn.)
Neely	(D. W.Va.)
Taft	(R. Ohio)
Smith	(R. New Jer.)
Donnell	(R. Mo.)

Subcommittee on Hospital Construction and Public Health Units:

Senators:

Hill, Chair.	(D. Ala.)
Douglas	(D. Ill.)
Withers	(D. Ken.)
Taft	(R. Ohio)
Smith	(R. New Jer.)

HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION AMENDMENTS

	Present law	S. 614, 1581	S. 1679
LIFE OF PROGRAM	Expires on June, 1952	Extends program through June 1955. [S.614, Sec. 2(a); S. 1581, Sec. 401 (a)]	Extends program through June 1957 [Sec. 307, p. 53]
ANNUAL APPROPRIATION AUTHORIZED	$75 million	Increases to $150 million [S. 614, Sec. 2 (b); S. 1581, Sec. 401 (b)]	Increases to $150 million [Sec. 312 (b) p. 64]
FEDERAL CONTRIBUTION FOR CONSTRUCTION OF PROJECTS	May not exceed 1/3 of the cost	Matching formula liberalized so that all approved projects within a state might receive a federal contribution of from 1/3 to 3/4 of the costs, depending upon the state's per capita income. [S. 614, Sec. 3 (a) and (b); S. 1581, Sec. 402 (a) and (b)] Pepper-Holland amendment to S. 614 would make the liberalized formula retroactive.	Matching formula liberalized so that approved individual projects might receive a federal contribution of from 1/3 to 2/3 of the costs, depending upon standards and priorities determined by the State [Sec. 306, p. 52] This liberalized formula is made retroactive so that it may apply to projects approved prior to the enactment of this amendment. [Sec. 312 (c), p. 64]
PROJECTS ELIGIBLE FOR AID	"Includes public health centers and general, tuberculosis, mental, chronic disease, and other types of hospitals, and related facilities such as laboratories, out-patient departments, nurses' home and training facilities - operated in connection with hospitals, but does not include any hospital furnishing primarily domiciliary care";	No Change	The provisions are broadened so as to include "facilities for the group practice of medicine and dentistry (or both) by or for a cooperative or other non-profit corporation or association." [Sec. 305, p. 52 and Sec. 309, p. 59]

	Present law	S. 614, 1581	S. 1679
GRANTS FOR STUDIES AND DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE COORDINATION OF HOSPITALS AND RELATED FACILITIES ON A REGIONAL BASIS	No provision	[S. 614, Sec. 5; S. 1581, Sec. 404]	[Sec. 336, p. 63]
AID TO STATES FOR ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES			Annual appropriation of $1 million [Sec. 303 (b), p. 49]
REQUIRING MINIMUM FUNDS FROM THE STATES FOR ADMINISTRATION		[S. 614, Sec. 4; S. 1581, Sec. 403, p. 40]	

May 2, 1949

15-Health

COMMITTEE FOR THE NATION'S HEALTH,
Incorporated

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May 7, 1949

To: INTERESTED ORGANIZATIONS

From: Committee for Nation's Health

Re: MAJOR HEALTH BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS

Here is an analysis of the three major health bills before Congress. This was prepared in response to your requests for a comparison of the basic principles, finances and operations of the NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE BILL (S. 1769); the TAFT BILL (S. 1581) and the HILL BILL(S. 1456).

You received copies previously of the Hill bill and of the new comprehensive National Health Insurance bill. We can furnish you with more copies if you desire. To complete your legislative set, you will receive a summary of the Taft bill in the next few days.

May we remind you that the Senate Subcommittee on Health under Senator Murray will start hearings on these bills May 16. The Subcommittee on Health of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee will start independent hearings May 17. If your organization wishes to testify and has not yet requested time, phone, wire or write to the Clerk of both the House and Senate Subcommittees. Your testimony will gain effectiveness through presentation to both House and Senate members.

If you will send us advance prepared statements of your testimony, we shall try to help you obtain the fullest possible press and radio coverage.

America needs "a system of pre-paid medical insurance which will enable Americans to afford good medical care . . . without further delay."—President Harry S. Truman, January 5, 1949.

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CAN THE HILL OR TAFT BILLS OPERATE WITHOUT A MEANS TEST?

Some sponsors and supporters of these bills declare that no means test would be necessary to determine eligibility for aid under these bills. Is this view correct?

"Eligibility" Easily Determined for the Indigent Only

Persons who receive their subsistence from public funds (usually through welfare departments) are already certified, after a means test, as also unable to pay for medical care. Therefore, these persons could be certified without additional investigation as eligible for benefits under the Hill or Taft Bills.

Major Problem Not the Indigent

Such persons, however, constitute a very small percentage of the population at the present time. The real problem concerns self-supporting persons who are "unable to pay all or part" of the cost of medical care or of the subscription charges of voluntary insurance plans.

Family Income as the Test?

Hill bill supporters propose as one way to determine eligibility: set a family income limit. If Joe Doakes and his family are below the specified income limit, they would be able under the Hill bill to get subscribers' cards in a Blue Shield and Blue Cross plan, either without charge, or by paying part of the premium.

Ascertaining Family Income Requires a Means Test

Joe Doakes' pay check may be much less than his family income. His wife or one or two of his children may be wage earners and they may work for several different employers. Almost 1/3 of all families in the United States have more than one earner.

When two or more wage earners are in a family, especially when they work for more than one employer, the family income cannot be determined until after Joe Doakes has filled out a family income form which must then be checked through individual investigations by an official agency.

In other words, the use of family income as the test of eligibility would require a means test.

What Would Happen Without a Means Test?

Could eligibility be determined by individual income, judged by the weekly or monthly earnings of an employee, and ignoring size of family and other factors?

Yes - it is administratively practicable to define those income groups which are below a specified limit and therefore could receive benefits under the Hill Bill. If an employee's pay check is taken as the criterion of his ability to pay, no other test would be necessary.

The Dilemma

However , serious inequities would result from using this method. John Doe and Joe Doakes and Tom Brown for instance, side by side with the same rate of pay. John is a man of 40 with a wife and three children. Joe is 30 with no dependents. Tom has a wife and an 18-year old son, both at work. Tom's pay check is the same as John's or Joe's but represents only half of his family income.

Many working families are affected by such situations. The "rough and ready method" of basing eligibility on the individual pay check would therefore raise an immense amount of trouble.

The Means Test is Costly and Objectionable

Departments of public welfare and many private philanthropic organizations have had long experience with the means test. They know that determining a family's ability to pay for medical care requires skilled investigation.

Moreover, it is difficult at best to determine ability to pay for medical care in general, as would have to be done under these Bills. Most welfare departments and medical social workers have to determine eligibility only after need arises for care in a particular illness. The probable cost of the illness is one of the important elements in ability to pay.

To be done well, the means test must be fair to families and at the same time prevent abuse of public funds. This calls for many employees and is costly. If done in a slap-dash way, it may be cheaper but it is also full of mistakes.

The mistakes would prevent some people from obtaining needed care. They would let other people get care who are not entitled to it, and then would give rise to a flood of embittered complaints which would be administratively costly and difficult to handle.

Conclusion

A means test is necessary to the Taft and Hill bills if injustice to individuals is to be avoided and if public funds are to be safeguarded.

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COMPARISON OF THE THREE MAJOR HEALTH BILLS

BEFORE THE EIGHTY-FIRST CONGRESS

1. The National Health Insurance and Public Health Bill (S. 1679; H.R. 4312, 4313) is a comprehensive health program. Its sponsors are Senators Thomas (D.Utah), Murray (D. Mont.), Pepper (D. Fla.), Wagner (D. N.Y.), McGrath (D. R.I.), Humphrey (D. Minn.), Chavez (D. N.M.), and Taylor (D. Idaho); Representatives Dingell (D. Mich.) and Biemiller (D. Wis.). This bill incorporates the recommendations in President Truman's special message.

2. The "Voluntary Health Insurance Bill" (S. 1456), sponsored by Senators Hill (D. Ala.), Withers (D. Ky.), O'Connor (D. Md.), Aiken (R. Vt.), Morse (R.Ore.). No companion House bill.

3. The "National Health Bill" (S. 1581), sponsored by Senators Taft (R. Ohio), Smith (R. N.J.), and Donnell (R. Mo.). No companion House bill.

Under National Health Insurance, present expenditures for medical care would be channeled through a national health insurance fund. By stabilizing purchasing power, the fund would enable almost all Americans to enjoy adequate medical care at little increased cost.* National Health Insurance uses general taxation only in minor degree--for certain special services only.

The Hill and Taft bills would appropriate funds from general taxation to subsidize the inadequate purchasing power of an unspecified but limited portion of the population.

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*George Soule's recent study, "The Costs of Health Insurance," estimates that even if the employer passed on his 1½% to consumers, nevertheless the total 3% of payroll costs would come to no more than workers now average for physicians and hospital services. Copies of this report can be secured on request from the Committee for the Nation's Health.

The Hill and Taft Bills--an Overall Analysis

Both bills are politically vulnerable because they rest on the charity principle. Widespread and strong opposition to "charity medicine" was demonstrated in the Senate hearings of 1946 and 1947. It should be demonstrated again this year.

The Taft bill does not authorize, and the Hill bill would be unlikely to lead to the authorization of sufficient appropriations from general revenues to serve more than a small fraction of the population. Just to support a poor-man's system of medical care for only 20 per cent of the population would take an appropriation of about a billion dollars a year.

Some of the proponents of these bills, however, hope to solve enough of the medical-cost problem to:

(a) pay the deficits of hospitals either directly or via Blue Cross;

(b) take the edge off demands for national health insurance.

Both the Hill and Taft bills provide an administrative set-up which would place control in the hands of organized medicine and its allies. The Hill bill would put Blue Cross and Blue Shield plans in a position to control all voluntary health insurance in the United States. It would probably choke all other types of plans, except commercial insurance. There is nothing in the Taft bill to prevent a similar development in many states.

The Hill bill would extend partial medical service, limited almost entirely to hospitalized illness. This system would be under the control of private organizations. Large sums of public money would be disbursed without public accountability or supervision. The Taft bill would permit states to establish such a system.

The Charity Principle

The Hill and the Taft bills propose extending the charity principle to the large number of persons who are ordinarily self-supporting but who "cannot afford to pay the whole cost" of needed medical care. The Taft bill allots insufficient funds to achieve this end. The Hill bill calls for no specific appropriation. It

would pay federal funds (supplemented by state funds) to voluntary health insurance plans, through which persons unable to pay these premiums could receive some needed services.*

National Health Insurance rejects the charity principle, is based on providing benefits as a right to all contributors and their dependents in return for a very small pay-roll deduction.

The Means Test

The Taft bill, as did its predecessors, requires a means test.

Possibly to avoid widespread opposition to this charity principle, some Hill bill supporters suggest that no means test is required. The bill itself does not define any standards of eligibility or methods of determining it.

The means test cannot be effectively avoided in either the Hill or Taft bill. Suggested alternatives to a means test are either impractical or inequitable. A full treatment of this issue is contained in the attached memo, "Can A Means Test Be Avoided Under the Hill and Taft Bills?"

Care of the Indigent

All three bills recognize that a small fraction of the population is now dependent upon charity. They could not belong to any contributory health insurance plan unless premiums are paid in their behalf.

National Health Insurance provides for such payment by state and local governments into the national health insurance fund. This policy would tie in with established practices of some public welfare departments and with the programs of liberalized public assistance incorporated in the Forand and Doughton bills

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*The title of the Hill bill and the publicity about it implies that government funds would pay the premium charges in Blue Cross and Blue Shield plans for eligible persons; that these persons would receive membership cards in these plans. Actually the Hill bill provides that the government funds would be used to pay hospitals and physicians directly for services rendered such persons.

(H.R. 2645 and 2892), recently heard by the House Ways and Means Committee.

The Hill and Taft bills would treat as charity cases both those who are now dependent on public assistance and persons who are otherwise self-supporting and able to pay their medical expenses if insurance premiums were scaled to earnings. The latter can be accomplished only through national health insurance.

Private Control of Public Funds

The Hill bill would hand over large but as yet unspecified funds to private organizations with no provision for public accountability, for standards of service and of administration, or for any public supervision to maintain standards or to require reasonable economy.

The Taft bill would permit similar loose policies on the part of states.

In both bills, administration on federal and state levels would be essentially in the hands of organized medicine and its allies.* Under the Hill bill, the federal advisory council and the corresponding state councils would have a majority of physicians, hospital administrators and voluntary insurance plan administrators. Furthermore, these councils would not be merely advisory, but would have power to approve or disapprove administrative action.

The overall administration of the Taft bill would be under the proposed new "National Health Agency" in which preventive and curative medicine would be separated. The Public Health Service would operate apart from the medical care program. The new "Office of Medical, Dental and Hospital Services" would run this program and be under the direction of a physician. The federal and state councils would be mainly professional, with only minor public representation.

Under the National Health Insurance Bill, the principle of public responsibility is maintained throughout. Local, state and federal bodies, whether advisory

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*Neither bill provides for local responsibility as does the National Health Insurance Bill.

or administrative, are required to have a majority of representatives of the public (labor, farmers, and other "consumers" of medical care), the professions and the hospitals. The only exceptions are committees dealing solely with professional matters.

How Many Would the Taft Bill Cover?

The Taft bill authorizes a specified annual appropriation rising to a maximum of $300 millions. Let us make the liberal assumption that state contributions of new money would make a total of $500 millions a year. Senator Taft has repeatedly stated that his bill is designed to take care of the very low income groups only. It should be recognized that they would require more expensive care per individual than the population as a whole.

Under these conditions, not more than 10 million persons could be furnished care by a half-billion dollars under the Taft bill. This would mean only those families with incomes under $1000 a year who already are on charity.

How Many Would the Hill Bill Cover? What Would It Cost?

Cost is not estimated nor is an appropriation authorized. The lower the income set by each state, the fewer people would be helped and the less the cost. And vice versa.

Suppose that the Hill bill made it possible for 10 million low income people to enroll in Blue Cross-Blue Shield plans. What would the cost be?

Since these individuals require considerably more medical care than the general population, the per capita cost would average at least $50 annually. Total cost would come to half a billion dollars each year--and for only a small part of our people.

To double present Blue Cross-Blue Shield enrollment would require an annual per capita cost of $30. Total cost for the federal government would come to a billion dollars each year. Even so, only a minority of the population would be covered--and for hospitalized illness only.

Effects Upon Existing Voluntary Plans

The limited medical and hospital services provided for in the Hill bill correspond generally to the specifications of a combined Blue Cross-Blue Shield plan.

The state health departments under the Hill bill would usually be the administering agencies. They are in most instances deeply influenced by the state medical societies. The state advisory bodies under the Hill bill would be controlled by those interested in Blue Cross and Blue Shield. Such an administrative set-up would almost certainly lead to the framing of regulations that would practically place Blue Cross and Blue Shield in control of all non-profit health insurance in the United States.

Under the Taft bill, the Administrative set-up would probably have similar results although there is some chance for variation among the states.

Neither the Hill nor Taft bill bars a state agency from contracting with one voluntary insurance plan or with one type of plan to the exclusion of others.

The National Health Insurance Bill specifically provides against such action. It recognizes various types of eligible plans, including cooperative and other consumer sponsored health plans.

How Would Cooperatives and other Plans Providing Comprehensive Medical Services Be Affected?

The Hill bill virtually restricts services to hospitalized illness. Hence insurance plans providing comprehensive services could get aid in enrolling low-income subscribers for part of their services only. They would have to charge these subscribers additional for home and office care. This obviously would raise great difficulties for both consumers and the administrators of the plans.

The regulations drawn by state agencies would probably place group-practice comprehensive plans at such a disadvantage that no more could be organized and existing ones would be gravely endangered.

National Health Insurance provides payment for actual services received, therefore is not concerned with mere cash indemnities. Voluntary insurance plans providing or organizing services would be recognized.

How Would the Hill Bill Affect Commercial Insurance Companies?

Insurance companies writing cash indemnity policies for surgical services and hospitalization could get aid from public funds in states where Blue Shield operates through insurance companies. At present, there are six states in which the Blue Shield plan makes no contracts with subscribers for services but merely recommends a list of approved insurance companies.

As the Hill bill is now written, private insurance companies would thus be able to get public funds to pay part or all of the cost of policies for eligible persons. Presumably they could also obtain reimbursement of their administrative expenses for enrollment of new eligible subscribers.

Special Health Bills

The Sub-Committee on Health also has before it special bills such as federal aid to professional education. This subject is also dealt with (in different ways) in Title I of the National Health Insurance Bill and in Title VI of the Taft bill.

Aid to professional education is closely related to national health insurance, since there is little use in training many more doctors, dentists and nurses unless the people--especially in low income states and rural areas--have the purchasing power to support this additional personnel in the places and for the people that need them. National health insurance is necessary to create that widespread purchasing power.

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Nat'l Health Insur.
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ECONOMIC OUTLOOK
CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND RESEARCH
Vol. X No. 8 August, 1949

A Federal Program to Meet Health Needs

American workers desire first-rate medical care at a reasonable cost. They want help in keeping well, prompt and good care if symptoms develop, and comprehensive insurance against the cost of medical expenses, both in short and long periods of illness.

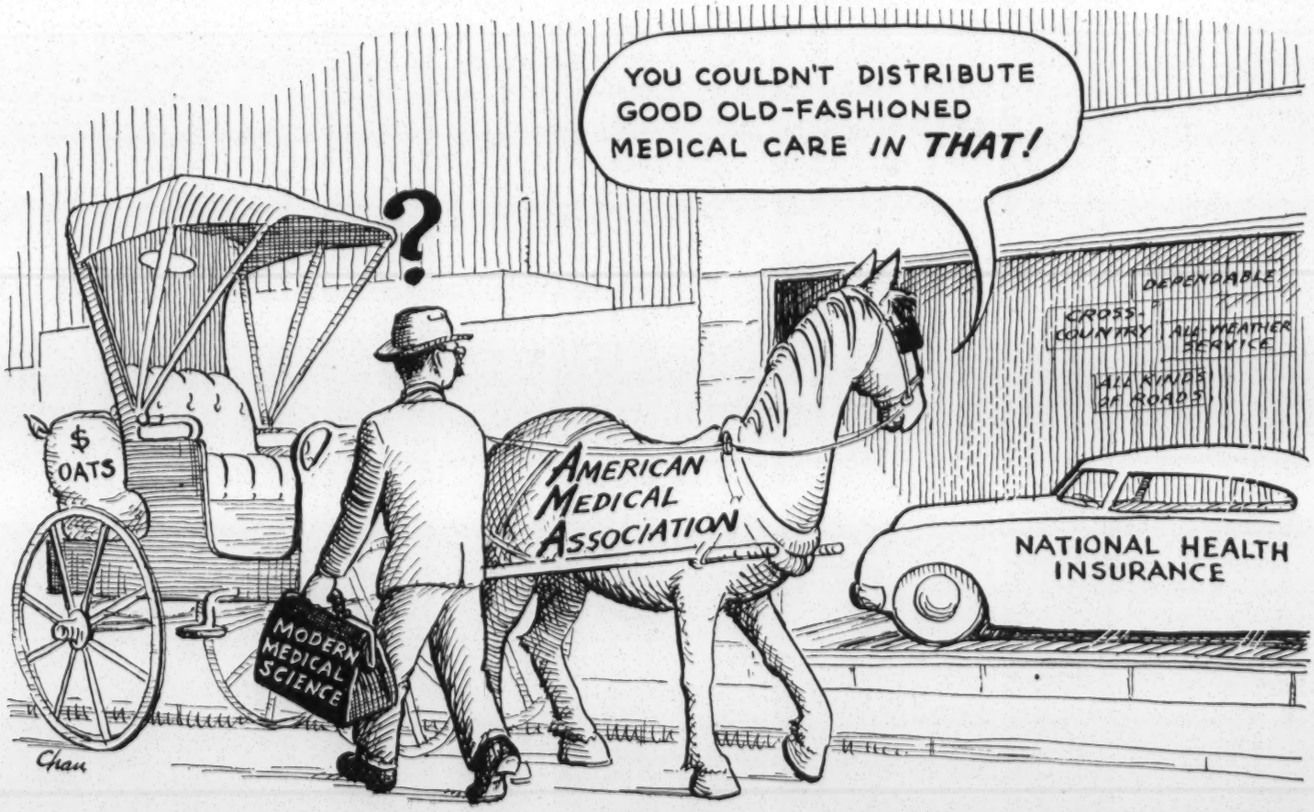
That is why the CIO has for years supported a national program of health insurance and improved health services.

Americans naturally turn to their government to help them achieve their goals. More than a century ago they carried on a similar fight for public education against the opposition of those who thought that working men's children didn't deserve it. Fourteen years ago we secured passage of a national program of old age insurance, which has thoroughly proved its value although it needs to be extended and improved.

American workers know that the nation and their own earnings can support good medical care if the government promotes expansion of facilities and helps the people to pool the risk, contributing some funds from general revenues. CIO members are indignant at the continuing delay in enacting such a program.

Joe Worker and his family illustrate the typical situation in many wage earners' families. Joe is tired after many long years of work. Hours were long during the war, and working conditions were not of the best. He looks older than his years, even though he doesn't know what's wrong with him. Why waste money on going to the doctor, now that it is so hard to make ends meet?

His wife does go to the doctor—she has a pain in her back that she cannot seem to get rid of. Maybe a specialist would be able to help her more, but



Guernsey-Montgomery for the Economic Outlook, CIO.

she is afraid of expensive treatment. She gets along as best she can.

John, aged 12, is in good health. They do not have many worries about him, except trying to get enough meat and milk and bread to keep up with his appetite. Little Mary, aged 4, has not been so strong. They have made it a point to take her to the doctor regularly even though this has cost quite a bit. They have read the bulletins of the U. S. Children's Bureau about the importance of regular examinations, vitamins, and so forth. One of these days they are going to have to have her tonsils out, at quite a cost, but if that is the worst, they will be able to meet it.

There are many families much worse off than Joe Worker's. They have been overwhelmed by long-drawn-out illness which has cut off the father's income at the same time that huge bills have piled up. Their small savings have been spent for doctors' bills, and yet they have not been able to get as good care as needed. Many families live in smaller or poorer communities than Joe Worker, where there are few or no doctors.

There are plenty of statistics, for those who like them, to show the weaknesses of our present hazardous system of looking after the people's health.

Why should there be so many Americans in poor health? Well, the U. S. Public Health Service tried to answer that question by studying what happened in Hagerstown, Maryland, where they had been keeping track of the health of growing children for about twenty years. Most of the Hagerstown boys who were rejected for military service because of medical defects had those same defects when they were children. For example, three-quarters of the children who were rated as underweight and undernourished 15 years earlier were rejected by Selective Service. Half the children who were later disqualified because of eye defects had poor vision 15 years earlier.

What's the use of examining children, and writing down on a record what's wrong with them? Of course, the Public Health Service doctors hoped their parents would have those defects taken care of. But how? If they didn't have the money, how could they? Several studies have shown that people go into debt for medical reasons more than for any other reason.

That's why insurance against medical costs is so important. Illness often strikes individuals without warning, but for large groups of people, it is easy to predict how much sickness there will be, say, in a year. Then if every one in a large group regularly contributes a little to a common fund, each family unfortunate enough to be stricken with illness will be able to get the right kind of medical care when it is needed. The bigger you make the group, the less each individual has to pay because then you're spreading the risk more. That's why the government should create one big medical insurance system for everybody.

Private insurance companies do not offer a way out for American workers. Most of the group plans of the insurance companies pay back to subscribers not more than 70 cents out of each $1 paid in. More than 30 percent normally goes for administrative expenses, reserves and profits. Fees are too high and not graded according to income.

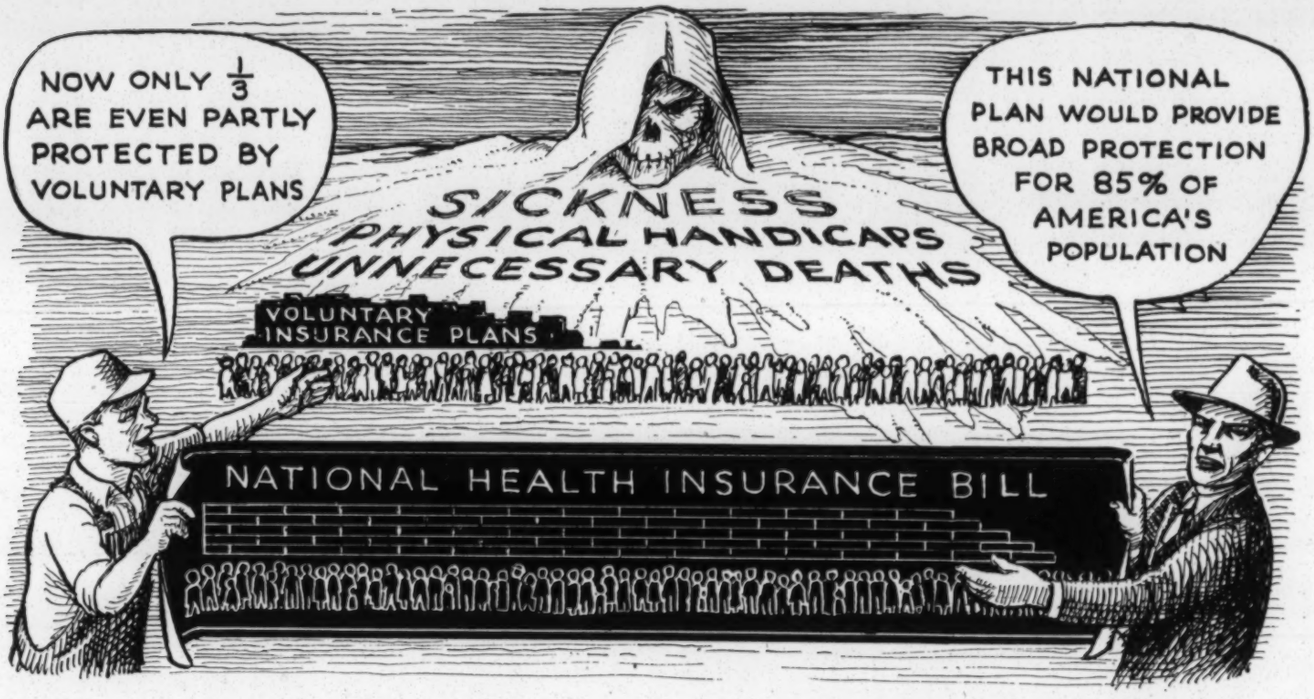
Some unions have filled in the gap with sickness insurance plans in wage agreements and have thus greatly helped their members. These plans generally provide cash benefits and payment of hospital and surgical bills. A few unions have also established medical centers for their members. But most of these union plans, like other voluntary plans, do not cover ordinary medical service, nor can they include an all-out attack on the nationwide problem.

Only a little over a third of our total population now have any kind of protection against medical or hospital costs under voluntary prepayment plans or through commercial insurance. Only two and one-half percent of the American people have insurance for comprehensive medical care, which in most cases is not as good as would be provided under national health insurance. Of the 50 million people who have some kind of medical or hospital insurance, half have protection only against hospitalization.

Many of the prepayment plans which provide physicians' services are very limited. For instance, most of the plans give you only surgical care in a hospital. If you have pneumonia, you have to bear the doctor's cost yourself.

The Blue Shield medical care plans sponsored by the medical societies are especially limited. They usually cover only surgical services, sometimes only in the hospital, and often for a short period. They do not take care of the expenses of going to the family physician for preventive treatment or simple illness. They won't admit old people and exclude ailments known to exist when a person joins.

Full cost of the covered services is met by the membership fees only for the lowest income groups. If a family's income exceeds a certain limit, only minimum charges are covered and the doctor can add whatever he wants in a separate bill to be paid by the patient. Many union members complain that as a result their bills run as high as before they got the so-called protection of a Blue Shield plan. The membership fees themselves run relatively high,



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since the same amount is charged to everyone and since the administrative cost averages 17 percent.

The Basis for Good Health

If we want to make our people's health as good as it can and should be, there are many things that should be done. Some of these things can be done through union collective bargaining, and some need legislation.

Here are some of the basic improvements that have to be made:

Every family must have a decent level of living so that they can buy enough food, live in a good home and have warm enough clothes, plus recreation, vacations and other essentials that contribute to mental as well as physical well-being. The unions' drive for higher wages with prices kept at reasonable levels is a basic approach to improved health.

Efforts toward adequate housing, more playgrounds and similar programs are also essential. So, too, are other types of social security to provide incomes during unemployment, old age and in case of death of the wage earner. These programs need to be much improved if all workers are to be protected against these hazards and if the benefits are to assure health.

Working conditions must be improved and hours shortened to prevent overstrain, work accidents, slow or sudden poisoning that results in occupational disease, and so forth. The unions have long grappled with these evils through their shop committees and through legislation. But much still remains to be done.

Even with these basic improvements in levels of living and working conditions, there still would be sickness—not as much, but enough to cause a lot of trouble if you are not prepared for it.

People would still need good medical care. Families would still need an income while the worker was sick and unable to work. And the only way for everybody to be protected from the hardships brought on by disease and disablement is to have national legislation.

Essential Health Measures

Here are some of the protections a good national health program can give us:

1. Improved community action to provide modern hospitals, pure water, adequate sewage disposal, and to see that eating places are clean, that contagious diseases are isolated and cured, etc.

2. Greatly increased research to add to our power to cure and prevent disease. The miracles achieved through smallpox vaccination, diphtheria inoculation, the sulfa drugs and penicillin, must be repeated against other scourges—the common cold, cancer, heart disease, tuberculosis.

3. There must be a greatly increased emphasis on preventing disease and on checking it before it grows serious. Medical schools and doctors must stress prevention, and health insurance would help, since Joe Worker would not have to worry about

the cost involved in going to a doctor at the first sign of illness—or before, for regular check ups.

4. There must be increased health education so that the people understand how to prevent disease and why they should follow the doctor's directions. Here the public schools have an important job, which some of them are already performing very well.

5. The financial barriers to medical care must be removed by a system which makes medical services free or which, through an insurance fund, assures payment of doctors' fees no matter how much care may be required. Joe Worker and his family should be able to get care not only from their family doctor but from specialists when needed. They should be able to get the most up-to-date laboratory tests and treatments, and hospital care, or nursing care at home. Dental care, too, should be included, although it is a shocking fact that there are just not enough dentists to take care of all dental needs.

6. More doctors and nurses and laboratory technicians will be required, too, and the standards of the medical schools and of these professions will need to be raised. The doors of the medical schools must be opened to students on the basis of ability, and the outrageous discriminations on the basis of race or religion or sex must be removed. Hard-working doctors and dentists must be aided to keep up with the latest marvels of modern science, through scholarships that permit refresher courses, as well as through association with research centers. Development of group practice must be encouraged, since the wonders of modern medicine can best be made available where a number of doctors come together, as at the Mayo Clinic, to pool their specialized knowledge. Unfortunately, at present even when families have the money, they often have no way of selecting a good doctor and avoiding the overcharges and careless treatment that have done so much to harm the reputation of the medical profession.

7. When the breadwinner cannot work because of illness or accident, he must be assured of an income while he is laid up, so that his family does not suffer too much and so that he is relieved of worry about them. All too often a man goes on working when he has been told to stop, because he prefers to run a risk himself rather than have his children go hungry or have his family broken up.

Bills Before Congress

President Truman has called for a national health program which, though short of doing all that needs to be done, would mean a tremendous advance. Public opinion polls that have been taken in various parts of the country show that not only workers, but the majority of the people, want such a real national health program. But it is not going to be easy to get action by Congress.

This program has been presented to Congress in the form of a proposed National Health Insurance and Public Health Act. This bill would establish a national medical care insurance system, and provide federal funds to help the states strengthen their community-wide public health and maternal and child health programs, and pay for medical care for needy persons.

It would also improve the Hospital Construction Act, providing more federal funds to help states and localities build needed hospitals and public health centers, with relatively larger proportions going to the poorer states. Medical education and research would be aided so as to speed up scientific knowledge and the supply of qualified doctors, nurses, and other personnel. Medical cooperatives owned by consumers would be aided, especially in rural areas. So would union medical-service plans.

Some parts of the program were recommended by Congressional committees for action in 1949. The CIO is supporting these separate measures but hopes action will also be taken on health insurance. The latter encounters most opposition, but strong demand is needed for passage of any adequate health laws.

Cash disability benefits to provide an income for the families of workers who are sick or permanently disabled were included in 1949 in an Administration bill to improve old age and survivors insurance. Important medical care provisions for needy persons were similarly included as a transition step in a bill to strengthen public assistance. All these are essential to an adequate health program.

How Families Would Benefit

If the National Health Insurance and Public Health Act becomes law, here is how it would affect Joe Worker and his family. Joe would not have to hesitate to go to the doctor because of the expense involved. The doctor would send the bill not to him but to the insurance fund which would pay it out of money contributed by Joe and his employer and the government. Just how the fund would be built up has not yet been decided. The experts estimate that between 3 and 4 cents would be needed for every dollar paid in wages by Joe's employer. Joe might contribute 1 or 1½ cents for each dollar he earns, and his employer might pay an additional 1 or 1½ cents, with the rest coming from government. This may seem like a large sum but it is actually less than workers' families now spend on the average for far less medical care.

Economic Outlook, CIO.

If Joe makes about $3,000 a year, he would contribute $30 or $45 a year for medical care insurance. For that money, Joe, his wife and two children, and his parents, if they are living with or supported by him, could have all the doctors' and specialists' services they need, some dental care, a large amount of hospital care, and laboratory tests and expensive drugs.

Joe would get a card (everybody would get the same kind of card) saying he and his family were entitled to medical benefits from the insurance system for the year. He could choose any doctor he wanted; his wife or children could have the same or a different doctor.

If Joe needed medical care because of an injury or illness that was covered by workmen's compensation, he would get that care under the workmen's compensation program. But the workmen's compensation agency could arrange to have medical care for work accidents provided through the health insurance system, so that, in every state, Joe could go to his own doctor or any doctor he chose, for such care too.

If any of the family had a serious illness, the insurance fund would protect them from a severe financial drain. Hospital care would be provided for at least 60 days, and longer as funds and facilities permit. Hospitalization for tuberculosis and mental diseases would be provided for not more than 30 days, because there are already special arrangements for long-continued care for persons with these diseases, financed from general revenues.

If Joe's union has a medical-service plan, it would continue to function, and its costs would be met out of the national insurance fund.

Joe's family would benefit from the improved medical care that would result from the grants for research and the provision for fellowships for doctors, to keep them up to date on medical developments. A greater number of well-trained doctors and other personnel would become available. The states would be helped to develop more effective methods for many public health activities, especially in rural and economically depressed areas.

Doctors Also Gain

Doctors, dentists, hospitals, nurses and laboratory technicians would also benefit from the legislation, by being relieved of the bother of collecting bills. They would be sure of getting paid even if their patients were hard up. They would know that Joe Worker and all his friends could choose which doctor to go to. Doctors would continue to have the right to refuse service to those they did not wish to treat.

All doctors and dentists and nurses who have licenses to practice in a state are guaranteed the right to practice under the insurance system. Doctors could be paid either so much per visit (called fee-for-service), or so much a month or year, for each person on their list of patients; or they could be paid a full-time or part-time salary; or some combination of these methods. The doctors in each community would decide by majority vote on the method of payment for their services, but individuals who preferred another method could also arrange to be paid as they wished. Doctors could run offices by themselves or join in group practice.

The bill actually gives the doctors a great deal to

say about the whole program. Doctors and other professional people would help set standards for service. There is some danger, indeed, that the doctors would have too much control over the program and that the patients would not be heard sufficiently on administrative matters. To help prevent this, there is provision for national and local advisory committees on which representatives of the public, as well as the doctors, are included. There are also to be appeals bodies to hear complaints from anyone who feels he has a grievance, whether patient, doctor or hospital.

Why a National System?

The program would be nation-wide so that Joe Worker's family would be covered whether or not he moved to another state. A national system is better than state systems because it gives this coverage and because it helps bring adequate and modern medical care to people throughout the nation.

Health is not a local or state problem primarily. Germs work in the same way in the south or north, and they don't pay any attention to state lines. Epidemics sweep the nation and the world, and must be fought by the same methods in the east or west.

Only the national government can plan effectively for efficient development and use of medical facilities. It needs the cooperation of the states, but it must not abdicate to them.

With a national system, a worker who lived near a state border could go to a doctor in a community across the state line, if that were more convenient or he liked the doctor better than any in his home town. If he really needed it, Joe Worker could get special care and treatment anywhere in the country that there was a doctor or a hospital well equipped to give such treatment.

At the same time, this program would make it possible for doctors everywhere in the United States, not just in a few big cities, to keep up to date with improvements. The poorer states need the most medical care, yet have the fewest hospitals and doctors. With a national system of insurance, doctors, nurses, and dentists, even in the poorer states, could make a good living, have modern hospitals, and keep on learning. In time, the quality and quantity of medical care any worker could get for himself and his family would not depend on where he lived or what he could pay—but only on whether he needed it.

A national system costs less than separate state systems. And if we don't have a national system, we're not likely to have much of a program. A few states might act, but most wouldn't or couldn't. Each state will be afraid of putting its employers at a disadvantage as compared to employers in other states; and so they won't want to ask employees to contribute to the insurance fund.

Experience with unemployment compensation, where the federal government sees that all the states have programs, but where the states set standards for benefits and disqualifications, has shown workers the difficulties, inadequacies, and confusion of state systems.

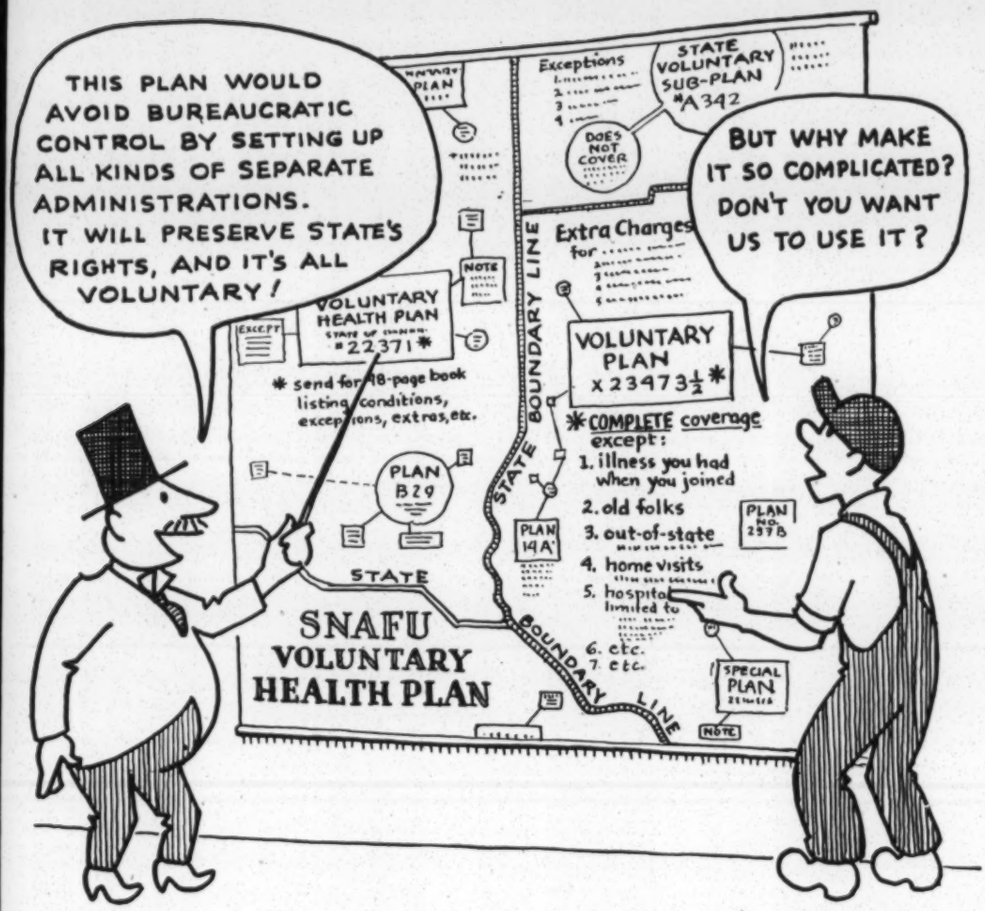
That doesn't mean there won't be really local administration. The bill provides that there must be local advisory committees in every community; workers would be represented on these committees and could advise on running the program.

Why should we glorify the virtues of state government as it now exists in this country? There is nothing magic that makes state government more responsive to the needs of the people than is Congress in Washington. The U. S. Conference of Mayors has spoken forcefully of the fact that in most states city people cannot meet their problems effectively because the state governments are too much influenced by representatives of rural areas. CIO state industrial union councils are continually confronted with difficulties in securing necessary labor legislation because industrial areas are so under-represented. To quote a publication of the Mayors' Conference:

> "But in our state legislatures today we do not have equality of representation! Fifty-nine percent of the people of this country elect only 25 percent of the state legislators!
>
> "Who are the second-class citizens in this under-represented majority? They are the 84,000,000 people who live in our towns and cities. 59% = 25% is bad arithmetic—and bad government. It hurts not just city dwellers, but everybody."

Doctors For and Against

Many doctors are enthusiastically supporting the proposed National Health Insurance and Public Health Act and are working hard for it through such organizations as the Physicians' Forum. Unfortunately, the American Medical Association is under the control of the more conservative groups who have usually opposed any change in the tradition of medical practice. For example, the AMA fought bitterly against cooperatives to furnish medical care, such as Group Health in Washington. The District of Columbia Medical Society went so far as to refuse membership to doctors on the staff of



Economic Outlook, CIO.

Group Health, and got hospitals to refuse to take Group Health doctors and patients. It required a lawsuit and favorable action by the U. S. Supreme Court to force a change.

The American Medical Association is spending millions of dollars to fight health insurance. It is spreading highly misleading literature about the proposal and has tried to give the impression that doctors would lose the right to take or reject patients and the right to practice as they think best. Doctors are being deluged with literature for themselves and to hand out to their patients, and drug stores are given leaflets to distribute to customers.

Private insurance companies and patent medicine makers, who profit from present poor arrangements, are also fighting bitterly against the Truman health program.

To some extent, the American Medical Association has changed its tactics. It is setting up its own voluntary health insurance plans in many parts of the country. However, these plans cannot meet the basic needs of the people, as shown earlier.

The Taft Charity Dodge

Senator Taft and some other Senators have proposed bills that would pay for medical care only for needy persons. Such proposals would require a means test or paupers' oath, which are repulsive to American workers. The bills also miss the main point of labor's interest in health insurance. We want it not just for the poorest people but for all wage-earners. Workers with relatively good incomes need a national system to give them broad protection and good medical care at reasonable cost. And they don't want to see the program shattered among the states so workers are lost in a medical maze.

Other complicated bills and plans have been proposed that would likewise sacrifice the program to the cry of states' rights, even though avoiding the evil of the means test. One bill would pile up a vast confusion of competing plans aided by federal funds but dependent on changes in present state laws and on regulations drawn up by the states. The program would be costly because of duplication. It would require extensive regulations since federal funds would be used to pay costs of private associations. It would fail of its goal because the individual would be forced to choose among a bewildering array of plans, many of them inadequate and most needlessly expensive. Millions would as a result remain unprotected.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Published Monthly by

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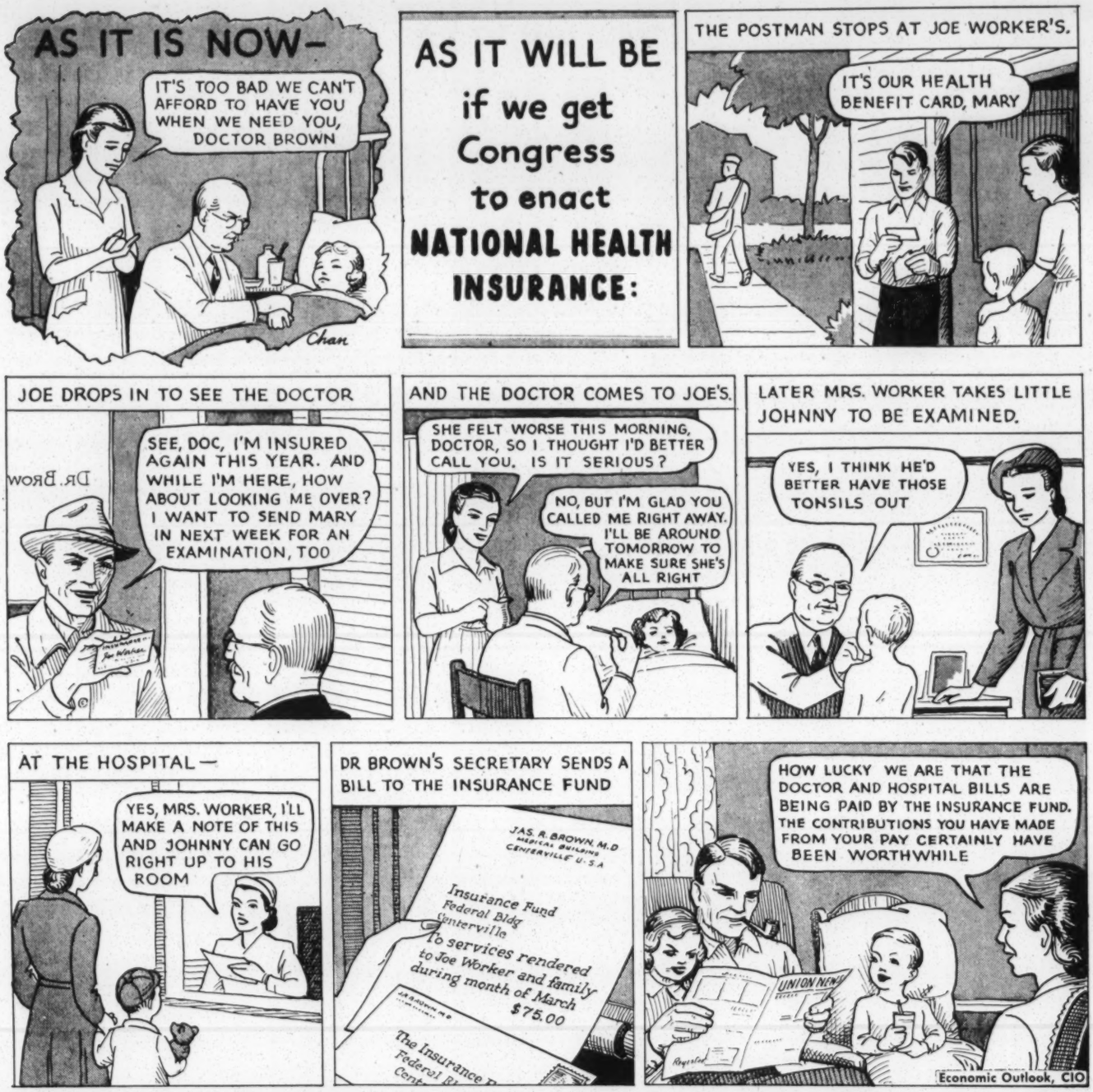

A Chance for Action

Only widespread popular demand can force action of even a mild kind by the present Congress. Although the various health bills have many strong supporters in Congress, many congressmen seem indifferent or hostile. The national health program is likely to become one of the issues in the 1950 elections.

It is possible that this Congress may do something to provide aid for medical education, research, and more hospital construction and community health activities. Such action would make health insurance all the more necessary, since only through health insurance will most people be able to use the new facilities and pay for the services of additional doctors and nurses and other medical personnel.

The real fight on the health program, with the forces that don't want change and don't want better conditions for ordinary people, centers around medical care insurance. The people must make it clear to their representatives that they want an adequate national health insurance program, and that they are going to keep pushing until they have the kind of health program that is needed for themselves and their children and the nation.

UNCLE SAM...M.D.

Call it Socialized Medicine or Compulsory Health Insurance, there are things taxpayers should know about this project

PREPARED BY THE
MICHIGAN PUBLIC EXPENDITURE SURVEY
820 FARWELL BUILDING
DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

Bernard Baruch Speaks...

on national health*

". . . The greatest asset of any nation is a healthy, educated citizenry."

". . . Two thirds of the population cannot afford the cost of serious illness."

". . . At least four million men had been rejected as 4F's."

". . . There is no question — the need for more medical care exists. Also, there is no question this need will have to be met."

". . . Chronic illness and preventive medicine deserve greater attention. In all fields . . . there is a new accent on prevention. From answering fire alarms, our thinking is progressing to fireproofing."

". . . The public is demanding better and more medical service through some action—political or otherwise."

". . . Nothing has been suggested so far, which promises success, other than some form of insurance covering these people by law and financed by the government, at least in part—what some would call 'compulsory health insurance.' It can be devised, adequately safe-guarded, without involving what is termed 'socialized medicine.' I do not fear government taking its legitimate part in medicine, any more than I fear it in education or housing. . ."

*Address delivered by Bernard Baruch, New York City, November 19, 1947 at a dinner sponsored by the Medical Society of the State of New York, the Coordinating Council of the Five County Medical Societies of Greater New York and The Greater New York Hospital Association.

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PAGE PARTIAL

the press says . . .

NEW YORK TIMES

"Mr. Baruch urges . . . 'a complete national health program.' As usual, his prescription, applied this time to better medical care, carries in it the valuable ingredients of wisdom and experience."

TIME

"Last week (Bernard Baruch) talked like a Dutch uncle to a Manhattan gathering of 600 medicos and hospital administrators. It is high time, he said, that doctors give up their stiff-necked opposition to compulsory health insurance."

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

"How can any reasonable man of medicine object . . . to bringing medicine wherever there is the need instead of bringing it only where there is the money?"

OMAHA EVENING WORLD-HERALD

". . . Something should be done about the little people who live in dread of an illness they cannot afford to have."

LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL

"It is everybody's business. Health is not a copyrighted product, it is a right."

PITTSBURGH POST-GAZETTE

"It is not unreasonable to expect the medical profession to cooperate fully with Government in the adoption of a satisfactory program along the lines proposed by President Truman and Mr. Baruch."

SALT LAKE CITY DESERET NEWS

"Of (newspaper editors) commenting, a large majority favor the plan."

ALLY ILLEGIBLE

IS THERE A NEED FOR A NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM?

Two out of three Americans cannot afford adequate medical care. From a report of the American Medical Association.

The President of the United States declared "National health insurance is the most effective way to meet the nation's health needs."

Governor Dewey's Commission on Medical Care reported that a majority of the people of New York State favor a governmental health insurance plan.

Prominent citizens and doctors favor national health insurance. Including:

DAVID SARNOFF	CHANNING FROTHINGHAM, M.D.
GERARD SWOPE	ALLEN M. BUTLER, M.D.
BARRY BINGHAM	ERNST P. BOAS, M.D.
JONATHAN DANIELS	THOMAS G. ADDIS, M.D.

MRS. GARDNER COWLES

INFORMATION PLEASE
ON NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

What medical services would I obtain?

Family physicians	Laboratory
Specialists	X-Ray
Hospital Care	Expensive Medicines, etc.

Could I Choose My Own Doctor And Hospital?

Yes. You have free choice of all doctors and institutions that serve under the act.

Must Doctors Serve Under the Act?

No. Not if they don't wish to.

What if I Belong to a Voluntary Health Plan?

These plans could continue. They would be reimbursed by the health insurance fund.

Where Can I Get More Information?

Write
THE COMMITTEE FOR THE NATION'S HEALTH
1790 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

15- Health

FACT SHEET No. 1

DO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES NEED A NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM?

I. HOW MANY PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES NEED HELP TO MEET THE COST OF SERIOUS ILLNESS?

A. Four people out of every five, approximately 117,824,000 Americans, need help to meet the cost of serious illness. (1)

II. HOW OFTEN ARE PEOPLE ILL?

A. Among each 1,000 persons, during a normal year: (2)

1 out of 3 will be sick once
1 out of 7 will be sick twice
1 out of 20 will be sick three times

In addition, many more will suffer unrecognized illnesses, such as heart diseases or cancer in the early stages, so that over half the people in the country are sick at least once during the year. (2)

B. At least 7,000,000 people in the United States are disabled by sickness or other disability in any 24-hour period, half of them for six months or more. (3)

1. One person out of every 20 is afflicted by sickness or disability in any 24-hour period.

III. HOW MANY ACTIVE NON-FEDERAL-GOVERNMENT PHYSICIANS ARE THERE IN THE UNITED STATES?

A. There were 167,459 active non-Federal-Government physicians as of February 15, 1948, including 45,000 who limit their practise to a speciality. Of the remainder 99,572 are general practitioners; 18,487 are hospital interns and RESIDENTS; 4,400 are employed by insurance companies, industrial firms, etc. (4)

IV. IS THERE A SHORTAGE OF DOCTORS IN THE UNITED STATES?

A. Yes. There is a 25% shortage, (5) taking a standard of one active non-Federal-Government physician for every 667 potential patients. (1)

1. There would be only one active non-Federal-Government physician for every 884 potential patients, (4) as against a recognized standard of one for every 667, (1) if doctors were distributed evenly across the country.

2. However, there is less than one active physician for every 3,000 people in 10% of the nation's 3,070 counties; and 75 counties have no active doctor at all. (6)
3. Medical schools would have to double their present training capacities immediately to attain, by 1960, the standard of 1 physician for every 667 persons throught the nation.

V. HOW MANY HOSPITALS AND HOSPITAL BEDS ARE THERE IN THE UNITED STATES?

A. There were 1,468,714 hospital beds in 6,280 hospitals in 1946.(7)
   1. However, there is no approved general hospital in 41% of the nation's counties, with a total population of 15,000,000 people; (3) and 48% of our counties have less than the recognized standard of 4.5 beds for every 1,000 people. (8)

VI. HOW MUCH DO ILLNESS AND DEATH COST THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES?

A. About $27,000,000,000 a year. This is the estimated total hidden cost of sickness and disability, wage loss to workers and cost to business. (1)

B. In terms of production, loss is about 1,500,000,000 man-days annually. (1)

C. It is estimated that the people of the United States spent $5,600,000,000 in 1946 for medical care, including supplies and insurance. (9)
   1. In contrast with this, we spent $8,800,000,000 in 1946 for alcoholic beverages (9) -- 57% more for alcoholic beverages than for every form of medical care, including supplies and insurance!

VII. HOW MUCH DO WE SPEND FOR RESEARCH FOR NEW TREATMENTS AND CURES TO SAVE OURSELVES FROM DEATH AND DISABILITY?

A. It is estimated that about $28,000,000 is being spent from Federal sources, for research and development in medical and allied sciences. (10)
   1. In contrast with this, approximately $450,000,000 is being spent each year for industrial research. (11)
   2. Congress appropriated $29,866,200 for the Department of Agriculture alone in 1947, for research in the control and cure of plant and animal diseases. (12)

VIII. WOULD A NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM COST THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES MORE THAN THEY SPEND AT PRESENT FOR MEDICAL CARE?

A. The proposed Health Insurance program would cost the people less, on the average, than they spend at present, as shown by the following table: (13)

Annual Earnings	Estimated Present Expenditures (13)	Proposed Bill: 3% of Earnings ($1\frac{1}{2}$% paid by Employee, $1\frac{1}{2}$% by employer)	
$1250	$ 43.00	$18.75	$18.75
2500	74.00	37.50	37.50
3600	143.00	54.00	54.00

IX. HOW MANY PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES ARE NOT COVERED BY ANY FORM OF HEALTH INSURANCE?

A. At least 105,000,000 people are NOT covered by any sort of medical insurance plan. (14)

X. HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE COVERED BY VOLUNTARY HEALTH INSURANCE PLANS?

A. Only about 45,000,000 people in the United States have any sort of health insurance. (These figures probably involve considerable overlapping of coverage.) (1)

B. Only about 3,500,000 people were covered by comprehensive medical care plans. (14)

C. After about 14 years, only about 26,444,833 people, about 18% of the people in the United States, were covered by Blue Cross hospitalization plans as of July 1, 1946. (15)

1. It would take 27 years to enroll all the people of the country in Blue Cross plans, if the highest annual rate of enrollment to date were to continue. (16)
2. Only about 20% of all admissions to general hospitals in 1945 were covered by Blue Cross. (17)
3. Of all new patients in New York City hospitals in 1946, both in-patients and out-patients, more than half were treated at less than cost; less than 17% occupied private rooms and paid all expenses. (18)

XI. WHAT DO PUBLIC OPINION POLLS SHOW ABOUT POPULAR DEMAND FOR HEALTH INSURANCE?

A. In a national poll in 1944: (19)

82% thought something should be done to make it easier for people to get medical care.

85% thought Social Security should include doctor and hospital care.

58% were willing to pay a $2\frac{1}{2}$% payroll deduction to provide the money.

(The proponents of the present bills suggest only $1\frac{1}{2}$% deduction)

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(1) "The Nation's Health" by Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator -- September 1948.

(2) I. S. Falk, C. Rufus Rorem and Martha D. Ring, "The Cost of Medical Care", Publication No. 27, Committee on the Costs of Medical Care, University of Chicago Press. (Figures are minimum, for recognized illnesses only.

(3) Senate Subcommittee Report No. 5, 79th Congress (Health Insurance), July, 1946, p. 1.

(4) American Medical Association, Directory Dept. Table obtained 3-12-48.

(5) American Medical Association, Directory Dept. Table obtained 3-12-48. 148,000,000 (1948 pop.) divided by 667 equals 221,889 physicians needed. Active non-Federal-Government physicians on record about 167,459, a 54,430 (or 24.5%) shortage; 148,000,000 divided by 167,459 equals 1 active non-Federal-Government physician to every 884 potential patients.

(6) Survey of Location of Physicians in the United States, Bureau of Information, American Medical Association, 1947.

(7) Journal of the American Medical Association, April 12, 1947. (Hospital Number)

(8) Senate Committee Print No. 3 (National Health Act of 1945), March, 1946, p. 52.

(9) Data on Consumer expenditures and national income contained in "Is Medical Care Expensive" by Frank G. Dickinson, Research Director, American Medical Association, Chicago, 1947.

(10) Report of the President's Scientific Research Board, "The Nation's Medical Research", Vol. V, Oct. 18, 1947, p. 15.

(11) Report of the President's Scientific Research Board, Vol. I, Aug. 27, 1947, p. 12.

(12) Budget of the United States,Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1948.

(13) Senate Committee Print No. 5, 79th Congress, July 8, 1946, p.158.

(14) Senate Subcommittee Report No. 5, 79th Congress, July 1946, p. 6.

(15) Richard M. Jones, Director, Blue Cross Commission of the American Hospital Association -- letter, September 3, 1947.

(16) Highest enrollment in one year, 1945-46, 4,338,928. (World Almanac, 1947, p. 772.)

(17) World Almanac 1947, p. 772.

(18) Statistical Section, United Hospital Fund, October, 1947.

(19) National Opinion Research Center, University of Denver. (Quoted in Federal Security Agency Fact Sheet, "The Health of the Nation," June 1, 1946.)

February, 1949

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This is a pre-publication draft of a report now in preparation. This draft is for private circulation only - for the purpose of gaining criticisms and suggestions. Under no circumstances may any part of this report be copied or released to the public until final publication date.

* * * * * * * *

HOW A NATIONAL HEALTH PROGRAM WOULD SERVE THE SOUTH

Prepared by

Committee on Research In Medical Economics

1790 Broadway
New York 19, New York

Michael M. Davis, Ph.D., Chairman

Southern States spend as much, and often more, for public health, education and other public programs, than do the wealthiest states of the nation, in proportion to their per capita incomes. The Southern States have striven, and are striving mightly, to help themselves, particularly in the field of health. However, such state programs are limited by state incomes, so that the sums alloted to health, proportionately great as they are, are totally inadequate to meet the region's health needs. These facts will be revealed in Part I of the following study. The kind of national effort needed to solve, not only this region's health problems, but the rest of the country's as well, will be described in Part II in its special bearing on the South. In Part III, the statistics of health medical manpower and facilities are given for each Southern State.

Part I

Southern Health Needs and Resources

WEALTH EQUALS HEALTH

Per capita income, the clearest index of a region's wealth, correlates with surprising accuracy with almost any selected index of a region's health. Accompanying statistical data in Part III of this study will show an almost uniform relationship between the number of doctors and hospital beds to population in a given state and the state's rating in per capita income. Approximately the same ratio is reflected in relationships of dentists to population, infant mortality rate, hospital days per capita and other health indices included herein.

LOW INCOME EQUALS POOR HEALTH

One of every two Southern youth - in the prime of life - was unable to meet the minimum physical or mental requirements for military service. These rejections included educational as well as health deficiencies. The rest of the nation furnished 65 eligible soldiers from every 100 men examined. The Southern States averaged only 49.6, a 40% increase of rejectees in the South.

In North Carolina, a state which made one of the poorest showings in draftee rejection rates, a surprising discovery was made. The rejection rate of North Carolina as a whole was 57%, whereas "among draftees who had grown up in North Carolina orphanages and who had not-too-expensive hospital and medical care plus sound but-not-expensive nutrition, the rejection rate had been only 3%!" (1)

Unnecessary death, misery and ill health are revealed clearly in the infant and maternal mortality rates in the South. These figures can be directly linked to desperate shortages of medical personnel and facilities. The reason that nine of the ten states with the highest maternal death rate were Southern States is easily seen in the statistics which show that only five out of ten Southern mothers are able to afford and have available, the protection they need in childbirth, compared to almost nine out of ten outside of the South. Of fourteen states with the least number of hospital beds per population, eleven of them are Southern States.

SOUTH - RECOGNIZING ITS NEEDS - ACTS

Southern States have been among the first in the nation to recognize their own health needs and to take advantage of the provisions

of the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Act. Mississippi, which ranks 48th in the number of hospital beds per 1,000 population, was the first state to be awarded a contract for the building of a hospital under the Hill-Burton Act. Fielding Wright, the Governor of Mississippi, has said, "Mississippians have long recognized the great health need of better hospital care. We are seeing our plans come true under the great statewide hospital building program now under way."

In 1945 the Mississippi legislature appropriated $5,000,000 to supplement the Federal grants, for the first two years of a long range hospital construction program with the ultimate goal of 4 hospital beds per 1,000 population.

But even such state actions are not an answer to the health dilemma unless the people can afford to pay for the use of those hospital beds once they are in existence.

THE SOUTH'S RURAL PROBLEM

Within the over-all health levels of the Southern States, are records of rural areas revealing even greater disparities and needs. The majority of the population of the Southern States live in rural areas - as much as 77.8 per cent of the population in Arkansas and 80.2 per cent in Mississippi.

> "The medical care problem in North Carolina is to a large degree a rural problem. Nearly three-fourths of our State's population live in open country areas or in towns of less than 2,500 population. The income, particularly

the cash income, of our rural people is relatively low as compared with urban population. Rural people are relatively isolated from hospitals and towns where most of the physicians live." (1)

"The number of general physicians practicing in rural areas, or among rural people, becomes distressingly smaller every year." (I)

"As older rural physicians retire or die, few young physicians move in to take their places." (1)

"The tendency of young physicians to specialize accentuates the rural problem." (1)

"In the poorer rural counties and communities, the shortage of physicians is much more critical than in the richer urban counties and communities." (1)

"The distribution of physicians within counties is just as unbalanced." (1)

"There is also a poor distribution of physicians by race." (1)

A study of the data in Part III, covering all the Southern States, reveals that a large part of the Southern health problem is a rural health problem.

THE SOUTH CAN'T DO IT ALONE

"The individual's inability to pay for needed care has serious effects on the local community and on the state.....where the per

capita income level is low there are fewer personnel, and fewer services are received. Within the states, the deficits are even more marked. . . lack of group purchasing power also makes it extremely difficult to increase such basic resources as manpower and facilities. No matter how humanitarian their purpose physicians, by and large, cannot respond merely to the need of the people. That need must be backed up by enough stable purchasing power to assure the doctor or other health worker an adequate income. What is true of doctors is equally the case with medical colleges, training schools and teaching hospitals." (2)

Since the South's health problem is mainly an economic problem, a problem of the individual's and family's purchasing power for medical care, the solution is to put purchasing power for medical care into their hands. Such a solution is offered in National Health Insurance--a national solution which would particularly benefit low income areas in the nation.

PART II

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S NATIONAL HEALTH PROGRAM

The President's program as presented in several messages to Congress includes, A. national health insurance, and B. aid to the states to increase and improve medical manpower, hospitals, research, public health services and professional education.

National Health Insurance

(For description of Bill S.5 - HR 783, see Appendix)

SPECIAL BENEFITS FOR THE SOUTH

1. Sickness costs would be spread over the nation as a whole, and the allocation of the national health insurance fund to the states would be such as to increase the amount of money available, in the poorer states, to pay for physicians and hospital services. The money would actually be spent by the states and localities.

2. Purchasing power for medical care of middle and low income families would therefore be increased.

3. Doctors would therefore be attracted to many towns and rural areas from which they have been kept away by the low paying-power of the people.

4. Hospitals could be maintained in such areas, because they would be insured payment from the health insurance fund for the cost of the treatment they furnished insured persons and their families.

5. Because the South has an especially large number of low income families, the South would derive particular benefits.

6. People would feel free to consult their doctors early in the course of a disease instead of waiting until it became serious. They would be able to go to their doctors for check-ups, even though they were not sick. These preventive measures reduce disability of workers and lessen the costs of ill health.

7. Doctors would be free to prescribe whatever their patients need in the way of laboratory tests, x-rays, expensive medicines, and consultations with specialists. Today, doctors are often unable to do their best for their patients because they know their patients cannot afford the cost.

8. The South would be benefitted by the special provisions for rural areas which are included in the national health insurance bill. Any state would be empowered to use part of the health insurance fund to assist localities to provide such services as ambulances, travel expenses for patients and for physicians, nurses, dentists and other professional workers. The plan also would provide for scholarships for rural students to go to medical college or other professional schools and would assist them in settling in areas that served rural people. Income subsidies and guarantees could be obtained by rural areas, where necessary, to recruit and to maintain adequate personnel.

Aid To The States

MORE MEDICAL MANPOWER

President Truman's program includes provision of federal aid to give scholarships to medical students and "...to expand medical colleges, training schools and teaching hospitals, and to establish new ones until, by 1960, our annual production of medical manpower in all categories has increased by 40 to 50 per cent." (2)

On a succeeding page (p. 12) there are printed the standards of medical personnel and hospital facilities needed for adequate service. These standards can be compared with the actual number of physicians in proportion to the population found in each Southern State, as published in Part III. As will be seen from this comparison, the South is low in physicians, dentists, and hospital beds and would, therefore, benefit especially by such measures as the President proposes.

Federal aid for scientific research is also included in the national health program.

MORE HOSPITAL FACILITIES

In the report of Mr. Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, made to the President in September 1948, the needs for additional hospital beds are set forth as follows:

> "To double the number of acceptable hospital beds as rapidly as possible, certainly within 15 years, and, at the least by 1960, to have added 600,000 beds to our hospitals, and built such additional health centers and auxiliary facilities as state-by-state surveys have shown to be necessary throughout the country.
>
> "This can be accomplished (1) by doubling present building under the Hospital Construction Act for the next 3 years and, after that, by increasing appropriations progressively so that the required total is reached; (2) further, by increasing in 1949 the percentage of the Federal contributions and by encouraging the states to make sufficient contributions, so that impoverished areas, which also are the areas of greatest need, will be able to finance their smaller share of total costs; (3) further, by assuring partial Federal financing of operation and maintenance, beginning in 1949, so that inadequate income will no longer constitute a barrier to building hospitals in areas of greatest need." (2)

The South has ~~less~~ fewer hospitals and higher sickness rates than any other region of this country. It would normally be assumed that what facilities and personnel the South does have would be used to maximum capacity. This is not true. Its hospital occupancy rates are actually lower than those elsewhere because of its peoples' inability to pay for these services. The South would not only get more desperately needed hospitals under the President's Health program, but the ability to maintain these hospitals through National Health Insurance.

BETTER SANITATION

A 1946 U. S. Public Health Service survey of sanitation needs

revealed great needs for sewerage disposal systems, water works and especially rural sanitation facilities throughout the nation. The report said, "In general it is in the rural areas that water and waste disposal facilities are least satisfactory." Of existing facilities, it said, "On the basis of bacteriological and chemical tests and sanitary surveys of large numbers of individual water supplies by several State health departments, it has been found that more than 75 per cent of these supplies are unsafe....There is a clear relationship between these unsanitary conditions and the fact that our highest death rates from diarrhea, dysentery and typhoid fever are in areas not served by public water supplies or sewers."

"The task of providing the necessary sanitation facilities to protect the health of the people at present devolves almost exclusively on local communities and states; in the case of rural sanitation, largely upon individual home owners. The greatest needs are in the smaller communities, which will be least able to meet the costs of adequate sanitation. This is clearly a situation in which the State and Federal Governments have a fundamental interest.

"The Eightieth Congress recognized part of the Federal responsibility by enacting Public Law No. 845, which provides for loans to local governments - $22,500,000 a year for each of five years - to assist in building treatment plants to reduce the pollution of rivers and streams ... In the future, certainly by 1960, loans and grants for elimination of water pollution, for garbage disposal, and for rural sanitation should total about $400,000,000 a year." (2)

BETTER CARE FOR THE INDIGENT

People who have no incomes and who are wholly dependent upon charity for their support are usually the responsibility of local or state public welfare departments. Such persons cannot, of course, belong to a health insurance plan which requires contributions from earnings.

Under the national health insurance bill, all persons earning as much as $150 in a year would be eligible to receive service. For people who are below this level of earnings, or who have no incomes at all, the national health insurance bill permits state or local welfare departments to bring such persons and their families into the national health insurance system by paying the required amounts of money in behalf of these persons into the health insurance fund. Generally speaking, this would cost the states and localities less than to provide adequate medical care for these same persons by direct local governments.

MEDICAL CARE UNDER THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

Under the existing Social Security law, contributions from federal funds are made to the states for aged persons in receipt of old age assistance, for dependent blind persons, and for dependent children. The federal contributions are, however, restricted with respect to their use for medical care.

Furthermore, there is no provision in the present Social Security law for aid to the states--particularly the poorer states--for medical care for any but the three categories of people just named. President Truman proposes that federal aid be extended so that the poorer states

would have special help in providing medical care for indigent persons besides the three categories--the aged, the blind, and dependent children.

This extension of social security would be of especial value to the Southern States.

REFERENCES

(1) Reports of North Carolina Hospital and Medical Care Commission 1944-1945, (revised Feb. 1947)

(2) The Nation's Health - a ten year program; a report to the President by Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, 1948.

HOW A NATIONAL HEALTH PROGRAM WOULD SERVE THE SOUTH

Part III

Standard Of Medical Personnel And Facilities Needed To Provide Adequate Medical Care

REALISTIC STANDARD BASED ON EXPERIENCE

An acceptable and realistic standard of medical manpower can be based on the records of our twelve top states in this respect - on the levels of manpower which they have already achieved. The standards given here are an average of the top quarter of our states.

PHYSICIANS

1 physician for every 667 persons.

DENTISTS

1 dentist for every 1400 persons.

HOSPITALS

The basic standard for the number of general hospital beds per 1,000 population is based on the standard set up by the states under the Hospital Construction Act.

4.5 general hospital beds for every 1,000 persons.

COMPARISON

It is interesting to compare the statistics for the Southern States with the above standards for providing adequate medical care.

HOW A NATIONAL HEALTH PROGRAM WOULD SERVE THE SOUTH

Part III

ALABAMA

How Alabama Ranks Among All States (1)

Per capita income, 1946	46th
Gen. hospital beds per 1,000 pop. 1946	47th
Days of hospital care per capita, 1946 (2)	47th
Number of persons per physician, 1940	48th
Number of persons per dentist, 1940	46th
Per cent of births in hospitals, 1946	48th
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1946	36th
Maternal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1946	45th

Health Services and Records — Comparison

	Alabama	N. Y.	Minn.	Wash.
Per capita income, 1946	$ 733	$1,633	$1,090	$1,346
Genl hospital beds per 1,000 pop., 1946 (2)	2.2	4.8	4.5	3.9
Days hospital care per capita, 1946 (2)	.49	1.42	1.34	1.11
Number of persons per physician, 1940	1,365	496	792	790
Number of persons per dentist, 1940	4,683	1,314	1,344	1,376
Per cent of births in hospitals, 1946	49.2	96.9	95.2	98.2
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1946	37.9	29.1	28.6	33.4
Maternal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1946	2.6	1.2	.9	1.1

Availability of Medical Care in Rural Alabama

		U.S. Average (All Counties)
A. Gen. hospital beds per 1,000 pop. in counties with largest urban place under 10,000 pop., 1942	0.8	3.5
B. Number of persons per effective (3) physician in rural counties with no urban place, 1940	2,797	876

69.8 percent of the population of Alabama live in rural areas as defined by the U. S. Bureau of the Census, i.e. population with residence in open country or in communities of less than 2,500. In "A" above are included counties with urban places up to 10,000 population; those in "B" are counties with no urban place at all. Both "A" and "B" are areas which are "isolated", i.e. do not even border on any county with a large city. The figures given for both "A" and "B" areas show the availability of hospitals and of physicians to be far below standard.

(1) District of Columbia included
(2) Federal Hospitals excluded.
(3) Practicing physicians over 65 years of age counted as 1/3 effective

Sources

Mott, Frederick D., M.D. and Roemer, Milton I., M.D., M.P.H.; Rural Health And Medical Care, 1948; Chapts. 8, 13.
Ewing, Oscar R., Federal Security Administrator; The Nation's Health - A Ten Year Program, 1948; P. 65.

(Note: On publication Part III will include, in addition to Alabama, statistical studies for the states of: Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia.

APPENDIX

WHAT IS NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE?

The National Health Bill (S.5 and HR 783) would provide health insurance for people regardless of residence, race, creed or color. About eighty-five per cent of the population would be covered, self-employed persons being included along with salaried workers and wage-earners and their families.

People would be entitled to full services from physicians, both general practitioners and specialists, hospital care, laboratory service, x-rays, expensive prescribed medicines, eye-glasses and special appliances. Limited dental and home nursing service are included.

There would be free choice of physician or dentist and freedom to change one's choice. Physicians and dentists would be free to participate in the health insurance system, or not, as they desire. They could continue to have private-practice patients. They would be free to accept or reject patients, as they are now.

Physicians would not be employees of government, but as individuals, or through medical groups or medical societies would make contracts with the health insurance agency or the locality or the state, to serve insured persons.

These guarantees apply to organized groups of practitioners, clinics, consumer cooperatives and similar health service plans as well as to individuals. Every hospital that participates is guaranteed freedom from governmental supervision or control.

Physicians would be paid according to a method to be chosen by a majority of physicians in any given area: on a fee-for-service,

salary, or capitation basis; or by any combination of these methods. Minority groups of physicians could negotiate the methods which they preferred.

The services would be financed mainly by payment of 1½% of earnings, by regular payroll deductions from employed persons, into the national health insurance fund, an equal amount to be paid by the employer. The 1½% is calculated on annual earnings only up to $4800. Supplementary appropriations to the fund might be made by Congress out of general revenues.

The present expenditures of American families for physicians and hospital services average 3% of income. Most of the money called for by national health insurance would not be a new expenditure.

Decentralized Administration Emphasized

The National Health Act (S.5 and HR 783) specifically states that the funds would be collected by the Federal Government along with other social security payments, and would be allocated to the states according to a method stated in the law. Each state government would work out a state plan of operation, would divide the state into local service areas and appoint local committees and officers. Doctors and lay citizens in the localities where the services are rendered and received would run the program.

The local set-up would consist either of a local administrative committee or of an administrative officer working with an advisory committee. Such local committees would include both lay and professional people, appointed by the state.

State and national advisory councils would have similar representation. On all levels purely professional matters come wholly under professional bodies.

The duties and powers of the Federal Government are limited to the collection of funds, their allocation to the states, and the maintenance of general standards.

FACTS ABOUT

THE NEED FOR NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

1. HOW MANY AMERICANS CANNOT MEET SERIOUS SICKNESS COSTS WITHOUT ASSISTANCE?

Two out of every three persons - about 97,000,000. This number is based on the estimate of the American Medical Association in 1939 that families with incomes under $3,000 need help to meet the cost of serious illness.

2. WHAT DO SICKNESS AND DISABILITY COST ANNUALLY?

In terms of production - About 600 million man-days are lost annually.

In terms of money - - - About $8 billion annually - half in medical costs and half in lost earnings.

The total annual costs of sickness and disability, including direct wage losses, direct business costs, plus "hidden costs" of loss of future earnings because of premature death and disability, come to more than $15 billion.

3. HOW WOULD THE COST OF NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE COMPARE WITH PRESENT EXPENDITURES FOR MEDICAL CARE?

In 1946, over $5.6 billion were spent by the people of the United States for medical care, including medical and hospital services, medicines and supplies, and health and accident insurance. In 1941, the total amount spent on medical care was over $3.4 billion.

The amount spent for medical care by families varies with the various income levels.

August 1948

In 1941, the average family with a yearly income of $1,250 spent $43 for medical care.

In 1941, the average family with a yearly income of $2,500 spent $74 for medical care.

In 1941, the average family with a yearly income of $3,600 spent $143 for medical care.

(These figures exclude expenditures for dentistry and home nursing.)

The annual contribution proposed under National Health Insurance would be 3 per cent of earnings, but in the case of employed persons half of this would be paid by the employer. Thus:

An employee earning $1,250 yearly would contribute $18.75

An employee earning $2,500 yearly would contribute $37.50

An employee earning $3,600 yearly would contribute $54.00

Comparison with the above figures shows that the payments required of employed persons under National Health Insurance would be much less than these people spend at present for medical care.

4. DO AMERICANS WANT NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE?

A nationwide poll by the National Opinion Research Center in 1944 showed:

82% thought something should be done to help people pay for medical care.

85% thought Social Security should include doctor and hospital care.

58% were willing to pay a 2½% deduction for this care.

FIVE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT

THE NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACT (S. 1320)

This health insurance bill is not socialized medicine. Socialized medicine means that doctors are employed by government. This bill (S. 1320) is a pay-as-you-go insurance program in the American way. It provides specifically that:

1. Patients have free choice of doctors. (1)
2. Doctors have free choice of patients. (1)
3. Doctors have free choice whether or not to serve under the National Health Insurance plan. (2)
4. Administration would be on the local level. (3) The bill provides that each state be sub-divided into local self-governing areas to insure home control. The majority of doctors in each area may determine for themselves the method of payment. It may be on the basis of a fee for each service, a salary, or a per capita fee (so much for each patient under a doctor's care), or a combination of these methods. (4) This definitely refutes the mis-statement that "a Washington bureau (would) pay all the doctors in the United States to give free medical service to all the people in the United States."
5. Medical care would be based on the insurance principle. This bill (S. 1320) provides insured persons with needed medical care as their right. (5) It is not tax-supported charity limited to those willing to admit they are "medically indigent."

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(1) See p. 9 of S. 1320
(2) See p. 16 of S. 1320
(3) See pp. 25-26 of S. 1320
(4) See p. 20 of S. 1320
(5) See p. 4 of S. 1320

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FACTS ABOUT THE

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACT (S. 1320)

1. WHAT IS THIS ACT?

Federal Bill (S.1320) would provide health insurance for our people regardless of residence, race, creed, color, or economic status. (p. 4)*

2. WHAT MEDICAL CARE WOULD I HAVE?

Preventive (check-ups, inoculations, etc. to keep you from getting sick unnecessarily); diagnostic (to find out what is wrong with you when you are sick); and curative (to cure you after you are sick).

This means services by a family physician, services of specialists when required, hospital care (60 days hospital care, except for tuberculosis and mental diseases); laboratory and x-ray services; unusually expensive medicines; special appliances and eyeglasses; dental care and home nursing to limited degree. (p. 5)

3. WILL I BE ELIGIBLE?

Yes, you and your dependents (wife or disabled husband parents, children if dependent and under 18 years of age), if you are:

a. employed or self-employed
b. receiving old age or survivors benefits
c. receiving civil service benefits
d. a needy person whose contributions to the insurance fund are paid by a public agency (pp. 13,60,61,65)

4. HOW MUCH WILL I HAVE TO PAY FOR THESE SERVICES?

1½% of your earnings up to $3,600; your employer would contribute another 1½% up to $3,600. If you are self-employed, you would pay 3% up to $3,600 of your own earnings. (pp.52,59)

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* Page numbers refer to Bill S. 1320, 80th Congress, 1st Session.

5. WILL I HAVE FREE CHOICE OF DOCTOR AND HOSPITAL?

Yes, you can choose your own doctor, hospital, group clinic, specialist, dentist, or nurse from among all the practitioners and institutions in your community that serve under the Act. (p. 9)

6. WILL DOCTORS CHOOSE THEIR OWN PATIENTS?

Yes. Doctors will be free to accept or reject patients, just as they do now. (p. 9)

7. MUST DOCTORS SERVE UNDER THE ACT?

No, not if they do not wish to. By merely declaring he does not want to serve patients under the National Health Insurance Act, a doctor can remain outside of it. (p. 16)

8. WILL MY MEDICAL RECORDS BE OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION?

No, of course not. Your medical records must be held confidential, just as doctors hold such information confidential now. Statistics may be compiled from the records, but the identity of any individual may not be revealed. (p. 44)

9. HOW WILL DOCTORS BE PAID?

They will be paid by the method a majority of the doctors in a given area or locality prefer. Doctors will be paid by a fee-for-each-service, by salary, or on a per capita (so much for each person on the doctor's list) basis; or by a combination of these methods, as the majority may determine. (p. 20)

10. WHAT HAPPENS IF I BELONG TO A VOLUNTARY HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN?

Voluntary health insurance plans could continue to provide you with services under this Act, and be reimbursed from the Health Insurance Fund. (p. 17)

11. HOW WILL THIS ACT HELP ME IF I LIVE IN A RURAL COMMUNITY?

You would have more doctors at your disposal. The Act will make it possible, through added financial aid from the Insurance fund, for more doctors to go to rural areas. It will also help to expand local public health services, rural hospitals, and ambulance service. (p. 68)

12. HOW WILL THIS ACT BE ADMINISTERED?

a. The funds will be collected by the Federal government along with other social security payments. (p. 51)

b. Each state government will divide the state into local service areas and appoint local committees and officers. (p. 34)

c. Doctors and laymen in the localities where the services are rendered and received will run the program. (p. 25)

d. The local set-up will consist either of a local administrative committee or of an administrative officer working with an advisory committee. Such local committees will include both lay and professional people, appointed by the State. (p. 26)

e. National and state advisory councils will have similar representation. (p. 42.)

f. At the Federal level, administration will be by a board (within the Federal Security Agency) of five fulltime officials. (p. 38)

13. HOW WILL THE HEALTH OF OUR COUNTRY BE IMPROVED?

a. (1) Everybody will be able to get preventive medical services to keep away sickness.

(2) You will get all physicians and hospital services when you are sick, without worry about expense. You pay as you go, a little every month, sick or well. When you get sick, you will have prepaid your doctor and hospital bills.

b. Doctors will be able to practice in rural and poor areas with assurance of adequate income.

c. There will be more money for more hospitals, needed now in many places.

d. There will be funds for grants-in-aid to proper agencies for medical research, for better treatments and cures.

e. Properly qualified persons will be able to get more and better professional training, ending the present shortage of doctors, nurses, and other medical workers. (pp. 57, 82)

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14. IS THIS THE WAGNER-MURRAY-DINGELL-BILL?

The present National Health Insurance and Public Health Act has replaced the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill, and is an improved version of it with more sponsors.

15. WHO SPONSORS THE NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE ACT?

It is sponsored in the Senate by Senators Wagner, Murray, Pepper, Chavez, Taylor and McGrath, and was introduced on May 20, 1947. In the House it is sponsored by Representatives Dingell and Celler.

16. WHAT GROUPS TESTIFIED AGAINST THIS BILL?

The American Medical Association, allied medical and dental organizations, some hospital associations and a few insurance companies.

17. WHAT ARE THE GROUPS THAT TESTIFIED IN FAVOR OF THIS BILL?

The American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, along with many consumer, church, farm, cooperative and veteran organizations.

Also supporting the Act are two medical organizations -- The Physicians Forum and the Committee of Physicians for the Improvement of Medical Care.

1948

SOME STATEMENTS AND MISSTATEMENTS

ABOUT NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

1. IS HEALTH INSURANCE "SOCIALIZED MEDICINE"?

OPPONENTS of National Health Insurance say:

"The proposals...are in reality State Medicine. If enacted into law and made fully effective, they would destroy the private practice of medicine and dentistry in the United States." (1)

"We are fully convinced that compulsory prepaid health insurance is definitely socialistic." (2)

THE TRUTH is:

President Truman in his message to Congress, November 19, 1945, said: "Everyone should have ready access to all necessary medical, hospital, and related services."

"I recommend solving the basic problem by distributing the costs through expansion of our existing compulsory social insurance system. This is not socialized medicine...Socialized medicine means that all doctors work as employees of government. The American people want no such system. No such system is here proposed." (3)

Elder statesman Bernard Baruch declared: "There is no question -- the need for more medical care exists...Nothing has been suggested so far, which promises success, other than some form of insurance covering these people by law and financed by the government, at least in part -- what some would call 'compulsory health insurance.'...

"It can be devised, adequately safeguarded, without involving what is termed 'socialized medicine.' I do not fear government taking its legitimate part in medicine, any more than I fear it in education or housing..." (4)

2. FREE CHOICE OF PHYSICIAN

OPPONENTS of Health Insurance say:

"The right of the Citizen to pick his own doctor will be wiped out." (5)

"There would be definite limitations in the free choice of physicians and specialists." (6)

THE TRUTH is:

The proposed Health Insurance Bill specifically assures the patient the right to choose and change his doctor. Actually the people would have freer choice than most of us have today, because choice of doctor will not be limited by inability to pay.

The words of the Bill are:

"Sec. 203, Every individual eligible for personal health services available under this title may freely select the physician, dentist, nurse, medical group, hospital or other person of his choice to render such services, and may change such selection." (7)

3. "BUREAUCRATIC CONTROL" OF DOCTORS

OPPONENTS of Health Insurance say:

"...doctors would be subject to bureaucratic control and would be responsible to non-medical persons. A system of bureaucracy would fasten itself to the medical profession like the old man of the sea and would impose all kinds of senseless rules and regulations." (8)

"...will subject to bureaucratic control and supervision the ultimate and confidential relationship between doctor and patient." (9)

"It makes mere political pawns of doctors, dentists, and nurses." (10)

THE TRUTH is:

The National Health Insurance Bill assures professional freedom to doctors. Their medical work is not to be subject to lay direction. Doctors are represented on all commissions and advisory councils. All purely medical matters are to be settled only by doctors.

U.S. Attorney General Thomas C. Clark gave the following opinion in a letter to Senator James E. Murray, May 14, 1946:

"I have found nothing in the legal construction of the proposed legislation which would operate to threaten the dignity of the doctor and patient relationship, lessen the desirable effectiveness of medical ethics, or in any way prove prejudicial to either the profession or the public." (11)

4. "BUREAUCRACY"

OPPONENTS of National Health Insurance say:

"It is also to be noted that in the experience of Europe, there will be an employee of the system, outside the field of the actual delivery of medical service for at least every one hundred persons insured." Thus in the United States (if there were 100 million people insured) there would be a million employees needed. (12)

THE TRUTH is:

This figure is a gross untruth. The number of administrative employees in the well-established European systems is about 1 to every two thousand insured persons. This would mean 50,000 employees if 100,000,000 people were covered by health insurance. (13) Only a small proportion of these government employees would be federal. Most would be local.

5. COST OF HEALTH INSURANCE

OPPONENTS of National Health Insurance say:

"From the beginning the cost of such a system (compulsory health insurance) would amount to between 7-8% of the worker's income...that would be a load of 7 billion by 1960." (14)

THE TRUTH is:

This figure confuses the cost of health insurance with the cost of all social security benefits (old age insurance, etc.).

The best estimates are about twelve billion dollars for the total social security program, including the present taxes, not in addition to them.

As for health insurance, the correct cost figure is 3%. This would mean between three and four billion dollars total, the amount varying, of course, with the wage scales and the amount of employment. This figure would about equal the present payments for physicians' and hospital care now made by our population. People are now spending an average of 3% of their income annually for the physicians' and hospital services which would be provided under the health insurance bill. Their health insurance payments would be a substitute for these present expenditures. (15)

6. ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS COMPARED

OPPONENTS of National Health Insurance say:

"Insurance companies can insure more efficiently than the government." (16)

"In no instance will the cost of such voluntary prepayment medical care approach the great cost which a Federal plan of socialized medicine or political medicine demand." (17)

THE TRUTH is:

These statements are exactly the reverse of the truth. The policies sold by private insurance companies to individuals pay back to the policy-holder an average of only fifty cents on the dollar, or less, for the premiums paid.

Policies sold to employed groups pay back a larger portion, but usually only between sixty and seventy-five cents for the premium dollar.

In other words, the best that insurance companies can do is to show an administrative cost, including profits, of at least 25%. One of the reasons for this high cost is the necessity of maintaining a sales force to get and keep business in competition with other companies.

Many non-profit voluntary insurance plans operate at a 12-15% ratio. Governmental plans which do not have to maintain any sales force, can operate at half this ratio, or less. The National Health Insurance Bill limits administrative costs to 6%. (18)

7. DOES HEALTH INSURANCE INCREASE SICKNESS?

OPPONENTS of National Health Insurance say:

The following quotation has been lifted out of text from the writings of an advocate of National Health Insurance and used as an argument against it:

"The most startling thing about insurance countries is the steady and fairly rapid increase in the number of days the average person is sick. In the United States, average recorded sickness per individual is seven to nine days a year. It is nearly twice that among the insured of Great Britain and Germany and has practically doubled in both countries since inauguration of insurance. It seems to be a safe conclusion that insurance has certainly not reduced sickness." (19)

THE TRUTH is:

It is not the days of sickness that increase. It is the days of treatment! Many illnesses had gone untreated formerly whereas under insurance they are given medical treatment in time, often preventing fatal consequences.

In these insurance systems the period for which benefits are given has been extended from time to time -- therefore it was inevitable that the number of recorded days of incapacity for which cash sick benefit was paid would increase, not because there was more sickness, but merely because cash benefit would be paid for a larger part of the period of illness and incapacity. (20)

8. COMPARATIVE DEATH RATES

OPPONENTS of Health Insurance say:

"Under the medical care now provided in the United States the highest level of health and the lowest death rate ever known under similar conditions are being maintained." (21)

"The Nation's Health problem is not grave, since the United States now (1943) has the lowest sickness and death rate of any large nation in the world." (22)

THE TRUTH is:

Death rates are not a very good measure of a nation's health, and these rates are often not exactly comparable for different countries. Therefore dogmatic statements like the above are not made by scientific people.

So far as the figures go, however, they show that the United States lags behind other countries in many health records.

We have to take statistics of pre-war years since figures during and since the war are either unavailable or not comparable.

In 1934-36 eighteen countries had lower death rates than the United States among persons in the prime of life (age 35-64), Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, England, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Norway, Scotland, Sweden, Switzerland, and Wales. (23)

Eight countries had lower death rates among children 1 to 4 years old: Austria, Denmark, Luxemburg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland. (23)

Seven countries had lower infant mortality rates than the United States: Australia, England and Wales, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland. (23)

9. UNMET MEDICAL NEEDS

OPPONENTS of National Health Insurance say:

"Much has been said regarding medical neglect. In 30 years of surgical practice I have never encountered a person who suffered for lack of medical care except in a few instances where medical care was not sought or desired. There are very few places in this great country of ours where medical care is unavailable."

THE TRUTH is:

No physician can estimate the number of people who do not come to him when they need care. To find unmet medical needs, it is necessary to interview families themselves, find out what illnesses they have had, what medical care they had - or not had - and what they paid for it. Many thousand families have thus been studied in all parts of this country.

It has been found that among low-income groups from 1/5 to 1/4 of the people obtain no medical care even in illness serious enough to disable for a week or more.

It has been found that the amount of medical service which people obtain is closely proportionate to their incomes. The amount of service may be measured in the number of visits from or to a doctor. Among low income people ($1,000 a year or less), the average number of doctor-visits per year was 2 1/5. Among families with incomes of $3,000-$4,000, the number was 3.0, while among families having $10,000 or more a year the figure rose to 5 1/2.

Yet the amount of illness was less among the high-income people than among the poorer ones. (25)

10. SELECTIVE SERVICE FINDINGS

OPPONENTS of National Health Insurance say:

"Although 40% of our young men examined by Selective Service are rejected because of diseases or defects, this fact is no indictment of the physicians or medical services of this country." (26)

"... about two-thirds of the rejections were for causes which are beyond the powers of the medical profession to prevent or correct, regardless of the amount of medical service available and regardless of the cost of medical care." (27)

These remarks refer especially to the large number of rejections for venereal and mental diseases, heart diseases, etc.

THE TRUTH is:

It is not a question of blaming doctors or anybody else. It is a question of facing facts about existing diseases and defects.

Dr. Leonard G. Rowntree, Medical Chief of Selective Service, said:

"We are not the vigorous people that we thought we were." And..."There is no question but that the high cost of medical care is a factor in a very considerable proportion of those suffering from defects, illnesses, and disease... Conservatively, I would estimate that 700,000 of these men (4,200,000 IV-F's) are rejected for remediable defects. This means 1 out of every 6 men..." (28)

Venereal diseases can be greatly reduced by medical care. "The percentage of infant deaths due to syphilis has been cut one-half" during the last decade. "The syphilis mortality rate for adults has been brought down a third. Admissions to institutions of patients suffering from syphilitic insanity have steadily declined." (29)

A large proportion of the cases of "nervousness," "emotional instability," and "personality disorder" which were rejected could be relieved by psychiatric treatment. (30)

"On the basis of present knowledge, adequate health measures, preventive and curative, could have lowered draft rejections for...various cardiovascular disorders..." (31)

Hernia is easily curable by surgery. (32) Hernia caused 260,000 rejections in 1945.

The United States Public Health Service compared the records of a group of rejectees with the records of these same young men while they were in school 15 years before. A large proportion of the diseases and defects which caused rejection were found to have existed in childhood but had not been cared for. (33)

11. DAYS LOST THROUGH SICKNESS

OPPONENTS of National Health Insurance say:

"In 1900 the average American workman lost 28 days a year from his work because of illness. In 1935, the average workman lost only 8 days of work a year from illness. Our record in illness is $3\frac{1}{2}$ times better than it was at the start of the century." (34)

THE TRUTH is:

These statistics are phoney! The 28-day figure for 1900 is the average number of days-lost by those workers who were sick. The figure for 1935 is the average number of days lost by all the workers, including those who were not sick at all as well as the ill ones.

Neither figure has changed much since 1900. (35)

12. BRITAIN'S MEDICAL SERVICE

OPPONENTS of National Health Insurance say:

"This is how it was in Britain. The doctor got back to his office just at 2 o'clock. 'How many?' he said to his nurse. 'Forty.' Casually, without hurrying he put on his white jacket and poked his head into the waiting room where the 40 patients sat. 'Will those of you troubled with headache please stand,' he said. Six stood. The doctor took identical printed prescriptions out of his desk and handed one to each of the six and dismissed them. Then he said, 'Will those of you troubled with a cough please stand.' Another group got up, and again he handed them printed prescriptions and dismissed them. The others, he took one by one into his private office for a few minutes. Two hours later the office was empty, the 40 patients gone. This was an average of three minutes to a patient." (36)

THE TRUTH is:

This statement has no basis in fact. Dr. Charles Hill, the secretary of the British Medical Association declares it to be "gross libel." He said this in a letter to the Journal of the American Medical Association which was published in that journal on November 9, 1946. In his letter, he labelled the story a "preposterous illustration of the methods of British National Health Insurance Practice" and said further, "this is not the first time I have had occasion to protest against the misleading and inaccurate accounts given, evidently at second hand, by certain American doctors who are endeavoring to avert the introduction of any health insurance scheme into their own country by denouncing the British scheme." (37)

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COMMITTEE FOR THE NATION'S HEALTH, INC.

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TWENTY QUESTIONS ON NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

1. HOW OFTEN ARE PEOPLE ILL?

Among 1,000 average people during a normal year (1)

1 out of 3 will be sick once
1 out of 7 will be sick twice
1 out of 20 will be sick three times

In addition, there is unrecognized illness among many persons who consider themselves healthy..

At least 7,000,000 people -- 1 out of 20 -- are incapacitated by sickness or other disability in any twenty-four hour period. Half of these will remain disabled for six months or more. (2)

2. HOW OFTEN DOES PREMATURE DEATH STRIKE?

In terms of people -- 1,401,719 American civilians died in 1945. One out of every two was under 65. (3)

-- 5,668 mothers died in childbirth in 1945. (4)

-- 104,684 infants died before reaching their first birthday in 1945. (5)

3. HOW MUCH DO MATERNITY AND INFANT DEATH RATES VARY AMONG THE STATES?

Widely. The death rate among women at childbirth is three times as high in the five worst states as compared with the five best. In Connecticut, Minnesota, Oregon, Rhode Island and Utah, 12 to 14 mothers died per 10,000 live births (1945). Compare this rate with 32 to 38 mothers dying in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, New Mexico and South Carolina for the same year. (4)

Infant mortality rates tell the same story. In the four best states (Connecticut, Nebraska, North Dakota, Rhode Island), 28 to 30 babies died per 1,000 live births (1945). In the four worst states (Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico and West Virginia) 50 to 100 infants died in their first year. (5)

4. WHAT DO SICKNESS AND DISABILITY COST ANNUALLY?

In terms of people -- 23 million people suffer from chronic disease or physical impairment. (6)

-- Over one billion days per year are lost because of chronic illness. (7)

-- Over 40 per cent of the nation's selectees were unfit for military service. Many had remediable or preventable diseases or defects. (2)

In terms of production

-- About 600 million man days are lost annually. (2)

-- The average industrial worker is off his job about 12 days annually. (2)

In terms of money -- About $8 billion annually -- half in medical costs and half in lost earnings. (2)

The total annual costs of sickness and disability, including direct wage losses, direct business costs, plus "hidden costs" of loss of future earnings because of premature death and disability, come to more than $15 billion. (8)

5. HOW MANY DOCTORS DO WE HAVE?

There were 179,037 registered physicians in the United States in 1942*, including general practitioners and all types of specialists. (9)

The number of active physicians was estimated to be about 139,000, deducting those physicians who do not treat patients. (9)

This was about one active physician for every 1,000 potential patients. Such a ratio is generally regarded as sufficient for good service if doctors were evenly distributed. (9)

If we leave out specialists, there was only one active physician for every 1,500 people in the United States. (9)

6. HOW ARE DOCTORS DISTRIBUTED AMONG THE STATES?

Doctors are not distributed evenly. In the three best states and the District of Columbia in 1940 (California, Massachusetts, New York), there was one active doctor per 411 to 747 persons.

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* We disregard the war years when the civilian physician force was greatly depleted.

But there was only one active doctor per 1565 to 1784 persons in the four worst states (Alabama, South Carolina, South Dakota, Mississippi). (10)

7. HOW ARE DOCTORS DISTRIBUTED WITHIN THE STATES?

There exist also differences in the distribution of active physicians within the states. The cities have more than their share; the rural areas less. In 1946, for example, 330 counties (10 per cent of the total of 3,070 counties) had less than one active physician per 3,000 population. Seventy-five counties had no active doctor. (11)

8. HOW MUCH DO DOCTORS EARN?

The average net income of doctors in 1941 was $5,047. In 1943, (latest year for which data are available) the average income of physicians rose to $8,688. (12)

However, one doctor in four had a net income of less than $2,000. Only one doctor in eight had a net income of $10,000 or more. (12) This was in 1941. There are no corresponding figures for 1943.

9. DO WE HAVE ENOUGH HOSPITALS?

There were 6,280 hospitals in the United States in 1946. Their capacity was 1,468,714 beds. (13) Four beds per 1,000 population is a minimum standard. Judged by this minimum: (14)

--Almost 5 in 10 counties fall below standard
--Only 1 in 10 meets it
-- Four counties out of every 10 have no approved general hospital. Fifteen million Americans live in these counties with no approved general hospital.

10. WHAT HOSPITALIZATION DO PEOPLE GET?

An average of one in nine persons in the United States was admitted to a registered hospital in 1946.* Of these 15,153,452 patients: (13)

14,782,502	or 97.5	per cent went to general and special hospitals
271,209	or 1.8	per cent went to nervous and mental hospitals
99,741	or .7	per cent went to tuberculosis hospitals

11. HOW MANY NURSES ARE THERE?

There were 173,055 active registered professional nurses in 1941 -- an average of one per 760 people. The best state

* Includes maternity, industrial, eye-ear-nose-and-throat, children's, orthopedic, isolation hospitals, convalescent and rest homes, etc.

(Connecticut) had one nurse per 336 people. The worst state (Mississippi) had one nurse per 2,143 people. (15)

12. IS THERE A SHORTAGE OF NURSES?

Yes. The National Nursing Council's Committee on Statistical Research says we were short 41,000 nurses as of August 1946. (15) Further, there were only 30,899 student nurses that year, compared with 56,567 in 1945. (16)

13. DO WE HAVE ENOUGH FULL TIME PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES?

No. Forty million Americans live in communities without a public health department. More than half of our counties have no full time public health department. (17)

There is a shortage of 45,000 public health nurses, based on U.S. Public Health Service standard of one per 2,000 persons. (16) Our 1946 national average was only one public health nurse per 6,500 persons. There were only 21,171 public health nurses in 1946. (18)

14. WHAT DO WE SPEND ON HEALTH COMPARED WITH OTHER THINGS?

Item	Amount	Per cent of national income, 1946	
MEDICAL CARE (including insurance and supplies)	5.6 billions	3.4	
Jewelry	1.4 billions	.8	(19)
Tobacco	3.4 billions	2.	
Alcoholic drinks	8.8 billions	5.2	

It must be remembered that medical care is neither a desired comfort like tobacco or jewelry nor a desired necessity like food. It is an undesired necessity.

15. HOW MUCH DO WE SPEND ON MEDICAL RESEARCH?

The Federal Government spends about $28 million a year for research and development in medical and allied sciences. (20)

By contrast, the expenditure for research in plant and animal diseases was almost $30 million for one federal agency alone (1947). (21)

Business spends about $450 million a year on industrial research. (22)

16. WHY DO AMERICANS NEED HEALTH INSURANCE?

Every American may be hit any year by sickness costs ranging from a few dollars to hundreds or thousands of dollars. No one can predict in advance whether his sickness bills next year will

be unimportant or crushing. Therefore, everybody (except the wealthy) needs health insurance.

The people who have no incomes and must be supported by public or private charity, must, of course, have their sickness bills paid for them. But Americans do not want to have to turn to charity as a way of meeting their sickness bills.

17. HOW MANY AMERICANS CANNOT MEET SERIOUS SICKNESS COSTS WITHOUT ASSISTANCE?

Two out of every three persons -- about 97,000,000. This number is based on the estimate of the American Medical Association in 1939 that families with incomes under $3,000 need help to meet the cost of serious illness. (23)

In 1948, the percentage would be at least as high as in 1939, considering the increased cost of living.

At the National Health Assembly held in Washington at the bebeginning of May, 1948, the representatives of 17 national organizations agreed that: "The principle of contributory health insurance should be the basic method of financing medical care for the large majority of the American people, in order to remove the burden of unpredictable sickness costs, abolish the economic barrier to adequate medical services and avoid the indignities of a 'means test'."

18. HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE COVERED BY VOLUNTARY HEALTH INSURANCE PLANS?

According to figures presented at the National Health Assembly, voluntary health insurance plans showed an apparent total of about 45,000,000 members at the beginning of 1948. This figure, however, includes an unknown number of persons who belong to more than one plan, and may be several millions too high.

Not more than about 4,000,000 of these persons were covered by comprehensive medical care plans, providing home and office care from physicians, as well as care in hospitalized illness.

Of the remaining persons, the majority -- 25,000,000 or less have insurance for hospitalization only. The remainder have insurance for hospitalization and also have some of their doctor's fees covered, usually only surgical and obstetrical fees for care while the patient is in the hospital.

19. HOW WOULD NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE COMPARE WITH OUR PRESENT SYSTEM OF PAYING FOR MEDICAL CARE?

In 1946, over $5,6[redacted] billion were spent by the people of the United States for medical care including medical and hospital services, medicines and supplies, and health and accident insurance. In 1941, the total amount spent on medical care was over $3,4[redacted] billion. (19)

The amount spent for medical care by families varies with the various income levels. For example, in 1941, the average family with a yearly income of $1,250 spent $43 for medical care. For an income of $2,500, the average expenditure was $74; for an income of $3,600, $143. These figures exclude expenditures for dentistry and home nursing. (24)

The annual contribution proposed under National Health Insurance would be 3 per cent of earnings, but in the case of employed persons half of this would be paid by the employer. Thus:

An employee earning	$1,250	yearly would contribute	$18.75
An employee earning	2,500	yearly would contribute	37.50
An employee earning	3,600	yearly would contribute	54.00

Comparison with the above figures shows that the payments required of employed persons under National Health Insurance would be much less than these people spend at present for medical care. (24)

20. DO AMERICANS WANT NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE?

A nationwide poll by the National Opinion Research Center in 1944 showed: 82 per cent thought something should be done to help people pay for medical care; 85 per cent thought Social Security should include doctor and hospital care; 58 per cent were willing to pay a 2½ per cent deduction for this care. (25)

Public opinion polls in several states show:

84 per cent of New York State residents want health insurance. (Poll by N.Y. State Commission on Medical Care, 1946) (25)

70 per cent of Washington, D.C. residents endorse National Health Insurance. (Poll by Washington Post, 1946) (25)

50 per cent of California residents favored some government medical plan. (Poll by the California Medical Association, 1946) (26)

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15-Health

SUMMARY

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACT
(S. 1679, H.R. 4312, and H.R. 4313)

This legislation was introduced in both the Senate and the House of Representatives on April 25, 1949, following the President's special health message to Congress on April 22, 1949. The Senate sponsors are Thomas (D. Utah), Murray (D. Montana), Wagner (D. N.Y.), Pepper (D. Florida), Chavez (D. New Mexico), Taylor (D. Idaho), McGrath (D. Rhode Island), and Humphrey (D. Minnesota). The House sponsors are Dingell (D. Michigan), and Biemiller (D. Wisconsin).

While it carries the same health insurance features as S. 5 and H.R. 783, it is a much more comprehensive piece of legislation. It recognizes the need for:

(1) More doctors, dentists, nurses, hospital administrators and allied personnel.

(2) Research necessary to discover the causes, cures, and prevention of diseases that take a heavy toll of life and productivity.

(3) More hospitals and health centers.

(4) Personnel and facilities, including clinics and ambulance services, in rural and other shortage areas.

(5) More state and local public health services.

(6) More services for maternal and child health care and services for crippled children.

(7) A program assuring everyone of a means with which to pay for the health and medical care necessary to make and keep them well.

It proposes to meet these needs by providing:

(1) Funds for increasing the enrollment in schools of medicine, dentistry, dental hygiene, nursing, public health and sanitary engineering; for expanding the facilities of such schools; and for providing scholarships and maintenance funds to deserving students in these fields.

(2) The establishment of research institutes in the fields of Poliomyelitis, Diabetes, Arthritis and Rheumatism, Multiple Sclerosis, Cerebral Palsy and Epilepsy, and other diseases that take a heavy toll of life and productivity.

(3) Additional funds for the construction of hospitals, health centers, clinics, and group practice facilities under the Hospital Survey and Construction Act.

(4) Special funds ($35 million) to aid rural and other shortage areas in getting and maintaining personnel, hospitals, clinics, group practice facilities, mobile clinics and ambulance services, and funds to establish and operate demonstration farm health cooperatives in selected areas.

(5) Additional funds for the extension of state public health services and for the establishment and extension of local public health departments wherever needed.

(6) Additional funds to carry on programs for maternal and child health care, and for services to crippled children.

(7) The establishment of a national program of health insurance enabling everyone to pay for needed health and medical care services.

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MORE SPECIFICALLY, EACH TITLE OF THE BILL PROVIDES AS FOLLOWS:

TITLE I

Federal Aid to Medical Education - Provides authorization of federal aid for the education and training of physicians, dentists, dental hygienists, nurses, sanitary engineers, hospital administrators, and other health personnel. Aid is for: the expansion and improvement of existing professional schools; the construction and equipment of new schools; the maintenance of schools through grants for each student up to an average past enrollment and incentives to increase enrollment through much larger grants for each student beyond the average past enrollment; scholarships awarded through the states, including students' tuition and expenses and a substantial sum towards students' maintenance.

Funds to help meet costs and to encourage increased enrollments will go to:

Medical Schools, $300 per student (based on average enrollment over the period June 1947-49) and, in addition, $1700 per student added to that average.

Dental Schools, $250 and $1,300.

Schools of Dental Hygiene, $150 and $800.

Schools of Nursing, $200 and $1,200 where room, board, textbooks, etc., are not provided; $200 for first year students, $150 for second year students and $50 for third year students in schools where these are provided.

Schools of Public Health, $350 and $2,400.

Schools of Engineering, $200 and $1,200 for students seeking degrees in sanitary engineering.

The administration of this Title is under the Public Health Service with a special advisory council. A section giving aid to the training of practical nurses is administered by the Federal Commissioner of Education.

TITLE II

Aid to Medical Research - Authorizes the establishment of additional Institutes in the National Institute of Health, under the United States Public Health Service, especially for "poliomyelitis, diabetes, arthritis and rheumatism, multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy and epilepsy, and other diseases or groups of diseases." The Surgeon General is empowered to establish one or more additional Institutes, and to terminate or combine Institutes from time to time as may be required. Special advisory councils in each technical field are authorized.

TITLE III

Liberalization of Hospital Survey and Construction Act - This Title (a) doubles the length of the program now authorized, extending it until 1957; (b) authorizes

doubling the annual appropriation from $75,000,000 to $150,000,000; (c) liberalizes the grants-in-aid so that the poorer states may obtain up to two-thirds Federal contribution instead of only a flat one-third as at present; (d) permits grants to clinics and other facilities for group medical and dental practice, not at present authorized; and (e) authorizes a special appropriation for studies and demonstrations in the local and regional coordination of hospital facilities.

TITLE IV

Part A

Special Aid for Rural and Other Shortage Areas - Through an authorized annual appropriation of $35,000,000 for four years, rural and other areas short of personnel and facilities could obtain help to meet a variety of needs, e.g.: (a) Grants or loans guranteeing income to doctors, dentists, and others who would practice in such an area; (b) Aid towards the travel costs of these persons and their families to encourage their establishment in such areas; (c) Mobile clinics; ambulance service in connection with hospitals inside or outside the area; (d) Loans to supplement inadequate local funds for construction under the hospital construction Title; (e) Grants for the maintenance of hospitals, group practice units, health centers and clinics; (f) Grants and loans for construction and equipment of group practice units and of diagnostic and treatment clinics.

These aids to rural and other shortage areas are to be administered by the National Health Insurance Board. This board may deal directly with the local areas until a state plan has been approved under the national health insurance Title. Thereafter, the operations will be part of the state plan.

Part B

Assistance to Farmers' Experimental Health Cooperatives - From authorized appropriations of $10,000,000 for the first year and $15,000,000 for each of four succeeding years, aid may be furnished to rural cooperative organizations established to provide medical services in areas which are in need of such services and in which "surveys indicate that such cooperatives may be practical." Aid may be through (a) technical assistance for surveying needs and for organizing the cooperative and (b) towards the facilities and maintenance of the cooperative during its initial years. Not more than 50 projects, nor more than 2 in any state may receive such aid. This program is to be administered by the Public Health Service in consultation with the Department of Agriculture.

TITLE V

Aid to States for State and Local Public Health Work - This Title broadens and liberalizes the existing grant-in-aid system under the Public Health Service, with the aim of extending local public health units where needed and of expanding and improving special health services under health departments.

TITLE VI

Aid to States for Maternal, Child Health, and Crippled Children's Services - Provides similar expanded grants-in-aid for these functions through the Children's Bureau and funds for the children's Bureau to carry on research in child life.

TITLE VII

National Health Insurance - This Title provides, just as the health insurance titles of S. 5 (81st Congress) and S. 1320 (80th Congress) the following:

1. A system of health insurance, national in scope, and covering approximately 85 percent of the population. This includes employees, self-employed persons, and the dependents of all such persons.

2. Persons eligible for benefits would be entitled to medical and dental service from general practitioners and specialists, home nursing care, hospital care, laboratory service, x-rays, expensive prescribed medicines, eye glasses and special appliances.

3. Free choice of doctor and dentist by the patient is guaranteed, as well as the right to change one's choice.

4. Every qualified doctor, dentist, nurse and hospital is guaranteed the right to participate or not, and to accept or reject patients. These guarantees apply to organized groups of practitioners, clinics, consumer cooperatives and similar health service plans as well as to individuals. Every hospital that participates is guaranteed freedom from governmental supervision or control.

5. Payments to doctors from the fund can be made on a fee-for-service basis (as at present), on a capitation basis (so much for each person who has chosen a particular doctor), or on a salary basis - the decision will be made for each local area by the doctors practicing in that area, but should individuals or groups of doctors in the area prefer a method different from that chosen by the majority, this too is permissible.

6. Provision is made for grass-roots administration of the program. In each local area, administration would be carried out with the help and participation of local citizens, including members of the medical profession. Each state is given the right to administer the system through its own state agency, and to divide the State into local areas. The State plan must meet certain general requirements stated in the bill. At the Federal level, administration is under a 5-man board, assisted by an advisory council of lay and professional people.

7. State and local agencies responsible for the subsistence and health care of needy persons, (persons having insufficient earnings to contribute to the health insurance fund) may provide medical services for these persons by paying into the health insurance fund on their behalf. (The Administration's Public Assistance legislation now before the House Ways and Means Committee provides federal aid to the States to finance this.)

4/26/49

WHAT NATIONAL HEALTH BILLS ARE BEFORE THIS CONGRESS?

1. Two major legislative proposals are before Congress (80th). Each purports to establish a national health program. S. 1320, "The National Health Insurance and Public Health Act," was introduced by Senators Wagner, Murray, McGrath, Pepper, Chavez and Taylor. S. 545, "The National Health Act of 1947," was introduced by Senators Taft, Ball, Smith and Donnell as a "substitute" for the National Health Insurance Program.

2. The National Health Insurance and Public Health Act, S. 1320, sets forth a comprehensive health program, as recommended by President Truman in several messages to Congress. This bill includes insurance against the costs of medical care for practically everyone, federal aid to the states for public health, for research and for medical education, for maternal and child health programs, for hospital construction. The program would be administered with federal, state and local participation, with emphasis on local responsibility.

3. S. 545 provides federal grants to the states, for their use in making some medical care available to that fraction of the population which qualifies as "needy." The program would be administered almost entirely by states without any national standards.

The two measures contrast in the following respects:

NAME OF BILL

S. 1320 - The National Health Insurance and Public Health Act - sponsored by Senators Wagner, Murray, McGrath, Pepper, Chavez, and Taylor.	S. 545 - The National Health Act of 1947 - sponsored by Senators Taft, Ball, Smith, and Donnell.

WHO WOULD BE SERVED BY THESE TWO NATIONAL HEALTH BILLS?

Substantially everyone. All persons (and dependents) who work for a salary or wage and all persons (and dependents) who are self-employed - farmers, business-men, professional men and women, as well as workers in industry, agriculture, commerce, domestic occupations, and federal service. (pp. 60, 61, 65)	Only persons of "low income"-(p.14) that fraction of the population which qualifies as "needy" and would be willing to accept medical care on this "charity" basis. It would be up to the states to decide just who those people are.
Recipients (and their dependents) of Old Age and Survivors Insurance or of civil service benefits. (p. 11)	If a state does not choose, or is financially unable to participate, no one residing within that state would be served.
Needy persons who cannot be insured because of lack of earnings would receive the services of the insurance program whenever contributions to the insurance fund were made on their behalf by a public agency - city, county, or state (p. 13)	The sponsors declared that 20-25% of the population would receive assistance under this measure. (p. 48 of Part 1 of 1947 hearings) Reliable statistics show that the funds authorized would be sufficient to care for only 5-10% of the population.

S. 1320	S. 545
WHAT HEALTH SERVICES WOULD BE AVAILABLE?	
All services necessary to prevent, diagnose, and cure disease. (p. 5)	"General" (not comprehensive) hospital, surgical, and medical services; also periodical health examinations for school children. (p.16)
Care by a general practitioner and specialists, hospital care, laboratory service, x-ray, unusually expensive medicines, special appliances, and eyeglasses. (p. 5)	There is no assurance that medical services will be provided in the patient's home or the physician's office, since the individual state may choose to provide care only in an institution or clinic. (p. 18)
Dental, home nursing, and auxiliary services insofar as personnel and facilities are available. (Children are given a priority on dental care.) (p. 8)	Dental examinations to all school children, but dental care only for those who are "needy" (whatever a state decides "needy" is). (p. 29)
HOW WOULD THESE HEALTH SERVICES BE PAID FOR?	
Through insurance. Workers would contribute a small regular sum, amounting to 1½% of their earnings up to $3,600 (but never more than $54 a year). This would be matched by their employers. (No page reference. Announcements of intention by sponsors of bill are the authority for this statement.)	Through Federal Tax grants and matching state funds. Annual appropriations of $200,000,000 for each of five years from general tax funds for the medical and hospital services. Nearly everyone would therefore be paying for this program through general taxes. (p. 16)

S. 1320

Self-employed persons would contribute 3% of their earnings (but never more than $108 a year).

The Federal Government would appropriate sums to make up the difference between the cost of providing the services and the insurance premiums collected. (The Federal contribution for 1950-52 would be limited to ½% of the estimated annual average of all wages received during the 3 preceding fiscal years, and a 1% contribution on the same basis for 1953-55). (p. 52)

Physicians in each locality would choose the method by which they wish to be paid from the insurance fund for their services (e.g., fee for each service, salary, or according to the number of their patients). (p. 20)

Voluntary health insurance plans could continue to provide services under this bill, and would be reimbursed from the insurance fund. (p. 17)

S. 545

This money would be granted to states wishing to participate. Proportionately larger sums would be allocated to the poorer states. (21) However, each state would have to match the Federal money dollar for dollar. Thus the poorer states would have to put up more money.

States would be allowed to count their present expenditures for medical care as part of their matching funds. Most states already spend more for medical care than they would have to put up to match the federal allotment. Thus there would be little new money to spend, except what came from the federal government. (p. 19)

Voluntary insurance plans could be reimbursed for services rendered but only in behalf of "needy" persons. (p. 18)

S. 1320	S. 545

WOULD THESE TWO BILLS PROVIDE FREE CHOICE?

Patients have free choice of their family physicians and other doctors, hospital, dentist, and nurse. They would also be free to choose to receive their services through a group health association or other approved medical service plan. (p. 9)	"There is no guarantee of freedom of choice of physicians in the Bill." A patient would be restricted in his choice of physician if the state decided to provide services only in an institution or in a clinic. (No page reference. Quote from Journal of AMA July 12, 1947)
Doctors have free choice of patients (p. 9) All physicians, hospitals, dentists, and nurses are free to serve under the Plan or not as they choose; to reject patients when they choose. Just as they may do now. (pp. 14-16)	A patient would be restricted in his freedom of choice of group health association or medical service plan, if a state made an exclusive contract (which the bill permits) with a particular medical service unit.

HOW WOULD THESE TWO BILLS BE ADMINISTERED?

By representatives of the people chosen according to democratic methods.	By people who in effect would be the representatives of "organized medicine" (appointees of the AMA and influenced by state medical societies.)
Major administrative responsibility would be placed in the localities where the services are rendered. (pp. 25-32)	A new Federal health agency, separate from any existing agency would be created. Its head must be a physician, and likewise, under him, the Director
The local set-up would consist either of a local administrative committee or of an administrative officer working	

S. 1320	S. 545
with an advisory committee. Such local committees would include both lay and professional people. (pp. 26-28)	of Medical Care. There is no requirement that these appointees have previous experience in administration.
National and state advisory councils would have similar representation. (pp. 33-42)	Administration would be almost entirely in the hands of the states. After a short initial period, the administrative agency must be the state health department. (pp. 14-17)
At the federal level, administration would be by a board (within the Federal Security Agency) of five full-time public officials. The states would also have their part. (p. 38)	Advisory Councils would be appointed in the Federal Agency and for each state. These would be primarily professional, with no guarantee for even minority representation of the people who pay the bills or receive the services.
All strictly medical matters would be in the hands of physicians. (p. 29)	

Q. HOW MUCH IS ALLOCATED TO MEDICAL RESEARCH AND MEDICAL EDUCATION?

A. First year $10 million and 2nd year $15 million, thereafter up to 2% of the amount available for benefits during the preceding year. (p. 58)	A. Nothing

Q. HOW MUCH IS ALLOCATED TO HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION?

A. Raises from $75 million to $100 million the Hospital Survey and Construction Act a year after the first year. (p. 82)	A. Nothing

Q. DO THESE TWO MEASURES DIFFER IN UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES?

A. Yes. The National Health Insurance and Public Health Act (S. 1320) moves toward the fulfillment of an important item in the late President Roosevelt's Bill of Rights for all Americans: "the right of adequate medical care and the opportunity to achieve and enjoy good health."

S. 1320 is based on the principle that people should pay their way in proportion to their means, in this case by small regular payments into the insurance fund, and should therefore have needed medical services as a right, not as a charity.

President Truman said in his special Health Message to Congress May 19, 1947, regarding national health insurance: "it is - in the long run - far less costly and more effective than public charity or a medical dole."

On the other hand, the so-called "substitute" bill, S. 545, is based on the principle of public medical charity. It ignores the fact that at least 70 per cent of self-supporting families cannot meet the cost of adequate medical care without financial distress or disaster. These Americans do not want charity. They want a self-respecting method of meeting sickness bills such as the insurance principle provides.

Q. WHO SUPPORTS THESE MEASURES?

A. There were public hearings on S. 545 and S. 1320 from May to July, 1947, and intermittently from January to March in 1948. At these hearings, support for the Taft Bill (S. 545) came only from the American Medical Association, allied medical and dental organizations, hospital associations, and a few insurance companies. No representatives of business, labor, farmers, or other citizen groups testified in its favor.

On the other hand, the people who would receive the services and pay the costs vigorously opposed the charity principle and monopoly control inherent in S. 545. These people, representatives of labor, both A.F. of L. and C.I.O., consumer, church, farm, cooperative, veteran, and some medical groups strongly supported the National Health Insurance and Public Health Act.

Only a small fraction of the people receive the full benefits of modern medecine...(medical science) .

The problem of e gineering a method which will remedy this state involves a ~~such a~~ wide, yet inextricably kin , variety of considerations., that we see that any program working to promote the most thorough degree of health in this country must move forward simultaneously on several fronts: not only in the actual giving and receiving of medical care, but in the requisite fields of medical education, hospitalization, adequate nursing staffs and training facilities, a health education ~~course~~ program which will be easily available to the citizenry, rural and urban, adult and school age. This program would in lude nutrition training, all important in preventing disease and in maintaining a higher degree of health.

It is immedia te ly necessary for the layman to see that without a real purchasing power, there will be no establishing of hospitals in rural regions, nor will there be Doctors willing to set up a practice there since there would be no paying clientele. But if the numbers of people who need medical attention today had the purchasing power to pay for a doctor's attention and ~~a~~ hospital service, there wouls probably be a treblefold demand for the construction and maintenance of hospital facilities, and, most importa nt for the training and invitation to rural areas of young medical men.

Merely the training of more doctors, then, would not be the answer to the nations health problem, because hundreds of people who are now temporarily or chronically ill, have no purchasing power, hence must completely by-pass the needed attention. Until these people aquire, by some m eans, the finanancial position to be able to afford to get help when they are sick, they will continue to be a burden to the standard of the nation's health... and , the demand for medical service(hospita ls, nurses, doctors, etc.) will not increase. Though the actual demand will not increase the ~~demand~~/need will be everpresent.

If these needs, unexpressed, or even surpressed for lack of purchasing power exist now, then what is to be done about it? What is the solution? Several answers have been offered. The American Medical Association , which should certainly be qualified to know, says that the medical profession should be left alone to solve its own problems. That the main need is to increase the number of doctors.... Senator Taft and some others have suggested that there be a large grant of miney , to be proportioned to the states for Charity service. . The Congress pa ssed a Bill in 1946, the Hill-Burton Bill, which attacks one side of the problem, the hospital side. But it becomes evident that there must be an adequate demand for these hospitalfacilities by patients who can payfor the service...and a purchasing power which will draw doctors to the areas needing their service. This purchasing power would be supplied bey the Ewing proposition which has lately been presented to President Truman. This bill is principally concerned with giving the patient the money to pay for medical service. This money comes to them in the form of Health Insurance.

Committee For The Nation's Health, Inc.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

The ten year health program mapped by Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing to give the rural population "a square deal in medical services for the first time in our Nation's history", was lauded today by Dr. Channing Frothingham, chairman of the Committee for the Nation's Health and former president of the Massachusetts Medical Society. Ewing's Report to the President placed special emphasis on rural health needs.

"Ewing's realistic outline for national health insurance," Dr. Frothingham stated, "would tear down the economic barrier which now prevents two out of three Americans from getting the adequate medical care they need. It would at last free doctors and patients from the tyranny of the high cost of medical care so that everyone, regardless of economic status, could afford the miracles of modern medicine. It would bring to rural areas ambulance services, special scholarships for rural medical students. It would enable our people who live in rural areas to get their fair share of doctors, nurses, and medical facilities.

"The 100,000 practicing doctors throughout the nation, like myself, will be reassured to note that national health insurance does not mean regimentation of doctors or state control, and will not interfere in any way with the doctor-patient relationship. Ewing's detailed blueprint, including a sensible three-year 'tooling up' period to break bottlenecks, contains the most specific guarantees of freedom of choice for doctors and patients. His emphasis on decentralization and local control, with strict check on federal powers, dispels fears of 'state medicine'.

"With this plan, and with the knowledge that public opinion polls have repeatedly demonstrated the American people's desire for national health insurance, it is the duty of Congress to enact this much needed health program.

"As chairman of a nation-wide non-partisan Committee of doctors and laymen," Dr. Frothingham concluded, "I call upon Republicans and Democrats alike to enact this program into law. The time has come to take the politics out of health."

The Committee for the Nation's Health numbers among its officers Russell Davenport, William Green, Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Philip Murray, Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Thomas Addis, M.D., Barry Bingham, Morris Llewellyn Cooke, Gerard Swope, Mrs. Gardner Cowles, Mrs. Albert D. Lasker, R. M. Walls, D.D.S., Matthew Woll, and Dr. Michael M. Davis, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

(HIGHLIGHTS OF EWING'S RECOMMENDATIONS FOLLOW)

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SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

"The earliest possible enactment of Government health insurance" is urged by Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing as the "best means" to realize the nation's health goals of "complete health and medical services....for every man, women, and child, without regard to his race or religion, the color of his skin, his place of national origin or the place he lives in our land, and without regard for his personal economic status."

In his extensive 186 page report drafting a ten-year national health program, Ewing advises the President that he can see "no other possible way of bringing adequate medical service to fully half of the American people." He warns that 70,000,000 Americans cannot now afford to pay for adequate medical care.

"Improvement of rural health" is emphasized as a requirement for raising the levels of national health. "We can and we should base our planning for health insurance on the premise that farmers and agricultural workers will be included under the coverage of health insurance."

The National Health Insurance program outlined by Ewing guarantees free choice for both patient and doctor. It would be financed for the first three years by a one-half or 1 per cent contribution on the first $4800 earned in a year, this contribution to be made either equally by employers and employees, or as might otherwise be prescribed by law. In subsequent years, the rate of contribution would rise. He also recommends that the program be "administered through Federal-State-local cooperation...so that the keynote is decentralization and local participation."

The report also says: "The law should make special provisions to meet the needs of rural areas and the urban centers which serve them." Particular flexibility is advocated to assure "steady financial support in areas that previously have lacked the funds to attract personnel or to finance facilities...."

In the first "time-table" ever prepared for National Health Insurance, Ewing recommends immediate legislation and then a three-year "tooling up" period to break professional and other bottlenecks.

His report emphasizes that health needs are grave particularly in rural areas, among minorities and other low income groups. Ewing cites the higher death rate and maternal and infant mortality rates in the poorer Southern states as compared with the markedly lower rates in the richer industrial East as evidence that income directly affects health.

Ewing asserts that revision of the American Medical Association's 1939 research figures to allow for the intervening rise of approximately 75 per cent in the cost of living indicates that families with an income below $5,000 cannot now meet serious sickness costs without outside aid. "Nearly 80 per cent of our families (112,000,000) earn less than $5,000 and consequently would have difficulty meeting the cost of a serious or prolonged illness.....Close to 70,000,000 will have difficulty in

(more)

providing adequate minimal care for themselves and their families."

Ewing cites as evidence of the increasing demand for a better way to pay the costs of medical care the unanimous conclusions of the delegates to the National Health Assembly this spring: "The principle of contributory health insurance should be the basic method of financing medical care for the large majority of the American people in order to remove the burden of unpredictable sickness costs, abolish the economic barrier to adequate medical services and avoid the indignities of a 'means test'."

(Representatives of a score of national organizations, including the A.F. of L., C.I.O., farm, labor, cooperatives and others, also declared that National Health Insurance is the only real solution of the nation's health problems.)

Ewing states that voluntary insurance programs alone cannot provide enough medical care at low enough rates to the entire country. Despite the "solid achievements" of the voluntary plans, he points out that less than 3 per cent of the population is covered by comprehensive health insurance.

"As measured against national need, the voluntary insurance plans show these deficiencies: 1) "They offer benefits that are inadequate....They cover only a fraction of the population....and will never be able to cover more than half of the total population"; 2) "They have the poorest coverage where the national need is greatest" -- in low income areas; 3) "the voluntary insurance plans can never do the job that the national interest requires to be done."

The recent Brookings Report, which doubts the need for National Health Insurance, is rejected by Ewing. He avers that American health, while good, "has serious deficiencies."

A four-phase "time-table" for a national health program is presented: 1) Passage of Federal legislation and setting broad policies; 2) A three-year "tooling up" period to establish procedures and coordinate services; 3) Initial operation geared to existing facilities; 4) Ultimate expansion to include complete medical coverage for everyone.

Ewing rejects sharply the contention that National Health Insurance is "socialized medicine" and points to the guaranteed freedom of choice for both doctors and patients and to the strict curbs he proposes be placed on federal powers.

After a careful weighing of the facts, Ewing concludes that in regard to the quality of medical care, the plan "for a Government system of prepaid insurance would.....for the Nation as a whole....work toward a vast improvement."

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Social Legislation Summary

80th Congress

A SUMMARY REPORT ON CONGRESSIONAL ACTION IN THE FIELDS OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL WELFARE GENERALLY

The role of the federal government in the development and financing of social programs in the fields of health, education, and social welfare generally, is a factor of major importance.

At present, federal grants to the states in these fields alone add up to almost one and a half billion dollars annually. This is in addition to social welfare functions which are federally operated but nevertheless constitute direct aid to state and local governments, as well as voluntary organizations, in planning for needed community services. For example, the federal government assumes the total cost ($6,000,000,000 this year) for many of the medical, hospital, educational, and welfare needs of the veteran population. Also, under the federal old-age and survivors insurance program, benefits are being paid to over two million persons. It is because of these and similar activities that it is now generally held that it is impossible to plan for state and local community services without taking into account possible changes in the federal picture.

Health

Several new health laws were enacted by the 80th Congress, and increased appropriations were voted to expand many of the existing federal-state health programs. The major part of the $160,000,000 appropriated to the United States Public Health Service was earmarked for grants-in-aid for various community disease control programs, medical research, and the training of needed health personnel.

HEART DISEASES: More than one in every three deaths is due to diseases of the heart or circulation. Among children of school age, heart disease (chiefly rheumatic fever) ranks second only to accidents as a cause of death. To help meet this problem, Congress enacted the National Heart Act. In general, this law has a threefold goal:

1. Increased cardiovascular research
2. Improvement and expansion of heart disease detection and diagnostic services
3. Training of workers both in the fields of research and matters relating to the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of heart diseases

For these purposes, Congress voted an appropriation of $3,144,088 for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1948.

Continued on Next Page

Nonprofit Tax-exempt Agencies

Two proposals of direct importance to nonprofit, tax-exempt organizations were considered by the 80th Congress.

SOCIAL SECURITY COVERAGE: Nonprofit organizations which are exempt from federal income tax under section 101 (6) of the Internal Revenue Code are now specifically excluded from the old-age and survivors insurance program. Shortly before the end of the session, the House passed House bill 6777 to permit coverage of such organizations on a voluntary basis. Likewise, public employment was covered on a voluntary compact basis. In the Senate, however, no action was taken on the bill because of lack of time to study the proposal. The Senate Finance Committee had received a report from its Social Security Advisory Council recommending compulsory coverage for employees of nonprofit institutions.

TAX-EXEMPT STATUS: The House Ways and Means Committee had considered proposals to require tax-exempt organizations to segregate their commercial activities (income derived from business activities and investments) from their nonprofit operations "to facilitate the collection of income taxes that such profits should be made to bear." The committee decided to take no action on this proposal this year because of lack of sufficient information. Instead, it included in House bill 6712 (a general tax law revision measure) a provision to require additional nonprofit tax-exempt organizations to file annual information returns (Form 990) supplying information relating to their income, expenses, assets, liabilities, and methods of operation. This bill was passed in the House too late in the session to receive consideration by the Senate.

Both proposals are expected to receive serious consideration in the 81st Congress.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION SUMMARY is issued by the Social Legislation Information Service, Inc., 930 F Street, N. W., Washington 4, D. C. It is a nonprofit association which reports impartially on federal social legislation and the activities of federal agencies affecting family life, children, and community services in the areas of health, education, welfare, housing, employment and recreation. The Service takes no position for or against legislation.

This pamphlet is based on information reported in the bulletins of the Social Legislation Information Service.

HEALTH

Continued from Preceding Page

DENTAL DISEASES: Research findings of the United States Public Health Service demonstrated that through the use of a sodium fluoride solution applied to children's teeth, dental decay can be lowered from 40 to 50 percent. Congress voted $1,000,000 to enable the Public Health Service to establish field demonstration units for the following purposes:

1. To publicize and promote interest generally in the new procedure
2. To demonstrate the correct techniques for applying the procedure
3. To serve as a training mechanism for public health personnel

The National Dental Research Act was enacted into law to provide for increased research into the problems of dental health. This law also contemplates increased training of personnel in matters relating to the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of dental diseases. The law authorizes an annual appropriation of $750,000 for these purposes.

MENTAL HEALTH: A further expansion of the national mental health program was approved. Grants-in-aid for the development and maintenance of community mental health services were increased to $3,550,000 (last year's appropriation was $3,000,000). Likewise, research and training grants were increased to $2,000,000 (last year's appropriation was $1,529,700). Smaller increases were also approved for the various research, training, demonstration, and consultative services of the Public Health Service.

WATER POLLUTION: Evidence was submitted to Congress showing that the pollution of interstate waters constitutes a major health hazard. To help meet this problem, Congress enacted the Water Pollution Control Act to establish a national program for eliminating or reducing water pollution. Federal aid will be in the form of both grants for investigations and planning, and loans to help finance construction of needed projects.

HEALTH APPROPRIATIONS: Among the appropriations voted by Congress for various health programs for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1948 are the following:

Control of venereal diseases	$17,230,000
Tuberculosis control	9,291,000
General public health work	13,865,000
Control of communicable diseases	7,490,000
National Institute of Health (medical research)	13,670,000
Cancer research and control	14,000,000
Hospital construction program	40,000,000
Construction of a medical research center	40,000,000
Maternal and child health services	11,000,000
Services for crippled children	7,500,000

PENDING LEGISLATION: The Senate Health Subcommittee held very extensive hearings on proposals to establish a national health program. The hearings centered around the Taft Bill (S. 545) to provide $200,000,000 a year in grants to the states for health services for those unable to pay, and the bill (S. 1320) to establish a system of compulsory health insurance. Neither bill was acted upon. It was decided that additional study was needed of existing national health problems and proposed methods for meeting these problems. Among the other bills considered but not passed by the 80th Congress are the following:

A bill to provide federal aid to assist each state in providing full-time local public health services in all areas of the state. (House bill 5644 was reported favorably to the House.)

A bill to provide about $12,000,000 a year to assist states in the establishment and maintenance of school health services for the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of physical and mental defects and conditions of school children. (Hearings were held on House bill 1980 and Senate bill 1290.)

A bill to provide federal aid to the states in providing various expensive drugs and medical services. (Hearings were held on Senate bill 678.)

A bill to support research and training in poliomyelitis and other diseases. (House bill 6732 was reported favorably to the House.)

A bill to create a National Science Foundation with authority to support basic medical research. (Senate bill 526 was passed in the Senate, but on the House side House bill 6007 was reported favorably but not passed.)

NOTICE

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Social Welfare

PUBLIC WELFARE: The largest single federal grant-in-aid program is for federal aid to the states in providing old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind to more than 3,500,000 persons. For the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1948, it is expected that federal aid will total about $1,000,000,000.

The 80th Congress voted to increase the federal contributions for these three programs by approximately $184,000,000 annually by increasing the share of the costs to be met with federal funds. Congress also allowed the full amount ($3,500,000) of the annual authorization for grants to the states for public child welfare services.

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE: OASI coverage now extends to about three jobs out of five. There were over two million persons actually receiving benefits in March 1948, at a monthly rate of $40,500,000.

During the closing days of the 80th Congress, the House passed a bill (House bill 6712) which provided for extension of coverage to approximately 3,500,000 additional persons (some on a voluntary basis), and also liberalized some family benefits—particularly for children. This bill reached the Senate too late for consideration and action. The Senate Finance Committee had received a report from its Social Security Advisory Council recommending a more comprehensive expansion and liberalization of this program.

Congress passed over the President's veto two bills which specifically excluded from social security coverage approximately 500,000-750,000 persons working in such occupations as commission salesmen, life-insurance salesmen, newspaper and magazine vendors, and others considered by Congress to be "independent contractors" rather than "employees".

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION: Congress transferred the U. S. Employment Service from the Department of Labor to the Social Security Administration of the Federal Security Agency. It also required a considerable reorganization of the Social Security Administration by a series of appropriation changes which transferred many of its supervision and planning activities (including its field offices) to the level of the Federal Security Administrator. The appropriation for the Office of the Social Security Commissioner was reduced from $3,131,165 to $302,000. Of the former amount, all but approximately $500,000 was transferred to the Federal Security Administrator or to operating bureaus. Considerable reductions were made in research, statistics, and informational services.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION: For the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1948, Congress appropriated $18,000,000 for grants to the states for rehabilitation programs for persons of employable age having physical or mental handicaps which impair their ability to find or hold regular jobs.

Education

FEDERAL AID: For a decade or more Congress has had before it proposals to provide federal grants-in-aid to the states for the support of elementary and secondary education. During the 80th

Congress, a bill (Senate bill 472) for this purpose came closer to final approval than at any other time. In brief, this bill authorizes the annual appropriation of $300,000,000 for grants to the states for the general purpose of enabling them to provide a minimum annual expenditure of $50 per pupil. The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 58 to 22, and was reported favorably by the House Education Subcommittee. It was not acted upon by the full committee and did not reach the floor of the House for debate and action. The sponsors of this bill have indicated that they will have it reintroduced in the 81st Congress.

SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM: Federal aid to the states for the school lunch program was continued. For the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1948, Congress voted an appropriation of $75,000,000. This amount is $5,000,000 more than the sum available for the preceding fiscal year, but $6,000,000 less than the appropriations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1947.

LANHAM ACT SCHOOL AID: Since the war period, Congress has provided financial aid to schools overburdened with war-incurred enrollments. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1948, Congress had appropriated $4,500,000 for this purpose. This year, Congress extended this law to include school districts in need of assistance because of reactivation of defense establishments or the operation of new defense activities. Against a maximum appropriation of $6,000,000 authorized by this law, an initial $3,000,000 was actually voted.

SURPLUS EDUCATIONAL SUPPLIES: Public Law 889 authorizes the armed services to donate for educational purposes such equipment, materials, books and other supplies as are no longer needed by them.

TEMPORARY WAR HOUSING: Public Law 796 permits colleges and universities operating projects constructed, acquired, or made available under title V of the Lanham Act to acquire complete ownership and control of these projects without monetary consideration.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION: Congress appropriated $19,842,760 to the U. S. Office of Education for grants to the states during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1948 for further development of vocational education programs in agriculture, home economics, trades and industries, and distributive occupations. This sum is in addition to the usual annual grants to the land-grant colleges.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES: The Senate passed the bill (Senate bill 48) to provide federal aid to the states for setting up demonstrations of free library service in areas inadequately served or without any kind of library service. The House subcommittee which considered the bill reported it favorably to the full Committee on Education and Labor which, however, took no action on the proposal.

Housing

GENERAL HOUSING BILL: The principal housing bill considered by the 80th Congress was the bipartisan Taft-Ellender-Wagner long-range housing bill (Senate bill 866). This bill seeks to establish a permanent national housing policy and program. In brief, the bill consists of a series of interrelated titles including various aids to the building industry as well as provisions for slum clearance, public housing and farm housing. The bill was passed in the Senate and a similar bill was reported favorably to the House. However, the bill did not reach the floor of the House for consideration because the House Rules Committee, by a vote of 6 to 2, tabled the measure. The sponsors of this legislation have announced their intention to reintroduce the bill in the 81st Congress.

RENT CONTROL: Federal rent controls were continued until March 31, 1949. This means that Congress will have to reconsider this matter during the early part of 1949.

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Legislative Information

Government by the consent of the governed can be something more than an attractive theory only if the governed are kept apprised of what their Government is doing. The democratic process is a process necessarily involving popular participation in public affairs. And for this, information is an indispensable basis. But it is not easy for people to keep themselves informed about all the acts and contemplated acts of a complex national Government in an era when legislation is looked upon as the panacea for almost all ills. Any instrumentality which aids the ordinary citizen in this regard must be considered a public benefactor.

The Social Legislation Information Service, founded by some 40 leading voluntary organizations in 1944, renders the sort of public benefaction in respect of Federal legislation affecting the general welfare. With severe objectivity, it gives to its subscribers complete but simplified analyses of proposed and pending congressional bills concerning families and communities in the broad areas of health, education, housing, employment, recreation and welfare. The service has proved invaluable to legislators as well as to teachers, social action groups and conscientious individuals. It forges a vital link between Congress and the people.

HOUSING AIDS: Congress passed a bill (Public Law 901) providing the following housing aids:

A $35,000,000 increase in funds for guaranteeing loans on housing costing less than $4,500

A system of guarantees ranging from 95 percent for loans on housing costing below $6,000 to 80 percent for loans on housing costing up to $11,000

An additional $800,000,000 is made available for housing mortgage insurance

A yield insurance program is established which guarantees a minimum return of 2¾ percent on equity investments of rental property for middle income groups

Loan arrangements for prefabricated home manufacturers are liberalized

A new federal unit is established to seek standardization of building codes and building material measurements

Apartment builders receiving FHA insurance on loans are prohibited from discriminating against families with children

Recreation

PARKS AND RECREATIONAL AREAS: Public Law 616 permits states and municipalities to purchase federal real property at 50 percent of the appraised value provided that it will be used as a public park or public recreational area for the benefit of the public.

ATHLETIC AND GAME EQUIPMENT: Public Law 652 authorizes the free distribution to youth-serving groups of approximately $300,000 worth of surplus government property consisting chiefly of such games as checkers, dominoes and parchesi as well as boxing, gymnastic, water polo, volley ball, and bowling equipment.

FEDERAL RECREATION SERVICE: Bills were introduced in both branches of Congress (Senate bill 1229 and House bill 5723) to establish a permanent Office of Recreation Services in the Federal Security Agency to assist the states, their local units, and private organizations in the development of community recreation programs. No active consideration was given to either of these bills.

Veterans' Affairs

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION: Congress made over $6,000,000.000 available to the Veterans' Administration for its various activities for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1948. At March 31, 1948, the number of living veterans of all wars was 18,733,000 and the number is still increasing. The following data suggests the scope of the work of the Veterans' Administration:

At March 31, 1948 there were 2,292,683 active pension and compensation cases (running awards). In addition there were 594,821 active compensation cases covering death benefits to survivors of veterans.

A total of 2,432,295 veterans were in education and training programs and 249,176 disabled veterans were receiving vocational rehabilitation.

There were 109,158 patients in Veterans' Administration hospitals and homes. In addition, 13,649 patients of the Veterans' Administration were being treated in other federal, state, and municipal hospitals.

A total of 220,903 individuals received 478,186 medical examinations, and 145,265 persons received medical treatments under the out-patient care program during the month of February 1948.

Dental examinations were authorized during March 1948 to 58,197 veterans, and 60,499 cases were authorized for treatment.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING: Several bills were enacted into law to adjust the scale of subsistence allowances payable to veterans in education or training programs, and to make other changes:

Public Law 411 increased subsistence allowances for student veterans pursuing full-time institutional training.

Public Law 377 included by statute institutional on-farm training among types of full-time training afforded veterans.

Public Law 338 increased the minimum monthly subsistence allowance payable to veterans with service-connected disability (30 percent or more disabled) who are receiving vocational rehabilitation.

Public Law 512 raised the ceilings on earnings and subsistence allowance payable to veterans undergoing a course of education or on-the-job training.

COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS: Congress gave consideration to the impact of increased living costs on veterans' compensation and pension rates, and passed several bills, including the following, to liberalize the rates:

Public Law 877 increased compensation for veterans 60 percent or more disabled by adding additional amounts for their dependents.

Public Law Nos. 270 and 398 provided increases of 20 percent in rates of service pension for veterans (and their dependents) of the Spanish-American War, Civil War, and the Indian Wars.

Public Law 868 increased the rates of compensation for widows and dependents of veterans whose deaths were service-connected.

Public Law 876 increased compensation rates for disability incurred in peacetime service from 75 percent to 80 percent of rates payable for similar disability incurred during wartime service.

DISABLED VETERANS: In addition to liberalizing the compensation rates for disabled veterans, Congress passed several bills, including the following, of special interest to disabled veterans:

Public Law 729 authorized $1,000,000 annually to the Veterans' Administration for research on such prosthetic devices as artificial limbs, trusses, and all forms of orthopedic and sensory devices.

Public Law 702 authorized assistance to "spinal-cord-case" World War II veterans in acquiring specially adapted housing which they require by reason of their service-connected disabilities.

Public Law 785 extended the authority of the Veterans' Administration until June 30, 1949 to provide free automobiles to veterans who lost, or lost the use of a leg, and appropriated $5,000,000 for this purpose.

General Legislation

REORGANIZATION OF FEDERAL AGENCIES: Under the direction of former President Herbert Hoover, a bipartisan commission was established by the 80th Congress to study and prepare plans for the reorganization of the federal government. The commission will submit its recommendations to Congress early next year covering not only structural changes but also recommendations on functions "in the light of their cost, their usefulness, their limitations, and their curtailment or elimination."

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND SECURITY: A bill was reported favorably to the Senate to create a Department of Health, Education, and Security to supersede the present Federal Security Agency. The primary purpose of this legislation is to elevate the existing health, education, and public welfare agencies to departmental status under a head with cabinet rank. No further action was taken on this bill partly because it seemed premature to consider this reorganization prior to the submission of a report by the Hoover Commission.

SELECTIVE SERVICE: Public Law 759 establishes a selective service system for the next two years. Men between the ages of 19 and 26 are made liable for training and service unless eligible for exemption or deferment. Provision is made for the temporary deferment of certain students. In general, high school students will be deferred until graduation while college students will be deferred only until the end of the academic year.

DISPLACED PERSONS: The Displaced Persons Act (Public Law 774) was passed to permit the admission of 205,000 displaced persons including 3,000 displaced orphans. The bill also offers an opportunity to 15,000 displaced persons now in this country on a temporary basis to apply for permanent status. It is expected that efforts will be made to have the law amended to liberalize what its critics describe as "restrictive" and "discriminatory" provisions.

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THE SECOND WORLD WAR AGAINST SLUMS

(given at the University of North Carolina,
Chapel Hill, March 12, 1945)

Between the World wars a World-War-Against-Slums really got going. The predominant opinion in America today probably is that such a war has slight chance to clear our slums in the foreseeable future. But "Predominant opinions are generally the opinions of the generation that is vanishing", according to Disraeli, so let's examine the possibilities for ourselves.

First, what was done between wars, abroad and here? Next, what should be done after this war, abroad and here?

Between 1919 and 1935 twelve countries of Europe whose populations total ours rehoused 20,000,000 of their citizens with government aid. We fell far short of 800,000. In other words we were more than 95% behind the times with government aided homes.

Put another way, eight countries of Europe in the ten years 1928-37 built 6,100,000 homes in their urban centers where 123,000,000 people lived.

Had we produced at the same rate we would have built twice as many as we did (3,355,000 versus 1,680,000) in the cities where 69,000,000 of our people lived. Incidentally, more than 37% of the foreign construction was with government aid. Uncle Sam helped less than 3% of ours.

"This achievement should be measured against the 1940 Census findings that in urban areas alone six million families, or 28.5% of all urban families, lived in houses which were a threat to their health and welfare", according to the National Association of Housing Officials. Farm conditions are even worse.

Being so far behind the times maybe we are lucky a war came along. This recess in home building gives us a chance to break with the past, to start fresh, to profit by the facts which have seeped into the heads of our citizens about housing during the twenty year inter-war period.

Among students there is no longer the need to argue the social and economic benefits of decent housing. Perhaps even most of our people will soon accept public housing on an equal basis with public schooling as the British do. In fact England passed compulsory housing before compulsory education laws.

With this more mature citizen-support England naturally went further than we with housing between wars. When I inquired about statistics to prove lower incidence of disease, better morals and less drain on the exchequer in good than bad housing British leaders told me they no longer fussed much with such data. The people now take these benefits for granted, so why bother to continue to prove them.

Summed up, much housing was done abroad between wars, little here. Their citizens were ready, ours weren't. But the political leader today who thinks we haven't caught up

may soon find he is as mistaken as those backward members of Congress who still subscribe to the Cotton Ed Smith School in the belief that's the way to stay in office. The liberal South will not tolerate such Tory misrepresentation much longer. And when it comes to housing the same holds for the balance of our country.

So we can look to what should be done after this war with a bit more optimism. But first, let's see what Europe will be up against.

Frankly, no one knows, but of this I am sure, the extent of destruction as I saw it in London, merely a sample compared with Berlin, is so vast that when rebuilt Europe will be a new world. No longer will those people come to us to see new cities. We will go to them.

Slum after slum has been wiped out. The Whitechapel - Limehouse District of Dickens' days is rubble. John Bull couldn't get the "Limies" to move en masse so John Bull could replace bad with good housing but Hitler did. The displaced people of Europe are so numerous the number can't be calculated. The Leith-Ross Committee and the International Labour Office placed the total between twelve and thirty millions as early as November 10, 1943. The wilder the guess on what has happened since the truer it may be.

Those countries with enough energy left in their civilian economy to devote any to postwar problems are doing something about housing. From Churchill, ".... we had better make a

clean sweep of the areas of which we should be ashamed .... Two hundred thousand sites are already owned" by the government.

A semi-official organ of Britain puts it this way, "And now the first practical steps are being taken in what promises to be the most ambitious housing programme ever undertaken in Britain. The first major job will be to make good the damage of the blitz and the slower but equally destructive ravages of war-time neglect. The second major job will be to catch up with the arrears of a hundred years by providing every family with a separate and generously-designed dwelling, and by establishing an adequate reserve. This second job ought to be completed by the end of the first post-war decade.

Note the provision "providing every family a separate and generously-designed dwelling....by the end of the first post-war decade." Incidentally, that ten year housing program doubles what was done in the twenty years from 1919 to 1939 in England and Wales.

Lord Keynes says the building industry should produce about one-fifth of the national income and that it is the largest single factor in providing employment.

Plans for Sweden and other countries can be examined but Britain probably furnishes our best example as coming from people more like us.

The Prime Minister's caution to "make a clean sweep of the areas of which we should be ashamed" is being taken to heart. In just one area of 197 acres in London, only 9½ acres (about

5%) suffered from blitz but all is to be rebuilt because the remaining 95% was slum.

With American cities the only difference is they haven't been mutilated by bombs. The cancer of decay, or slums, is common to both. So we have the same incentive to follow suit, although we lack the dramatic urge of bombs.

Whether or not we arise to this incentive depends on our leadership. Little will be done if our law-makers listen only to those pressure groups which have been most vocal in the past. Strange to say, this small though loud minority has mistakenly sought at times what was against its own selfish interest. That is unless its selfish interest is to continue to exploit the slum dweller. And I don't believe it is.

An example is the pressure used on Congress to prohibit the conversion of suitable war housing to low rent housing when the war need ends. Instead, public sale was demanded. This throws the projects back into the active rental market. Competition with existing investments ensues. It would be much better for real estate values to turn the jobs over to local housing authorities to shelter slum dwellers who can't pay economic rents.

Congress decided otherwise so unless it corrects its mistakes the crowd that wanted such legislation and got it will soon be creating more competition for itself.

To forestall such mistakes in the future requires a forthright program all our citizens can understand and make

themselves heard about in Washington. It requires men who will speak out as Henry Wallace has spoken out.

Such a forthright program means sixteen million homes in ten years; ten million for the higher income groups, six million for the slum dwellers. No, that won't do the job for us that John Bull plans for his people. But it will more than double employment in our building trades....jobs are our greatest immediate post-war need....while it makes our cities more solvent and raises the standard of living for that 24,000,000 Americans who are ill housed now.

Some folks says it can't be done, that during the next decade we should build two thirds of our housing for a group in which only 10% of the housing is below standard.

How about our Economic Bill of Rights? Why concentrate on the higher income group when among the families which pay less than $10 per month 94% of the housing is deficient, among those who pay $10 to $20 per month 60% of the housing is deficient and among those who pay $20 to $30 per month 25% of the housing is deficient?

Such a proposal puts the cart before the horse. It isn't even good business let alone enlightened sociology. We just can't afford not to tackle slums. They cost more to keep than to clear.

Here are just two examples. Forty per cent of the income of Birmingham, Alabama goes to maintain 11% of the city, its slums. In Indianapolis it costs $27 per capita to service slum districts, $4 per capita to service non-slum districts.

Forgive the statistics while I indulge in just a few more to show that 16,000,000 homes in 10 years is a practical, achievable goal. Let's say we average 1,600,000 a year. One million by private enterprise compares with 937,000 private enterprise did in 1925, so that shouldn't be too difficult.

The 600,000 each year with government help raises the question of how much subsidy. About $105,000,000 a year will do the job. The British split theirs two-thirds from the exchequer, one-third from the local authority. If we reverse that and have cities and states put up two-thirds and Uncle Sam one-third the total annual federal subsidy will be $350,000,000 when all twenty-four million slum dwellers are rehoused. British housing subsidy per annum before the war was over $100,000,000 and Britain has less than one-third of our population. Parenthetically, during the depression we put out well over a hundred million a year to pay rent for people on relief.

Again I apologize for statistics but, you know, we are dealing with facts, not theories.

Some folks say slum clearance must wait until enough low rent dwellings are built on the periphery of cities to house the slum dwellers. If we postpone the redevelopment of our blighted areas that long there is no telling how far the cancer will spread. Even the Italians know slum clearance and rehousing can go forward simultaneously through block by block decanting of families from old into new houses.

Italians have done it. So have the British and other nations, too.

Some folks say that to begin with after the war there will be little building in the blighted areas and in some cities none, claiming even investment money can't flow because slum land prices prevent. That may be true in such places as New York, Chicago or Detroit but where a dollar a square foot is tops as in Atlanta, Indianapolis, and scores of like cities, a Redevelopment Companies Law similar to that of New York State will unleash hundreds of millions of dollars for investment and clear thousands of acres of slums to house white collar workers who can pay economic rents but have a pretty tough time of it now finding decent places to live.

So you see there are many ways to attack the problem. All will help the south. Dr. Odum's "Southern Regions" is such an economic bible for us all and details our deplorable lacks so well I'll not elaborate.

Suffice it to say our southern housing, both rural and urban, has the lowest value, has the fewest facilities and in short is the worst in the nation. We are like the man flat on his back. Any direction is up.

The southern slum was built as minimum shelter for cheap labor. In it labor's health deteriorates below the employable point.

What should we do about all this mess? Should we wet a finger and hold it in the air to find which way the wind blows

as some folks say? Not by a long shot!

We should plow ahead on a realizable, rational program. Many of our leaders both in and out of government have got to get acquainted with another point of view.

They must seek how to do things instead of how not to do them. They must "emphasize the positive and eliminate the negative." They must become leaders in fact as well as in name.

Outstanding among those who are is Henry Wallace. Our housing hope can center in him. And it is good organization that it should because the Department of Commerce can and should be the catalytic element. I do not mean housing should be transferred to Commerce. Housing should continue as a separate agency, of course. What I do mean is that the commercial end of the housing problem is such that once solved many brakes will be off.

There is the complete reorganization of the building industry itself which the Department of Commerce is best equipped to bring about. There is the question of the annual wage which can be worked out by employers and employees together through the Departments of Commerce and Labor. The supply of workers is also a mutual problem just as is the production of materials and of what kind, and cutting out collusion in building codes.

Much will depend on finance. Here the Department of Commerce and the Federal Loan Agencies can help housing. As

Fred Vinson isn't a "Too little and too late man" my bet backs the Wallace-Vinson team to get things done to help see that our war plants and war housing are not exploited by the few but used by the many.

What better outfit to sparkplug industry than Commerce? It can do for business what the Department of Agriculture did for farmers, when awakened by Henry Wallace as its Secretary. Listen to this caution from the Department of Labor, "Unless the situation is changed" (present public and private apathy) "before the end of the war, the most serious obstacle to rapid expansion of the construction industry is likely to be the lack of preparation on the part of owners, including private corporations and public agencies."

Last but not least is Wallace the man. It is he who can arouse our people to back a forthright housing program with voices loud enough to be heard on their farms, in their cities, throughout their states and in Washington.

Thus will the construction industry get going. Thus will jobs be made. Thus will The Second World War Against Slums begin.

National Housing Agency
Federal Public Housing Authority
Library

A Selected List of References on

HOUSING FOR NEGROES

compiled by
Elizabeth L. Carey and Corienne K. Robinson

Washington, D. C.
August 1945

A SELECTED LIST OF REFERENCES ON HOUSING FOR NEGROES

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The references in general pertain to literature from 1933, when the public housing program was inaugurated, through the first half of August 1945, although a few earlier references are included. Some material is listed which does not deal directly with housing, but which may be found useful in a consideration of the racial factors involved. Special analyses based upon data contained in the United States census are included, but the titles of the relevant volumes are too numerous for listing in this bibliography.

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The Livability Problems of 1,000 Families

Federal Public Housing Authority - National Housing Agency

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The Economics of Owning vs Renting

WHAT proportion of the people to be served by the housing program now in preparation will be home owners and what proportion will be renters? The answer to this important question does not hinge on attempts to "sell" the consumer on the joys of title possession or to prove that widespread home ownership is a good thing for the nation —however sound these propositions may be. Instead, the answer lies chiefly in economic considerations. For most people the problem of whether to own or to rent is primarily a question of which course, over a period of years, involves the lesser expenditure and the lesser risk.

Both the risk and the expenditure have heretofore made home ownership questionable if not impossible for a considerable part of the population in the lower income brackets. In contrast, those in the upper income brackets—perhaps 5 or 10 per cent of the population in 1940—have an economic status that gives them full liberty of choice. Thus the people to whom the factors of risk and relative expenditure are most important are those in the great mid-section of the economic scale, who in 1940 comprised over half the population. It is their decision that will chiefly determine the course of the housing program in this respect.

SCRAMBLED HAMLET—"TO OWN OR NOT TO OWN . . ."

The importance of that decision to the housing industry and the uncertainties which so many people face in trying to make it prompted the accompanying study of relative costs by Charles E. Young, of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation. His figures and the comments by other participants in the discussion bring to light some interesting factors underlying the problem.

Mr. Young leaves out of consideration the so-called intangibles. But setting up certain assumptions, he strikes a bookkeeping balance that provides some financial guideposts. The gist of his dollars-and-cents conclusions is simply this: for the average family in the mid-section of the economic scale home ownership is warranted *if*—and it is a big if—there is prospect for sufficient family economic stability to justify the added responsibility and to insure occupancy for a long enough period to balance the cost of purchase with the cost of rent.

This conclusion spotlights the need for further effort to overcome two major obstacles to wider home ownership. One is the fact that many would-be buyers, despite a vast increase of the safety factor through the FHA-insured mortgage system, still cannot have sufficient assurance that they will not lose their homes by foreclosure—as did 1,600,000 families in the decade 1926-36. If one grants that home ownership is a desirable goal, it follows that additional measures should be taken to make the mortgage payments more flexible to match the recurrent ups and downs of the economic cycle.

The other is inherent in the economic cycle itself. This may have an effect on home buying even greater than that on other consumer goods because of the long-term commitments involved. Until more people can feel reasonably sure of their jobs there is grave doubt that the proportion of home owners will be much larger than in 1939, when 40.7 per cent of the country's dwelling units were owner-occupied.

NEWS of action now for housing and neighborhood planning

SYMPOSIUM: *Is it more economical, in dollars and cents, to own than to rent a home? What other factors enter into the decision on owning versus renting?*

Should I Own My Home?—A Study of Costs

By CHARLES E. YOUNG
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THERE is no one answer to this question which is right for all people under all circumstances. The following discussion frankly ignores the many intangible aspects of the question, and sets out to do two things:

(1) To compare the cash outlays involved in owning and renting an identical property over varying periods of time, as a basis for gauging the out-of-pocket costs—or savings—of home ownership.

(2) To provide a rough indication of the income required to meet the financial obligations of variously-priced homes without undue strain on the family budget.

Cash Outlays—Owning vs. Renting

The comparative cost of owning or renting an identical house over any given period of time boils down to a comparison between rent payments and the total of the original down payment plus the regular payments for principal, interest and taxes plus the cost of maintenance and insurance.

Because such a great variety of things can and do happen to affect the circumstances under which houses are bought, sold, or rented, and the price at which agreements can be reached, it is necessary to set up some standard assumptions before attempting a comparison of the out-of-pocket costs of owning versus renting for various lengths of time.

First, as to rent, it is a standard and fairly workable assumption that a house will rent for about 1% of its sales value per month.

Second, it is assumed, on the basis of available information, that 3½% of the original cost of a home is a fair annual allowance for taxes, insurance and maintenance expenditures.

Third, it is assumed that the home is purchased with the minimum down payment and maximum mortgage allowable under prewar FHA regulations, plus an allowance for closing costs (property survey, title search, fees, etc.).

Fourth, it is assumed that any sale of the house during the period covered by the table covers only the owner's remaining liability, without either gain or loss on the transfer.

Based on these assumptions, the following tables have been developed:

Price of House:	$4,000	$6,000	$8,000	$10,000
*Owner's Original Outlay**				
Down payment	$ 400	$ 600	$1,600	$ 2,000
Closing Costs	100	125	150	200
Total	$ 500	$ 725	$1,750	$ 2,200
*Owner's Annual Outlay**				
Principal, Interest and Mortgage Insurance	$ 257.64	$ 386.40	$ 516.60	$ 645.84
Taxes, Insurance and Maintenance	140.00	210.00	280.00	350.00
Total	$ 397.64	$ 596.40	$ 796.60	$ 995.84
Renter's Annual Outlay	$ 480.00	$ 720.00	$ 960.00	$ 1,200.00

*Figures for $4,000 and $6,000 homes assume 90%, 25-year, FHA-insured mortgage at 4½% interest plus ½% mortgage insurance fee. For $8,000 and $10,000 homes, assumption is 80%, 20-year FHA-insured mortgage, at 4½% interest plus ½% mortgage insurance.

CASH OUTLAYS INVOLVED IN OWNING AND RENTING

Price of Home:	$4,000	$6,000	$8,000	$10,000
First-year outlay by				
Owner	$ 897.64	$1,321.40	$2,546.60	$ 3,195.84
Renter	480.00	720.00	960.00	1,200.00
Balance favoring renter	$ 417.64	$ 601.40	$1,586.80	$ 1,995.84
Annual saving to owner	$ 82.36	$ 123.60	$ 163.40	$ 204.16
Additional years to "break-even" point	5	5	10	10

On the basis of these assumptions, ownership involves less cash outlay than renting beyond the sixth year on a $4,000 or $6,000 house, and beyond the eleventh year on an $8,000 or $10,000 house. Up to those dates, renting shows a dollar saving which decreases steadily as time passes.

One factor in favor of the home owner not taken into account in these calculations has become increasingly important in recent years. This is the fact that mortgage interest and taxes are deductible from income before taxes. To a man with, say, a $5,000 income buying a $10,000 home, this factor may cut five years from the "break-even" point where it is as advantageous to own as to rent. At lower income levels and house prices it is somewhat less significant, although at current wartime rates and tax exemptions it is of some importance in all the examples listed.

If the owner sells the house before the "break-even" point is reached, he must, of course, receive more than his remaining liability on the house in order to fare as well financially as if he had rented it. Beyond the "break-even" points indicated, he can sell for less than his remaining liability and still be as well off over the entire period as if he had rented.

Matching the Home to the Income

The following discussion is based on the proposition that most family budgets can comfortably devote to total monthly payments for the equivalent of rent (principal, interest, mortgage insurance, taxes, insurance and maintenance), plus the cost of heat and utilities, one-fourth to one-fifth of monthly income. In emergencies, such as relatively short periods of reduced income, it is assumed that these expenses of home ownership and operation can rise to one-third of income without permanent damage to the family's finances, but to continue such a high proportion for any extended period of time would almost surely make the home a severe financial burden. (These proportions are meant to apply particularly to the great majority of families whose annual income is $5,000 or less.)

Rough approximations of these monthly costs in those parts of the United States where the winters are moderately cold are as follows, based on averages:

Price of Home:	$4,000	$6,000	$8,000	$10,000
Owner's Annual Outlay (from preceding table)	$ 397.64	$ 596.40	$ 796.60	$ 995.84
Plus—Heat and Utilities	120.00	140.00	160.00	180.00
Total	$ 517.64	$ 736.40	$ 956.60	$ 1,175.84
Monthly Average	$ 43.14	$ 61.37	$ 79.72	$ 97.99

Translated into terms of income requirements, these figures provide the following pattern:

Price of Home	Monthly Income Desirable Range	Monthly Income Emergency Minimum
$ 4,000	$170—215	$130
6,000	250—300	180
8,000	320—400	240
10,000	375—500	300

The above figures apply to the northeastern and north central regions; they could probably be reduced slightly in the southern and far western regions.

Should I Own My Home?

YES, if—

—you can reasonably expect to live in it for five years or more.

—you can reasonably expect an adequate and sufficiently stable income to meet the costs involved.

—home ownership means enough to you to justify assuming the added responsibilities which it involves.

NO, if the above requirements are not met.

Additional Factors in the Cost Equation

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and
President, Gem City Building and Loan Association, Dayton, Ohio

PEOPLE have been buying homes for several thousand years and they have never based their entire decision, generally speaking, on the dollars and cents involved. The principal motivations for owner occupancy vs. renting derive from the sense of security in owning a piece of property (continuity of occupancy does not depend upon the landlord's whim); the form of investment which property ownership represents (as against bonds, stocks or savings accounts); the independence of action (the living room walls can be painted green without asking permission); and pride of ownership which is a universal and desirable human trait. Mr. Young, of course, does not attempt to analyze the entire background of the home buyer's decision nor does he attempt to measure the dollars which the "amenities" of ownership represent in a very real fashion to those who own. His purpose is merely to discuss the dollars and cents of ownership and he has made a careful, clear and fair analysis of that phase.

There are, however, two or three points in his dollars and cents analysis which have not been covered, and which I feel must be considered if we are to get the overall view.

A portion of the owner's cash outlay is represented by monthly payments on the principal balance of the mortgage loan. While this is an actual cash outlay like the one per cent Social Security tax or payments on life insurance, it also is an investment just as the Social Security payment or the savings account. In other words, when a family pays off its mortgage, it has a substantial reserve for old age or the rainy day. It has a home, which means that it doesn't have to pay rent. In some aspects an investment in a home is not comparable to that of a savings account as it is not liquid but no one can argue that it is not as good an investment from the standpoint of safety, and it does provide a desirable hedge against inflation which a savings account does not (something people are thinking about a lot these days).

Further, Mr. Young's data assume a 90 per cent, 25-year mortgage. Actually, the great majority of homes are today purchased with a substantially smaller mortgage, the average being closer to 70 per cent. This is typical even when pocketbooks are not bulging as they are today. This is frequently balanced by loans short of 25 years which increase the cash outlay during the period of the mortgage but reduce the overall interest cost and achieve almost complete elimination of the major cash outlay for shelter in a shorter space of time.

By assuming that the rent for the house remains stationary, Mr. Young has expressed an average which does not exist. There are advantages of home ownership vs. renting which may be derived from smart buying of a home at the bottom of the 18 to 20-year real estate cycle. In other words, the man who knows when to buy a house, as many do, is in a position to watch other people's cost of rent go up year after year while his own costs are going down. Ownership has the great advantage of freezing that portion of a family's cost of living. Many wish they were in that position today. Ownership has, of course, the opposite side for those buyers who have chosen the wrong year to acquire a home and who make a long term financial commitment at the peak of the real estate cycle. In such cases, the amenities just cost those buyers more.

Further, many of the older but still safe and sanitary houses can be purchased for less than 100 times the gross rent which cuts down the cost of ownership as measured by Mr. Young.

In the second part of Mr. Young's article, he suggests a rough correlation of income to financial obligations which can be incurred for home ownership. His figures are obviously in terms of the larger population centers. Most people, of course, do not live in the large cities and have opportunities to purchase homes at less than $4,000. Of course, they cannot purchase new homes for $4,000 anywhere—yet. The home that a family buys with $100 a month income in the smaller town may be 20 years old. From time to time the faucets may leak which the owner would have to fix himself, and, of course, he would have to mow his own lawn and deprive his children of the "advantages" of supervised playgrounds. He still represents the normal type of home owner in America. In fact, most of the people living in smaller cities and rural communities do not rent. The reason is that they do not have to have the $2,000 a year which Mr. Young suggests as a minimum in order to enjoy these amenities.

Issue Raises Questions of Public Policy

By MERRILL F. KRUGHOFF
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HOUSING affects human well-being. It affects the quality of family life. It is an important element in the personal satisfactions of the individual. No less than other wants and needs of people, good housing involves psychological and emotional as well as economic factors. Mr. Young has frankly ignored these intangible factors, and by doing so has given only a partial answer to the question "Should I own my home?"

Psychological factors in home ownership are of two kinds. First, those which directly affect the financial transactions; second and more important, those which add or subtract values which cannot be stated in dollars. The former were apparently taken into consideration by Mr. Young in making the assumption that the owner will get back none of his equity when he sells the house. While in a perfectly stable market the owner might be expected to recover part of his equity after payment of commissions, it is true that the average person tends to buy in a rising market and to sell in a falling market. Furthermore, the ordinary buyer too often gets caught in the downward spiral of deteriorating neighborhood values. Another justification for Mr. Young's pessimistic assumption is the likelihood that the owner will make expenditures for improvements to house and grounds which he can never recover in a subsequent sale of his home.

People will simply refuse to behave according to cold logic. They ought to have accurate knowledge of the economics of their decisions but they are also perfectly justified in appraising the value of a course of action in terms of human happiness. Experience from Thoreau to the OPA amply demonstrates that people can live far more efficiently, from an economic point of view, than they choose to do. Relief administrators during the recent depression kidded themselves into thinking that they could assure balanced diets for their clients by the simple device of computing the cost of certain cheap foods which would provide adequate nutrition. A Ford Model T is still cheaper to operate than the latest chromium decorated model but manufacturers who try to sell very light "economical" models soon learn better. Likewise, I prefer to live in my own home even though I know it may cost me more than equivalent rented housing. The fact that it will cost more should be known however. Considering the mobility of people and fluctuation of earnings which characterize American life, Mr. Young has rightly shown that it will cost more for a large part of the population.

Two questions of public policy are raised by this discussion. First, should there be broad dissemination of information about the economic factors of home ownership by years of continued residence? Then the home buyer could decide for himself whether home ownership for him is worth the possible extra monthly cost for a specified foreseeable period of stability in residence and earning power. Second, should steps be taken to reduce the loss entailed by the home buyer whose home ownership plan must be terminated in less than five years? The economics of the situation would be sharply altered in favor of the home buyer by lower interest rates, longer mortgages, better city planning.

The Intangibles Are Also Important

By HELEN HOSTETTER
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MR. Young makes an excellent presentation of the financial questions which the family should consider before venturing into home ownership. His statement, widely publicized, might help to discourage at least some of those who should not take upon themselves this major financial obligation.

But only through grappling with, rather than ignoring, "the many intangible aspects of the question" can the nation avoid a tragic splurge of ill-advised home purchasing in the next decade.

Such writers as John P. Dean, author of "Home Ownership: Is It Sound?" have done us a service in challenging the strong American tradition in favor of home ownership and in pointing out how that tradition is exploited

to our undoing. Wholesome as such writings may be as an antidote for too lush advertising and for the subtler propaganda of many publications and organizations, they may overstate the case.

Housing deeply affects the social and affectional aspects of family life. It can reduce or increase family tensions, facilitate or inhibit self-expression, improve or lower the quality of family living. These truths are self evident. So is it that a rented as well as an owned home can have all these values.

Nevertheless, the cynics to the contrary, certain of the desiderata of family life do seem to be more easily come by when the family owns its house and lot. Such a family is more likely than the renter to be concerned about care and improvement of the property and about the community in which that property is located—about the schools and libraries and parks. Home ownership *which has a sound financial base* most assuredly does tend to increase stability and a sense of security and to provide a better climate for the rearing of children.

Yet we must face the sobering fact that more than a million home owners during the last decade were unable to meet the obligations of home ownership and that more than half of our urban population moved at least once in the five years before 1941, presumably because of change in financial status or occupation. What then for the next five years, during which inflationary pressures will be severe? Doesn't the sensible course of action lie (1) in giving wide publicity to the hazards of home tenure, and (2) in making it safe for a much greater number of families to buy?

That section of the housing bill, S 1592, introduced into the Congress November 11 by Senators Wagner, Ellender, and Taft, which would provide a warranty against faulty home construction and failure to conform with agreed upon specifications and standards is a much needed step in the direction of consumer protection.

Families should have available some impartial agency for counseling on prospective home purchases. Research should reveal ways in which better homes can be secured at lower costs. An America which is capable of the technological advances of the last decade surely has the capacity to remove many of today's obstacles to safe home ownership.

The Industrial Worker's Ownership Problem

By HENRY J. ANDREAS
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THE question of the advisability and practicability of home ownership is one which must be looked at from many points of view before a true picture can be drawn. The intangible aspects of the question provide the color and tone of that picture.

From the point of view of the industrial worker, home ownership is a highly desired objective regardless of the increased responsibilities that may be entailed. No other investment made by the worker remotely approaches in size, duration and importance his investment in his home.

In home ownership, and in the course of its achievement, the industrial employee develops for himself and for his family a sense of security not to be attained when he rents his dwelling. Other factors being equal, he is free of the threat of eviction because of any sale or transfer of the property and he has a capital investment which can provide, in a few years, a cushion against severe adversity.

A survey of blighted areas in both Urban and Suburban districts will almost invariably show that the blighted properties are not occupied by the owners. This is not presented as conclusive proof that the individual home owner takes better care of his property than either a tenant or an absentee owner, but it does provide an argument in that direction. It can be safely stated that if the majority of homes were owned by the occupants, an efficient brake against rapid spread of blight would exist. A certain pride of ownership is amply demonstrated by a comparison of owner-occupied homes with tenant-occupied homes, especially in suburban communities.

Accepting, for the moment, the possibility of a sufficiently stable income for an industrial worker's family, Mr. Young's comparison of cash outlays graphically indicates a net saving in favor of a home owner within a relatively short period of time. This saving is certainly a strong point supporting the desire for home ownership.

Of the disadvantages which may confront an industrial worker who contemplates home ownership, there is none which presents a greater problem than lack of security in employment. Legislative and other means are being sought by organized labor to meet this need. Housing investment insurance shows a glaring gap in the absence of any guarantee that the final investor—the consumer—can derive from his "investment" the "profits" of peaceful and continued possession during short periods of financial difficulties.

There are other disadvantages, however, which tend to discourage a trend toward home ownership. Substantially large cash down payments, beyond the reach of industrial workers in most cases, present a serious obstacle. If home ownership is desirable from most points of view, monthly payments, made comparable to a rental figure through sufficiently lengthy amortization and low interest rates, provide the only answer to this obstacle. Equally serious is the difficulty of meeting the varying space requirements of the employee's family during the course of the family's career.

Both of the above difficulties have been recognized in a Mutual Ownership Plan developed by the Congress of Industrial Organizations in some Lanham Act war housing developments. Efforts are being made to adapt the plan to conditions peculiar to private investment.

If the question "Should I Own a Home?" is given to industrial workers to answer, the reply will generally be "Yes!" But basic problems remain to be met before home ownership for this group become as practicable and feasible as it is desirable and striven for.

FACTORS IN PLANNING PUBLIC WORKS

An economic background analysis is an important part of the preliminary planning for cities contemplating an extensive program of public works, is the opinion expressed by Dr. Homer Hoyt in a recent issue of the "Journal of the American Institute of Planners."

The purpose of the analysis, Dr. Hoyt explains, is to survey existing trends and plan to improve the economic position of the city by removing obstacles that hinder efficient operation of its industries.

City planners should realize that in carrying out a public works program it is necessary to increase the number of jobs. Thought should therefore be given to plans for industrial districts which would have maximum access to rail, air and water terminals and freedom from local congestion.

Dr. Hoyt believes that attention should also be given by municipal authorities to removing local restrictions of impediments that increase the cost of doing business. He stresses the fact that it may be unwise for local assessors to place unduly high valuations upon land used for industrial purposes as this might result in driving industries out of the city, reducing employment and thereby lowering the values of homes which make up a major part of the tax base.

Similar proposals for the revision of the tax structure of Pennsylvania are contained in a report of the Tax Advisory Committee of Harrisburg, Pa., to the Joint State Government Commission.

The recommendations include:

1. Removal of existing inequities and discriminations in present tax structure.
2. Making the state more attractive for expansion of business and industry and new capital enterprises.
3. Relieving the present high local tax burden on real estate.
4. Stimulating and encouraging conversion of "distressed areas" which are fast becoming depleted of their natural resources, to a more healthy and diversified industrial basis.

HOUSING AUTHORITY AIDS CITY WITH TAXES, FORECLOSURES

Real estate with an assessed valuation of $5,356,500 has been acquired by the Boston Housing Authority through the right of eminent domain, information released by the Authority reveals. During these takings it purchased from the city $96,560 of city foreclosed properties, and delinquent taxes in the sum of $248,527 were recovered by the city at the time of the sales.

The real estate tax levied by the city on the properties acquired by the Authority, calculated on the basis of the tax rate for the year of acquisition, amounted to $214,379. For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1945 tax payments of the Authority to the City of Boston amounted to $400,124. This sum is $185,745 in excess of the tax charges by the city on these areas at the time of acquisition.

The Authority calculates tax payments according to the following three methods: ten percent of shelter rent, net profit or ad valorem.

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MINIMUM PHYSICAL STANDARDS AND CRITERIA

FOR THE PLANNING AND DESIGN OF FPHA-AIDED URBAN LOW-RENT HOUSING

NOVEMBER 1945

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY
FEDERAL PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY
Philip M. Klutznick, Commissioner

12-45

FOREWORD

Shelter is a recognized essential of human existence. Persons acquainted with the needs of the American people are agreed that, second only to providing useful and remunerative jobs for all workers, provision of good housing for everyone is one of the imperatives of the postwar period in this country. Filling the housing needs of the American people clearly involves a public responsibility which must be met by government action.

Our CIO Post-war Housing Program recommends that plans be based on meeting an estimated need for 1,750,000 new homes every year for a period of ten to twenty years. It proposes that private enterprise be challenged to do as much of this total as it can, but that public and cooperative housing make up any deficit, however great.

The CIO is naturally interested in the general welfare at stake in the development of a strong, efficient, and stable housing industry which will contribute its full potential toward the achievement of decent housing for all Americans and the stability of our national economy at the level yielding full employment. In addition, the CIO since its inception has taken an active interest in the problem of providing housing for its membership, which of course includes Negroes and other minorities who face disproportionate difficulties in securing decent housing.

The critical housing problem facing Negroes requires accurate definition, wider understanding of its real nature, and the marshaling of concerted action for its solution. To this end, representatives of several national organizations[1] were called together by the American Council on Race Relations. They have been meeting from time to time during 1945 to devise an effective action blueprint which should have wide application, especially, in urban centers. That this group has been successful in achieving agreement on definition of the problem and the most essential areas of action is both unprecedented and encouraging.

Publication of this action blueprint in the present bulletin has been assumed jointly by the National CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination and the CIO Committee on Housing and Community Development. This publication is offered as a contribution toward

[1] American Council on Race Relations, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, National CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination, National Council of Negro Women, National Negro Congress, National Negro Newspapers Publishers Association, National Urban League.

achieving wider understanding of the real nature of a most difficult and neglected problem in housing and stimulating wider support for sound and concerted action in housing, particularly, as concerns meeting the needs of minorities. To fill the additional need for a guide to immediate action in facing critical problems of war housing disposition which will, in many cases, involve disporportionate impacts upon minority groups, the original blueprint has been supplemented in the present bulletin with a special section on "Disposition of War Housing." This section is based largely upon two excellent pamphlets on the subject: the first by the National Urban League, and the second by the National Housing Agency.

Finally, an obvious but decisive test of any soundly conceived and successfully operated housing program is its efficacy in supplying standard housing to accommodate the family size and income of Negroes, which is admittedly among the most difficult, as well as neglected, of all housing problems. In our opinion, this bulletin presents an accurate definition of the basic factors underlying the disproportionate difficulties that Negroes face in securing good housing and outlines sound and practical steps to fundamental solution of this urgent part of the total housing job. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance to a successful housing program that the contents of this bulletin be adopted as a basic guide to action in the housing field by all organizations who can agree with our national goal of good homes for all the American people.

James B. Carey,
Secretary-Treasurer, National CIO; Chairman, National CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination.

R. J. Thomas,
President, United Automobile Workers —CIO; Chairman, CIO Committee on Housing and Community Development.

George L-P Weaver,
Director, National CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination.

William G. Nicholas,
Director, CIO Committee on Housing and Community Development.

December 1945

DEFINITION OF THE PROBLEM

The particular problem of supplying standard housing for Negroes is part of the total problem of providing suitable accommodations in well-planned neighborhoods at rates which the various income groups can afford to pay. The distinctive difficulty lies in the arbitrary limitation of land area available for occupancy by Negroes. Consequently, the provision of added living space and suitable housing accommodations for Negroes represents the most difficult aspect of the housing problem of the community. Organizations concerned primarily with Negroes' status in the nation should direct their attention to the accurate delienation of these needs and the development of programs and techniques to meet them.

Negroes need more living space, more housing units, and better-planned homes and neighborhoods.

The present housing problems facing minorities (especially Negroes in the North and West) are basically the same as those of the post World War I period, and will persits as long as large numbers of our citizens are forced to live in ghettos.

An increasing number of Negroes are recognized as potential buyers and renters of privately financed housing.

Despite this fact, because most Negroes are in the low-income groups, a larger segment of the Negro population will be forced to remain in substandard homes unless there is a program of public housing.

To date, the only significant contribution toward establishing new, well-planned housing adapted to the family size and income of Negroes, and located in well-planned and attractive neighborhoods, has been in public housing projects. Negroes, however, look with apprehension at the trend toward expanding segregation as a result of the general insistence upon "Negro" projects. At the same time, they question unwarranted attacks upon public housing by the proponents of private housing since they know that public housing has brought them real and enduring benefits while private housing has seldom afforded them new or suitable dwelling accommodations.

Negroes welcome the wartime interest of private builders and real estate agencies in developing new housing for colored occupancy and hope for its continuance in the post-war period. At the same time, they want to know specifically the nature and extent of construction private enterprise is prepared to undertake.

The customary approach of private enterprise has been to meet

the housing needs of Negroes by allowing them to inherit old and deteriorated "hand-me-down" properties; this practice has resulted in the apparent association of the spread of blight with race, instead of with the real underlying economic factors. It is recognized that a limited measure of the housing need of Negroes and other low-income groups may be met and the spread of blight retarded by the effective rehabilitation of sound structures, providing the resulting dwelling units are well adapted to family size and income.

Most groups new to city living have been relegated to the slums and restricted areas as a first step in their urbanization. Individuals of higher incomes have moved into new and better and usually unsegregated neighborhoods as they have progressed economically and culturally. The real estate boards, the home builders, the building and loan associations, and the mortgage investors, have been the instruments through which these results have been achieved for non-colored peoples. Negroes also expect and will constantly press for similar types of services and the expansion of living space from these same interests which have recently expressed a concern in developing housing for Negroes.

There can be no real solution to the housing problems of Negroes (which assume critical proportions each time there is large-scale migration) until individual Negro Americans, as other individuals, find decent housing in desirable areas outside of established or newly created ghettos. At the same time, as long as Negroes are restricted to limited areas, the supply of land available to them will seldom equal the demand. In periods of sizable increases in population there will be extreme overcrowding and excessive prices; even well-kept sections within the ghetto will be endangered and often depressed. Racial tensions mount under such conditions.

The recent announcements of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, the National Association of Home Builders and other private building and financing interests indicate that such agencies are concerned with establishing the fact that private enterprise can house the entire population, including Negroes. Now is the time to define desirable conditions of such housing under private enterprise and present them to the agencies which are wooing support, including that of Negroes.

PROGRAM OF ACTION

Action on the Federal Level re Private Housing

Negotiations with the National Housing Agency and the Federal Housing Administration should be held to achieve the following:

1. Revision of policies and procedures of NHA and FHA so as to permit and facilitate ready insurance of loans to Negroes who are good risks in terms of accepted economic standards.
2. Establishment of administrative machinery to see that Negroes participate freely in benefits of FHA insurance—as individual home-owners and as occupants of multiple unit rental projects.
3. In order to accomplish these basic requirements the following action is needed.
   a. Impartial application to Negroes, as to all other borrowers, of such occupancy standards as financial status, credit rating, record of property maintenance, etc., as the basis for FHA insurance and abandonment of the practice of restricting FHA insurance for eligible Negro borrowers to properties in areas already occupied by Negroes.
   b. Collection, analysis, and dissemination of information to representatives of private builders, real estate boards, home financing interests and the general public regarding the quantitative and qualitative deficit in housing accommodations, the need for opening additional space to Negro occupancy, the effect of Negro occupancy upon property values (this would require an objective and comprehensive factual study of such things as the initial and long-run income from property occupied by Negroes, a study of Negroes as financial risks, and their record in maintaining property and meeting financial obligations incident to the purchase and rental of housing), the social and economic costs both to the family and the community of restrictions upon living space available to Negroes, and the successful experience in meeting the problems of housing which face Negroes.
   c. Institution within the NHA and FHA administrative structure of machinery and competent personnel specifically charged to assist the agencies in carrying out (a) and (b), and to affect NHA and FHA policy and procedure in such manner as to secure equitable participation of Negroes in all phases of the programs. The experience of the race relations personnel in the Federal Public Housing Authority is pertinent.

Action re Private Building Interests

A. Negotiations with national agencies representing private builders, real estate boards, and home financing interests should be held to ascertain the following:

1. What these agencies are prepared to do in providing an adequate supply of housing available to Negro occupancy and what proportion of the Negroes' need they can and will supply, where the housing will be located, and at what rents and sales prices and for what family sizes.
2. What these agencies are prepared to do toward opening new and unsegregated areas to Negroes.
3. What standards of home and neighborhood development they are prepared to foster.

B. On the basis of these findings, responsible organizations should develop and circulate an evaluation of the place, responsibility and possibilities of private enterprise to meet the housing needs of Negroes. Continuous pressure should then be applied to induce private builders to meet these responsibilities through providing adequate space and accommodations.

Action re State Legislation

Organizations should develop an analysis of existing and pending state legislation for housing and urban redevelopment, with special emphasis upon their potential danger for spreading or strengthening residential segregation and the necessity for mandatory provisions of standard housing for families of the same economic and racial groups as those displaced by redevelopment projects.

Action on the Local Level re Private Housing

On the basis of the findings developed by national organizations, local organizations should inquire into and seek to influence the nature of private housing in their locality.

In order to accomplish this they will have to take the following steps:

1. Confer with regional and local offices of the National Housing Agency and the Federal Housing Administration.
2. Confer with local home builders, real estate boards, mortgage investors, and saving and loan associations.
3. Press for an equitable share of new and desirable units.
4. Inform the community of the long-run implications of the type of planning which conditions the new housing, indicating its influence upon the ultimate supply of housing for Negro occupancy and its influence upon extending or reducing residential segregation.

Action on the Local Level re Private and Public Housing

There are certain actions on the local level which are related both to private and public housing. The following are the most important:

1. There must be a well-organized and effective group of local citizens constantly insisting upon meeting the housing needs of the entire population, and these needs should be defined in terms of income, family size, and local housing requirements.
2. This group should agree and declare what part of the need can be met by private housing and what part will require public housing, in order to assure an adequate supply of standard housing available to the various income groups.
3. This group should define and publicize what is involved in home-ownership and when such ownership is economically possible and desirable.
4. This group should serve to interpret to the community how the local housing agencies are organized and operated.

Those agencies concerned specifically with the needs of Negroes should, of course, be active participants in the citizens' housing and planning organizations. In addition, they should:

1. Press at the **local level** for well-planned, integrated housing developments which will serve all racial groups;
2. Demand and secure adequate municipal services in areas where Negroes live;
3. Report to national organizations and initiate local protests in instances where federal public agencies support or encourage an extension of segregation in housing;
4. Support local housing and planning agencies when and where they propose or initiate sound programs for site selection and housing developments;
5. In both public and private housing in the post-war period, the local government will be called upon to supply certain services and utilities. Since the cost of these city services is borne by **all** citizens in the final analysis, Negroes should insist that they be supplied only when the housing needs of Negroes, too, are being met and when the proposed housing makes a contribution towards opening new and unsegregated living areas.

Action re Public Housing

It must be realized that the extreme concentration of control of public housing in the Federal Government has been a temporary

wartime phenomenon. In the post-war period the initiative, planning and operation for such programs will be primarily on the local levels. Despite this current shift in administrative controls, the federal agencies have a responsibility to assure equitable participation of all groups in all phases of a federally-aided program. They will discharge this responsibility adequately only if effective organizations continue to press for such action, nationally as well as locally.

Action at the Federal Level re Public Housing

A. National organizations should evaluate continually the policies and procedures of the federal and regional offices of public housing agencies in light of their efficacy in:

1. Providing equitable housing facilities for Negroes;
2. Making additional areas available to occupancy by Negroes in these communities where lack of space has resulted in overcrowding and high densities;
3. Collecting and disseminating experience with unsegregated occupancy patterns in public housing projects in various sections of the country.
4. Pressing for the establishment of unsegregated housing patterns in the programs of local housing authorities in localities where state or local law requires unsegregated public facilities such as schools, or where, in the absence of such law, custom has established unsegregated use;
5. Effecting equitable employment of qualified Negroes in all phases and at all levels of the program.

B. National organizations must constantly press for action by federal agencies to encourage local housing authorities to develop their programs in accordance with the policies outlined in A above.

Action at the Local Level re Public Housing

Since the primary control of public housing projects is in the hands of local housing authorities, local organizations must maintain constant contact with local housing and planning agencies and exert their influence to obtain at the local level the objectives which the national organizations have pressed for on the federal level, as well as those outlined in the previous sections on local action.

Action re Race Restrictive Covenants

Restrictive covenants based on race, one of the principal means of limiting the space available to Negroes, can and must be fought

on four fronts—the courts, sources of publicity, legislation, and through economic action.

1. The fight in the courts is of long standing. While good cases should be pressed, there is danger that poorly chosen or poorly presented cases may occasion costly, adverse legal decisions. Competent legal authority should define the issue and local groups should urge lawyers to guard against unsound action.

2. Race restrictive covenants—and more particularly, restriction of all Negroes to the ghetto—are economically and socially unsound, as well as morally wrong. The facts on the incidence and effects of race restrictive covenants can and should be assembled and disseminated. From them three specific (and in nowise unrelated) results can follow:

   a. Community organizations and agencies can condemn race restrictive covenants (as has recently and effectively been done in Chicago).

   b. The action outlined above and the dissemination of the facts can and will lead to public discussion and newspaper publicity on the problem.

   c. Legislation barring future race restrictive covenants can be introduced (which in itself leads to more discussion and publicity) and enacted.

3. In most cities there is vacant land not now covered by such covenants. Local organizations should concentrate upon encouraging the development of attractive, well-planned housing and neighborhoods open to occupancy by Negroes on these sites. The most desirable development is that which is available to all racial groups, which has adequate community facilities, and is planned to house several income groups.

DISPOSITION OF WAR HOUSING

(In preparation of this section, the National CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination and the CIO Committee on Housing and Community Development leaned very heavily upon the experiences and materials prepared by the National Urban Leagne. Special commendation is due the National Urban League for recognizing over the years that shelter is a recognized essential to human existence. This recognition is implemented by the establishment of a Housing Bureau within the structure of the national office of the Urban League, which always has been ready to assist labor and other citizen groups in the improvement of housing conditions.)

The end of World War II makes imminent the disposition of war housing which will, in most instances, have disproportionate impacts upon minorities where they are included among the occupants. Excluding conversions and stop-gap accommodations, over 73,000

public war housing units are occupied by Negroes in 408 projects located in 165 localities throughout the country. About 25,000 of these are permanent family units. In addition, Negroes occupy about 12,000 permanent family units of war housing produced with private funds. Thus, it is clear that Negro citizens, whose unmet housing needs are admittedly excessive, have a vital stake in the disposal of war housing.

The National Housing Agency, which is responsible for disposition of war housing under the Lanham Act, has designated its constituent, the Federal Public Housing Authority, to carry out the disposal function for all housing determined surplus by the NHA Administrator.

Under the war housing program, more than 1,900,000 housing units were produced for war workers and their families. More than half of this total were financed with private funds, mostly through Title VI FHA insurance, and form a permanent addition to the Nation's housing supply, with over 800,000 of the units new construction. The rest were financed and, for the most part, are owned by the Federal Government, with over 600,000 of the units new construction. The bulk of this public housing is of temporary construction and cannot be used indefinitely for residential purposes.

But disposition is not a simple matter of the Government's selling all the war housing it can and demolishing the rest. Disposition policies and procedures are governed by the Lanham Act and the Surplus Property Administration regulations. People are still living in temporary war housing projects who must be housed elsewhere before their homes can be torn down. Local communities should be consulted; undue disruption of local housing markets and the lives of individual families should be avoided; and the impact of disposition on the country's housing supply should be carefully weighed community by community.

Excluding additional units that may be transferred to it, the FPHA has approximately 654,000 war housing units that must be disposed of as soon as they become surplus to the needs of reconversion and orderly mobilization. About 320,000 are **temporary** family and dormitory units unsuited for long-term use as housing. About 180,000 units are of **permanent** construction, including some 106,000 standard permanent units, and about 74,000 demountables which can be used permanently on present sites or transferred to new locations. Another 60,000 permanent family units, built with U. S. Housing Act funds, will revert to low-rent public housing use. The remaining stock includes about 35,000 trailers, which will be disposed of as they become surplus, and about 56,000 conversion

units, under lease arrangements, which will revert to the original owners.

Temporary war housing, according to the Lanham Act, must be removed as promptly as possible when it is no longer needed on its present site. Removal of the 35,000 trailers, and 320,000 family and dormitory units, including the 50,000 occupied by Negroes, is mandatory not later than two years after the end of the emergency. The only exceptions will be instances in which the National Housing Administrator, in consultation with the local community, finds that specific housing is still needed for orderly demobilization. All such exceptions must be periodically reviewed and reported to Congress.

There is, of course, the danger that many communities, which wish to exert pressure to force migrants (particularly minority group migrants) back home, will not press for a time extension until additional permanent housing is produced, but, rather, will urge removal of temporary housing as a means of forcing certain groups to move out.

While there is always a danger that temporary housing will become slums of the future, its removal should be so timed as to be a part of an over-all approach to the community plan for meeting its housing problem. Temporary housing may offer transitional shelter for those displaced in slum clearance, or it may house migrants until permanent units can be completed.

Permanent war housing, according to the Lanham Act, with the exception of projects financed under the U. S. Housing Act, must be sold "as expeditiously as possible" to occupants or other private purchasers unless transferred or sold to other Federal agencies or to state or local governments. These projects may be sold to local housing authorities for low-rent use where suitable and the community officially requests it and the Congress approves. They include 106,000 standard permanent units and 74,000 demountables, of which about 12,000 are occupied by Negroes.

It is important that pressure be put upon local housing authorities to request and justify the purchase of all Lanhan Act permanent war housing projects that are suitable for long-run public housing use. Where such sales are not effected, present regulations establish certain preferences. These should be learned and made available to the Negro community. One important provision is that sales can be made to mutual ownership corporations, provided membership is such as to assure immediate occupancy by members of at least two-thirds of the dwelling units comprising the project or the portion thereof sold. Where it is possible or feasible to dispose of

a project to occupants or prospective occupants, projects or portions thereof may be sold to private investors.

The mutual ownership plan, which provides for purchase of permanent war projects by occupants who have organized a non-profit mutual corporation, is best suited to middle-income families. By the pooling of their individual resources, such families will be able to minimize the risks incident to home ownership. Here, again, the first need is to make as wide a segment of those eligible to participate aware of their opportunities as possible. Labor organizations, consumer cooperatives, and tenant associations are the community organizations which should spearhead mutual ownership plans.

Care should be taken to see that where private investors acquire war housing projects they should not be permitted to purchase these properties for speculative purposes.

Finally, there are also the 60,000 low-rent housing units built for war use which will revert to local housing authorities. It is important to find out which of the present occupants are eligible to remain in these units and see that occupancy plans are developed to retain them and to include additional Negro families in these and other permanent public war housing units.

Action on the Local Level re Temporary War Housing

1. Find out what local officials plan to recommend to federal government relative to disposition of temporary public war housing.
2. Where such housing is needed to shelter dislocated families of former war workers, veterans and servicemen during the period of demobilization and reconversion, urge local officials to delay recommendation of its termination.
3. Encourage use of such housing for rehousing occupants of slum dwellings while permanent housing is being constructed.
4. Where there is no immediate pressing need for such housing in your community, encourage residents of nearby small towns or rural areas to take steps to secure the structures.

Action on the Local Level re Low-Rent Housing Converted to War Use

1. Find out if local housing authority is prepared to take projects over promptly and urge and facilitate such action.
2. Work out plans for equitable participation by minority groups in the reconverted low-rent projects.

3. Urge unsegregated occupancy of such reconverted projects and cooperate with local housing authority in effecting it.

Action on the Local Level re Lanham Act Permanent Units

1. Urge local housing authority to file applications for public purchase of all projects suitable for long-term housing use.
2. Learn and distribute information about occupancy priority on units sold.
3. Investigate mutual ownership corporations.
   a. Work directly through FPHA in Washington in order to establish what projects in your community are eligible or suitable for the mutual ownership plan.
   b. If any are eligible, devise program (with cooperation of local authority) to acquaint and interest present occupants in that plan.
      (1) Be sure tenants have necessary stability of income to justify home ownership.
      (2) Start action now so that groups will be organized and prepared to act when units are available for sale.
      (3) Do not over-simplify or "over-sell" groups on the plan.
4. Investigate proposed sales to private investors, with special attention to the possibilities of speculation purchases.
   a. Sales prices between private investor and government should establish ceilings on re-sale prices and rentals.

Action on Federal Level

1. Press federal agencies (NHA, FPHA, OPA, OES, OWMR) and congressional representatives for contractual stipulations of rental and resale price ceilings on Lanham Act housing disposed of to private enterprise or persons.
2. Press for stipulations forbidding the application of race restrictive covenants to any Lanham Act properties transferred to private investors.
3. Demand that the conditions of sales involving private investors be made public at the time of the transaction.

Action on Local Level re FHA-Aided War Housing

1. The availability of such housing through default of payments should be made common knowledge in your community.
2. Local groups should negotiate with FHA to see that these homes are made available to all in accordance with need and financial status and without regard to race, creed or color.

Facing the Job of Housing Negroes

A Basic Guide for Collective Action

RECEIVED
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Southern Regional Council

Distributed by

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To Speed Up the Housing Program

ON December 4 the National Committee on Housing made public a series of recommendations (presented on pages 2 and 3 of this issue) which called for sweeping changes in the veterans' emergency housing program. The proposals were aimed at pulling the housing effort out of the doldrums. They were drafted by a broadly representative special committee and were the outgrowth of the National Committee's Housing Inventory and Forecast Conference held in Chicago November 19-21, which brought together 400 leaders in the various fields concerned with housing.

The recommendations sought the achievement of three goals: (1) an end to those restrictions which under present conditions hamper the veterans' program and the housing effort in general; (2) immediate enactment of new measures to spur rental housing for moderate and lower income families —the kind of housing in greatest demand; (3) early enactment of long-range housing legislation. The proposals are based on the fact that the veterans' program has failed to meet the present critical need for shelter, despite good intentions in Washington.

Ten days after the Committee made its proposals, President Truman announced a new government policy on housing. It calls for liberalization of various controls heretofore in effect and seeks to clear away the obstacles that have hampered full use of men, materials and money to create new dwelling space.

In many respects the new Presidential policy parallels the recommendations previously made by the National Committee. There are, however, a few rather important differences. The chief similarities and differences are highlighted in the following comparisons.

Price and rental ceilings on newly constructed housing: For more than a year the National Committee has advocated removal of OPA ceilings on new construction in the belief that they have tended to check the production of housing.

The President removed the $10,000 NHA ceiling price on houses for sale. He continued that agency's rental ceiling of $80 per unit with the modification that it may be applied as an average, covering all of the units in a given project, and continued the OPA control over the rents to be charged.

Limitation of floor areas! To insure completion of the maximum number of dwelling units from available materials and labor, the Committee recommended, in place of price and rental ceilings, a limitation of the size of the individual units.

The President's program includes such area limitations.

Rental Housing: The Committee placed special emphasis on the construction of apartments for rent to veterans in the middle and lower income brackets. It proposed income tax incentives to stimulate moderate-priced rental housing. For the low-income veteran's family, which under present costs cannot be served, legislation was urged to enable local housing authorities to provide 100,000 dwelling units for this type of occupancy.

The President emphasized that new rental housing would be the primary goal next year and promised that construction of rental projects would be aided by financial measures.

Veterans' priorities: The Committee recommended that veterans' preference be retained on rental units but abandoned on new homes for sale.

The President said that the preferences should be continued on both types of housing.

Non-residential construction: To prevent diversion of materials and labor from housing, the Committee recommended that restrictions on deferrable, non-residential construction be continued.

The President said the order limiting non-residential construction should be continued temporarily, but added that the increasing need for schools and other community facilities in new developments must be met.

How well the Government's newly announced program will work remains to be seen. Two of its provisions in particular are open to question. One is retention of a modified $80 ceiling on new rental units. At present cost levels this may continue to retard rental housing construction in the high cost metropolitan centers where it is most needed. The other is the apparent aim to ease controls on non-residential building. This raises the question of whether it would not have been wiser to wait until the supply of materials and labor is larger.

Far more important than these or any other details is the question of what action Congress will take to facilitate building moderate and low rent housing—and when. Beyond any doubt the need centers primarily in these two areas; implementing legislation is essential; and it rests with Congress to act in time to get a large scale program under way in the coming building season.

NCH Recommendations on Veteran's Housing

Report Called for Major Changes; Cited Need For Apartments

THE present emergency housing situation is a magnified expression of a long-term problem. It highlights that problem. Because of its urgency it demands immediate and bold action capable of producing homes with speed.

The National Committee on Housing has just concluded a Housing Inventory and Forecast Conference in which it reviewed the many factors pertinent both to the present critical situation and to the future. Following this Conference, the undersigned committee formulated recommendations to meet the present emergency. These recommendations are set forth below and have been approved by the Executive Committee of the National Committee on Housing.

The needs of the moment are so manifest that the Committee has concentrated upon measures to cope with the continuing crisis. in housing; it has not attempted to re-appraise the extent of that crisis.

The veterans' housing demand, similar to the normal demand for housing, falls into three categories: the demand for higher-cost homes for those who can afford them; the demand for medium-cost homes for families with middle incomes; and the demand for low-rent homes for those with limited earnings.

The recommendations here made are designed to meet the needs of these three groups during this acute emergency and in the years to come. These objectives require an immediate emergency program and the initiation of a program for long-range planning. The immediate program requires legislative implementation which should command and retain the attention of the forthcoming Congress until enacted.

Recommendations

Restrictions and Controls On the Use of Available Materials and Labor

Price and rental ceilings on new construction have proved unrealistic and ineffective and have checked the construction of greatly needed multi-family housing. Therefore such ceilings should be lifted.

Available materials and labor must be used to provide the largest possible number of completed dwelling units. As a more effective implementation of this purpose it is recommended that consideration be given to establishing a permissible maximum usable floor area for all new dwelling unit construction. For individual single family houses, for example, a limitation of 2,000 square feet might be the permissible maximum. For multi-family rental housing (apartments) the permissible maximum might be 1,500 square feet, the comparable equivalent usable area. Since multi-family housing makes use of common services and service areas, adequate apartments are normally designed in somewhat less space. By limiting the amount of permissible area, available supplies of basic construction materials and of labor will be conserved, even though it may be possible to use luxury fittings and adornments. Such materials are not competitive with materials required in the general housing field.

Veterans' Preference

Removing restrictions on owner-occupant and individual for sale houses is recommended for the reason that (1) the present preference to veterans is largely ineffective insofar as serving the needs of the great mass of veterans is concerned; (2) that this preference for veterans has served to limit the production of such housing since the operative builder is unwilling or unable because of capital investment required, to proceed with a large-scale program unless sales can be made rapidly during construction. The requirement that such houses must be held for at least 30 days after completion for sale to veterans only results in most builders deferring undertaking additional construction until sales have been consummated. (3) Since a great proportion of veterans desire to rent rather than to purchase houses, the preference on multi-family rental housing should be continued.

Unlike the builder of single family houses for sale, the builder of multi-family housing is not dependent for his permanent financing on the sale or rental of the structure on completion. The fact that veterans are given preference in rental housing therefore would not defer additional construction since in this type of building, rentals can be made at any time.

Aids to Stimulate Emergency Rental Housing

New rental housing construction differs from building for home ownership in that a single project to be efficient must usually be large in scale. The investor in such an enterprise must look for his return to the rental income produced by the property during its lifetime rather than to its sale in the market. Under present conditions in which the current costs of construction seem unduly high and in fact are still rising, few investors will commit their funds to new large-scale rental projects. Although current rental prospects promise full occupancy during the years immediately ahead with consequent favorable returns, prospective investors fear that this early favorable experience will be more than wiped out by the competition of a lower level of construction costs after the housing emergency is over.

To meet this situation and to encourage the construction of large-scale rental housing projects by private enterprise during the next two years, the Committee recommends the following proposal for serious consideration: Authorize the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on the initiative of the FHA, to issue certificates of necessity to qualified corporate investors in large-scale rental housing projects on which construction is begun prior to January 1, 1949. Such certificates should be issued only when the need for housing in the locality chosen is demonstrated and promises to continue. The project would be required to meet FHA requirements with respect to the soundness of the financial set-up and should carry rental schedules calculated to meet the needs of the middle income group for rental housing. Such projects holding a certificate of necessity would be permitted to take depreciation up to a maximum of 20% in any one year for the next five years, provided that any such sums taken for depreciation were concurrently applied to the reduction of the indebtedness on the property and provided also, that at no time during the period may indebtedness against the property exceed its depreciated book value.

The Committee considers this method of encouraging private enterprise construction of large-scale rental housing projects better suited to meet the conditions of the times than the proposal that the RFC Mortgage Company take second mortgages on such properties up to 100% of current costs. The latter proposal suffers from two defects. On the one hand, necessity for clearing a proposed project with two different government agencies would entail delays in construction. On the other hand, any proposal for 100% financing of private risks is open to possible abuse. The Committee's alternative recommendation would permit present high construction costs to be written off during the early years of the project when its rental returns are most promising. At the end of that period the project would be able to continue to compete in the rental market with new construction. The fact that the indebtedness against the property would be amortized concurrently with the depreciation in book value would tend to eliminate one of the worst overhangs that has customarily followed periods of high residential costs, namely the pressure of an outstanding volume of indebtedness that bears no relation to the reduction of value.

The Committee suggests that with this plan in effect, the FHA might find it prudent to insure rental housing projects up to 90% of their current construction costs under Title VI.

This proposal involves only a minimum possible subsidy from the government. Depreciation can be taken by an owner only once, either during the early life of the property, or spread over its full life. In view of the expected decline in construction costs, depreciation should properly fall heavily in the early years as is proposed by the Committee. Even if such a decline should not materialize, the Treasury will ultimately stand to lose very little in taxes, the exact sum depending for the most part, on the amount by which corporate income tax rates were reduced in the future.

This is a specific recommendation limited

to projects undertaken before January 1, 1949, under Title VI of FHA. It has no bearing on the Committee's long term corporate income tax recommendations embodied in the Committee's forthcoming study of the effect of corporate income tax on rental housing by Randolph Paul and Miles Colean.

Housing for Veterans of Low Income

Because of the high cost of construction at this time, emergency provisions are necessary to meet the housing needs of the families of veterans of low income as well as the families of veterans in the middle and higher income brackets.

The Committee recommends that special legislation be enacted immediately to provide assistance to local housing authorities to finance for veterans of low income 100,000 dwelling units under this program. The resulting public housing should be restricted to veterans and the legislation should contain essential safeguards as to income-rental relationships.

Postponement of Deferrable Construction

The Committee recommends that deferrable non-residential construction be postponed until it is apparent that the availability of materials and labor insures clearly that such construction will not result in undue competition in the locality with residential construction.

The Committee recommends that the general contractors, operative builders and building trades labor set up committees to expedite the housing programs in the locality. It shall be the job of a committee to determine the number of residential units required and of the construction committee to ascertain the number of workmen and the amount of materials required to satisfy that need. It shall be the job of the contractors' committee to find extra labor in areas where there is an oversupply of construction labor, and it shall be the job of the Expediter's office to keep track of extra supply of labor in various parts of the country. It shall also be the job of the local contractors' committee to find out what materials are in short supply and to report those items to the Expediter's office in Washington. The emphasis must be on the largest number of completions rather than merely starts.

In the case of such non-residential construction as is permitted, it should be clearly apparent in the community that there is labor available after housing commitments are made and undue pressure will not be put on the national pool of materials.

Temporary Shelter

Critical materials and needed labor should not be used to produce new temporary units. Such units utilize a great proportion of the amount of critical material, labor and construction time consumed in the building of permanent units. Temporary construction is costly. That expense and the materials and labor should be devoted to permanent construction.

Sale and Rent Control

The Committee reaffirms the position taken by the National Committee on Housing in September 1945 against rent or sale price control on new construction, but favors the continuance of rent control on existing houses. In view, however, of the increased costs prevailing, it seems evident that some adjustment in rentals should be considered at this time. The Committee therefore recommends that an immediate analysis be made to determine the extent of the needed adjustments and to determine also whether such adjustments should be made on a locality, regional, national, or other basis.

Experiments in Prefabrication

We urge all branches of the government to give to all types of builders in the housing field every available help with the thought that those demonstrating the greatest ability to produce, shall receive the greatest consideration both as to material and labor.

Experience has shown that while pre-fabrication is promising, it requires complex and time-consuming manufacturing processes. The present attempt to balloon the use of prefabricating methods by preferential treatment for new companies, new processes and new materials as an answer to the housing problem for 1947 is to gamble with national reserves of scarce materials. This siphoning off of essential materials may seriously impair other sections of the national economy.

It is particularly important not to pyramid the use of scarce materials which already constitute crucial bottlenecks in other major durable goods industries. The ability to maintain high level employment by transferring labor from soft goods industries to durable goods industries during 1947 will depend to a considerable extent, upon the availability of these critical materials. For example, if the automobile industry is crippled for lack of materials, the resulting mass unemployment would upset the entire economy, and with it, the remedying of the housing problem as well.

Long-Range Housing Legislation

The Committee has recommended an emergency program which will need certain legislative implementation. We trust that Congress will recognize the importance of the housing emergency and consider and act upon this legislation within the first two weeks of its session.

It is also important that the Congress give immediate attention to the long-range housing problems of this nation. We have for too long a time had to meet emergency upon emergency in this field. At its last session, Congress considered, and the Senate passed, the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill. We urge early enactment of legislation to effect an over-all housing program. Such a program after enactment will take several years of careful planning at local, regional, and national levels to develop. But unless the machinery is set in motion now to permit such planning, effective results will be needlessly delayed. Enactment of such legislation for long-time planning need not and must not interfere in any way with the prompt prosecution of construction under the Emergency Housing Program.

At the time of the hearings on the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill, the National Committee on Housing pointed out certain inflationary and uneconomic provisions. We feel that the passage of time has added weight to these objections, and the congressional committees which will review the new legislation should give consideration to appropriate changes.

Farm Housing

It is essential that we recognize the magnitude and the importance of the problem of adequate housing for farm families. Since the house is an integral part of the farm economy, efforts to improve farm housing must be coupled with efforts to improve the economic base of the farm where needed to support adequate housing. Any program for farm housing must be directed toward making available to farm families the services and aids which have been provided for urban dwellers.

Housing for Minority Groups

Simply to increase the volume of construction for various income groups does not assure a comparable increase in the supply of shelter for colored minorities. This follows because builders have usually neglected this market and because racial restrictions on land occasion serious site difficulties.

The Committee recommends that:

1. FHA encourage the construction of housing available to minority groups.
2. FHA cease to require the enforcement or to encourage the use of race restrictive housing covenants.
3. FHA, in the case of 90% insured loans, require that an equitable proportion of rental housing be made available to qualified colored occupants.
4. Municipalities face honestly and act effectively to meet the space problem of minorities and start to break down ghetto living.
5. Public housing reestablish the pre-war trend of meeting the needs of minorities equitably.

Respectfully submitted,

Fred H. Ludwig, *Chairman*

Ogden Bigelow
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Winfield Riefler
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December 3, 1946

Basis for Report Laid in National Conference

THE National Committee's three-day Housing Inventory and Forecast Conference held in Chicago in November was designed to be a town meeting, on a nation-wide scale to consider the present and the future of the housing program. The purpose was first to take stock of the veterans' emergency program, spearhead of the housing effort, then to consider housing prospects in general. It was essentially a means of evaluating the results of past planning against recent changes in the economic situation that have had profound effect both on the need for and the production of dwelling space.

The Conference was a truly representative gathering. Among the 400 who attended were leaders of all the varied interests concerned with housing—civic, constructional, financial, building materials, labor, technical, consumer and government. Some sixty top-ranking speakers took part. Many others joined in the informal discussions.

Out of this exchange of views came conclusions that were later embodied in the National Committee's recommendations. From the Chicago meeting came a clarification of ideas on how to make the veterans' program more effective and pave the way for a housing program commensurate with the urgent needs for rental space, particularly by middle and low income groups.

To achieve perspective on the whole problem, future as well as present, the Conference program was divided into two major sections. One dealt with the veterans' housing program to date. The other dealt with the question of where Housing goes from here. Under the first section were five panel discussions, entitled: (1) "What's Been Built—and How?"; (2) "The Veteran Pays—Housing Costs and Prices"; (3) "Can or Should the Veteran Wait?"; (4) "Can the Builders Build?", and (5) "The Outlook for Materials and Labor". Under the second section were panel discussions entitled: (1) "Urban Market and Need"; (2) "Farm Market and Need"; (3) "Building Better Neighborhoods and Communities", and (4) "An Over-all Housing Program".

A special dinner meeting of the Conference was addressed by His Eminence Francis Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of New York, who called on the nation to pay its debt to its war veterans, and Norman E. Wates, Chairman of the British engineering and construction firm of Wates, Ltd., and Treasurer of the British Federation of Registered Home Builders, who described Britain's post-war housing program.

Housing For Veterans

The keynote of the discussion concerning veterans' needs was sounded by Mrs. Samuel I. Rosenman, Chairman of the National Committee, who said that the problem is now one of pushing building in the greatest possible volume and pushing it at cost levels that the average veteran can afford. She added that the National Committee has long been convinced that the greatest opportunity for meeting the average veteran's housing needs and desires—the provision of multi-family rental housing—has been left almost untouched.

Succeeding speakers described the difficulties that have beset the program and the results attained to date. The concensus was that the present failure is due in large part to the attempt to provide a big volume of housing at low cost against the handicap of rising prices and to the emphasis put on homes for sale. Reports from all sections indicated that the great majority of veterans who need housing want to rent rather than buy. Most of them cannot afford the homes now being built and do so only to get a roof over their heads. The result is that instead of helping the veteran as the nation intended, he is being made to absorb the present inflation in housing costs.

The extent to which the veteran is paying was discussed by several speakers. The general conclusion was that the veteran is paying too much for too little. It was also agreed that the demand by veterans for space is likely to keep prices up. This is indicated by the estimate that four million returned GI's want to rent or build within the next twelve months and that one million of them are willing to buy at current prices. In view of the situation it was suggested that the veterans' problem is part of the general housing problem that calls for solid, long-range solutions, in which the provision of rental housing at prices within reach of those who chiefly need it must be undertaken.

The Outlook

On the question of whether veterans can or should wait for housing, the opinion was expressed that it is time for truth telling about the facts of housing. As one speaker put it, the veterans should not have to wait, cannot wait, but must wait. It was pointed out that a substantial proportion of the houses built in 1947 will be sold to others than veterans, simply because the average veteran cannot afford to buy them. Eighty-five per cent of the veterans cannot afford to pay more than $6,000 for a home, and most of them cannot afford to pay more than $45 a month for rent. Again, there was the inescapable conclusion that low-cost rental units must be provided.

Whether builders can build under present conditions was the subject discussed by several well known practicing builders. Their conclusions were that builders could build if certain obstacles were removed. High on the list of obstacles is the continuing shortage of materials, particularly of key materials the lack of which slows completions. Others criticized government controls. Some advocated a "free market" for new homes at current prices on the theory that non-veterans who can afford such homes would, by occupying them, release rental quarters for veterans.

The outlook for materials and labor brought to the fore the opinion, as expressed by several speakers, that material shortages are gradually being overcome but that the flow of materials is still unbalanced.

Housing in the Future

Most of the speakers who dealt with the problem of long-range housing needs voiced the opinion that much of the housing now being built or projected will simply renew present evils. One pessimist thought that much is now being done to promote future financial discouragement for home owners, abandonment of properties and substantial losses to Government agencies and mortgage finance institutions. Another believed that under present conditions housing is built for the market and distributed according to ability to pay rather than according to need. Others, more optimistic, believed that when the present crisis is over a more stable housing program can be undertaken. The general opinion was that much remains to be done before a real start can be made on meeting the basic housing needs of the majority of the American people, urban and rural.

An important problem in this connection is the building of better neighborhoods. This subject was the theme of a number of speakers who hoped that the widespread recognition of the need for more adequate community planning will result in more attention to this phase of development.

The final series of discussions dealt with the problems involved in an over-all housing program. Here, much of the criticism that has been leveled at present standards was brought to a focus. Suggested remedies for present ills included drastic overhaul of housing finance, adoption of new methods of production, and complete revamping of present building codes. The outstanding contribution in this section of the Conference was the clear recognition of the fact that all elements in the housing picture must work together to provide adequate living space within the reach of the average family.

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Off to a Good Start

NO VOLUNTARY act of citizens ever promised to bring more credit on Orlando than the proposal, now practically certain of accomplishment in a business-like way, to enlarge and improve the residential section for negroes.

Headed by a group of able citizens, the undertaking will be guided and financed in such a way that ultimately all funds and costs will come out of the property itself and there will be no profits for promoters and speculators.

When the tract is accepted into the zoning plan of the city, it will be laid out with streets and parks, paving and sidewalks will be put down, sewerage will be constructed, sanitation will be established and all the other requirements of a decent neighborhood.

All these costs will be computed into the reckoning and the lots will then be sold to negroes without profit and on terms suited to their incomes, either as bare property or equipped with the buildings desired by the prospective tenants.

★ ★ ★

WE KNOW THAT looking at the undertaking before it is begun, it appears singularly simple and free from difficulties, but there will be many snarls to iron out and problems to solve before the affair is started.

But the absence of the profit feature leads us to believe those in charge will perform according to their best judgment and successfully ward off those who will try to make undue profit from the outside.

As many know, because negro property is limited, both rents and prices are exorbitant in areas restricted to their use, another condition it is hoped to correct by destroying the monopoly in negro real estate.

We repeat that we are aware that many troubles will confront those undertaking this fine project, but Orlando Morning Sentinel will be right in there helping to overcome them and help all concerned to hew to the line.

4-20-46

"to attack the social evils of the slums and to provide decent living quarters..."

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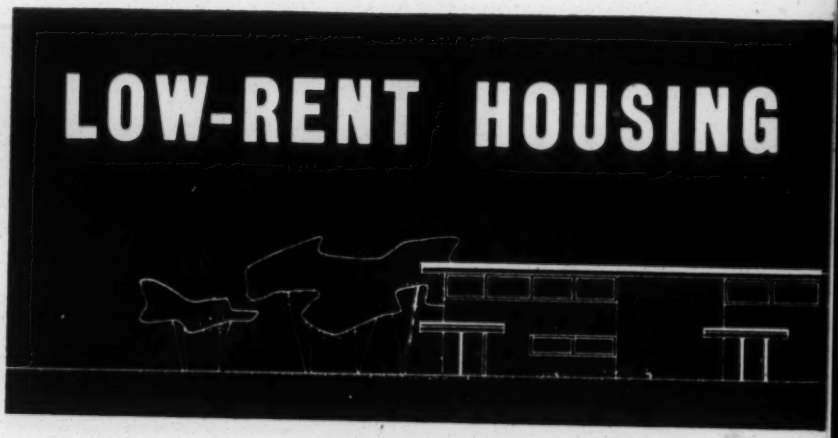
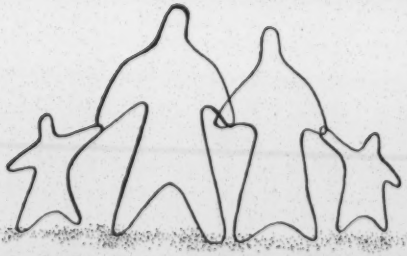
LOW-RENT HOUSING





NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY · FEDERAL PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY

LOW-RENT HOUSING

"There is no immediate aim of the American people," a Senate committee unanimously declared in 1937 after 3 years of investigation, "more widely supported and more insistently voiced than the desire to attack the social evils of the slums and to provide decent living quarters . . ."

The reasons were clear. Evidence in every city, and in most of the towns and farm areas, had demonstrated the acute need for a program to rehouse low-income families who could not afford to pay for decent housing. Ten million families—the one-third of the Nation referred to by the late President Roosevelt—were ill-housed. A tremendous challenge confronted private housing industry and the Government.

In August 1945, in the closing days of the war, a special subcommittee of the Senate reaffirmed those earlier findings. After reviewing the Nation's housing supply and postwar needs, the subcommittee stated: "Every family must have a decent home in which to live . . . Slums are not only a deterrent to the development of a sound citizenry, but they lower the people's desire for healthful and attractive surroundings and the hope of improving their conditions."

The slums have been indicted on a dozen counts:

To doctors and public health officers they represent the plague spots of tuberculosis, pneumonia, and other preventable contagions; areas where the death rate is highest, particularly among new-born infants.

To police forces and social welfare agencies, they appear as a generating source of juvenile crime and moral delinquency. To local fire departments, they outline the firetrap zone, where fires are most frequent and hardest to check. In the fiscal terms of city officials, slums are the areas of low tax revenues and high expenditures for police and fire protection.

THE PEOPLE VERSUS *the slums*

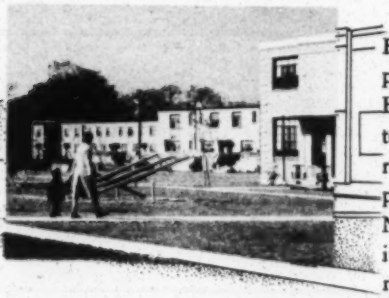
To businessmen, slums are a swamp where building activity stagnates. The high cost of slum land makes slum clearance and rebuilding on slum sites an unprofitable venture for private enterprise.

To housewives and mothers, who must spend most of their time at home, slums represent dismal, insanitary workshops where cooking, laundering, and child-rearing are carried on in conditions that State industrial hygiene codes would not tolerate in a factory.

To owners of homes and other property, they are a financial menace. A slum neighborhood tends to spread a creeping blight that impairs the value of nearby property, and that threatens property values throughout the city.

All these groups and many others have spoken out for a program to tear down slums and rehouse the families in new homes built for decent, healthful living. It has been shown that such a program cuts down the cost of municipal services and protects property values. It also means good business—particularly for the cement, lumber, steel, glass, and other building materials industries, for private contractors and construction workers who do the actual building job, and for private investors, whose capital can be put to work profitably in housing project bonds.

LOW RENT BECOMES LAW



For reasons like these, Congress in 1937 passed the United States Housing Act. Before America entered the war and had to put aside further expansion of low-rent housing, this act along with companion laws in 39 States, launched a Nation-wide attack on the slums. Under its provisions, nearly 200 communities razed slums and built 334 low-rent housing projects. From shabby, rat-infested city tenements, and to a lesser extent from shacks on the countryside, nearly 106,000 low-income families moved into decent homes at rents they could afford to pay.

When the war began, only half of the authorized program had been completed. More than 11,000 dwelling units, under construction at that time, were completed to house war workers, and will be turned back to the use of low-income families after the war. Additional war housing projects, making use of remaining low-rent funds, were authorized by legislation supplementing the U. S. Housing Act; the 53,000 dwelling units under this legislation will also become low-rent housing after the war. In areas not requiring more war housing, the construction of another 24,000 planned low-rent dwellings was deferred.

Before the surrender of Japan, work began on more than a thousand of these, to help relieve housing shortages in congested areas. After VJ-day local housing authorities were notified that they could prepare to resume construction of other deferred low-rent housing as soon as materials became available.

Added up, the total program thus means the rescue of 194,000 low-income families from the drabness and filth of slums—concrete evidence that action can be taken against the slums to produce tangible results.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HELPS, BUT THE COMMUNITY DOES THE JOB

To administer the low-rent program, Congress set up a Federal agency, the United States Housing Authority. Its functions, along with the public war housing functions of other Federal agencies, were transferred in February 1942 to the Federal Public Housing Authority, set up by Executive order as a constituent of the National Housing Agency.

As far as low-rent housing is concerned, the powers of FPHA are strictly limited. It cannot go into a city or town to tear down slums or build new housing. It cannot even award contracts to have these jobs done by others. Under the U. S. Housing Act, the decision on whether a specific locality should clear slums and build a low-rent project is the business of the people who live in that locality. If, through their local governing

body, they decide that low-rent housing should be built, owned, and managed in their community, all these functions are performed by a group of local people. This group, called the local housing authority, is generally appointed under State law by the mayor or governing body, and serves without pay. Its members (usually five) cannot be selected or dismissed by FPHA, or draw a Federal salary.

The locality, working through its local authority, can get several types of help from FPHA.

LOANS. To raise the money needed to build a low-rent housing project, the local authority may borrow up to 90 percent of the development cost from FPHA, which has been authorized to lend a maximum of 800 million dollars for this purpose. Such loans must be fully repaid, over a period of no more than 60 years, together with interest that usually runs from 2½ to 3 percent.

ANNUAL SUBSIDY. Most of the cost of providing low-rent housing—including management expenses, repayment of the development loans with interest, maintenance, repairs, insurance, and so on—is borne by the tenants themselves. But the rents that low-income families can afford to pay do not cover the full cost. Part of the deficit is made good by FPHA through a yearly subsidy, called the annual contribution, which is appropriated by the Congress. The amount varies from year to year, depending on the amount needed to keep the rentals within the tenants' reach, but for the total program it cannot run over 28 million dollars in any one year. The most that can be paid to any local authority for a year's operation is limited to a percentage of the project development cost equal to the going Federal interest rate plus 1 percent. For example, on a $500,000 project with a percentage fixed at 3½ percent, the top Federal contribution in any one year would be $17,500.

TECHNICAL ADVICE. FPHA has a staff of technicians, in Washington and in its regional offices, familiar with housing law, architecture, construction, management, and other housing aspects. The local authority may draw freely upon their experience and knowledge. However, so long as it meets prescribed minimum standards, it has complete leeway to write its own ticket on the site to be utilized, the style of architecture, type of building materials, and similar matters.

THE LOCAL AUTHORITY MUST MEET CERTAIN LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

In order to qualify for loans and annual contributions, local authorities must, of course, observe the basic requirements that Congress wrote into the U. S. Housing Act to make sure that the money would be spent to lift low-income families out of the slums. These are the things the local authority is required to do:

PROVE that the locality needs public low-rent housing

The local authority, by a survey or other means, must first get the facts about local housing conditions—the extent of bad housing, the rent levels that slum dwellers can afford to pay, the lowest rents at which private developers can supply decent housing, and so on. To guard against any possibility that public low-rent housing might compete with private home building, FPHA requires the local authority to admit only families well below the income level necessary to pay the lowest rents charged in the locality for decent private dwellings.

RAISE part of the project development cost from private capital

To insure that the project is on a sound financial basis and is locally acceptable, the authority must obtain at least 10 percent of the development cost from non-Federal sources, generally by selling bonds to private investors. This requirement has been met with ease. Actually, local authority bonds have been so well accepted in financial circles that more than one-third of the capital cost, of projects on which long-term financial arrangements have been made, has been loaned by private investors. Thus, instead of having to lend the 90 percent contemplated by the U. S. Housing Act, FPHA has put up less than two-thirds. Since the act went into operation, private investors have increased their share of the financing every year. In a number of cases private funds account for 85 percent of the total financing, and in New York City recently, private capital financed a project 100 percent.

OBTAIN local contributions to help assure low rents

At least one-fifth of the annual subsidy paid by FPHA must be matched by a local contribution. Both the U. S. Housing Act and the State laws permit the localities to make their contribution by exempting low-rent projects from taxation, and this has invariably been the method used to meet this requirement. So that the low-rent tenants and project may bear part of the community's tax burden, local authorities make annual service payments, generally known as payments in lieu of taxes, up to 10 percent of shelter rent. Such payments must not exceed full taxes or reduce the local contribution below one-fifth of the Federal contribution, but they are often greater than the taxes formerly collected on the slum property. In 1944, low-rent projects paid an average of $17.76 per dwelling unit, or a total of nearly $1,900,000. Because of war incomes and large rent revenues, the 1944 payments were above normal.

ELIMINATE one slum unit for every new dwelling unit built

Where a project is built on a slum site, clearance of slums is automatic, since the old structures must be torn down to make way for the new. But local authorities are required to eliminate slums even if the new project is built on vacant land. Somewhere in the locality it must arrange for an equal number of unfit dwellings to be demolished, brought up to decent standards by compulsory repair, or closed up. By the end of June 1945, local authorities had brought about the elimination of 105,000 substandard dwellings, as against 117,000 on which elimination could be legally required at this time. However, the act provides that elimination of substandard units may be postponed in localities with an acute housing shortage. The small remainder has accordingly been deferred in order to prevent dangerous overcrowding.

BUILD and operate the projects economically

Local authorities are not permitted to run above a dwelling facilities cost of $5,000 per unit in large cities, or $4,000 in smaller cities. (Dwelling facilities cost excludes the cost of land, nondwelling facilities, and slum demolition.) This requirement compels them to practice strict economy in construction, and to forego any features smacking of luxury. Actual costs of dwelling facilities have been kept well below the limits, averaging $3,782 in the larger cities, and $3,328 in the smaller ones. The local authority, it should be mentioned, does not do the actual construction job itself, but awards the job to private contractors on the basis of competitive bids.

THE LOCAL AUTHORITY MUST MEET CERTAIN LEGAL REQUIREMENTS—Contd.

RESTRICT the project to eligible families

The local authority must see that every family admitted to a low-rent project meets three basic requirements of eligibility:

1. The family must be living in a substandard dwelling. (This requirement is waived for returning veterans, many of whom lack accommodations of any kind.)

2. The family head—the person who signs the lease—must be an American citizen.

3. The family income must be below the level needed to obtain adequate, privately owned housing. Under the U. S. Housing Act, the net family income of applicants may not be more than five times the gross rent (the rent charged by the project, plus the estimated cost of any utilities not covered in the rent). The net income of families with three or more minor dependents may not exceed six times the gross rent. The top rent must be less than the minimum rent for decent privately owned dwellings.

Local authorities have generally adopted a system of grading rents to income. An eligible family is assigned the size dwelling unit it needs, and is charged the maximum rent it can afford. To comply with the spirit of the U. S. Housing Act on a continuing basis, FPHA requires local authorities to conduct a reexamination of tenant family incomes once a year, so that if the family incomes have changed, rents may be adjusted to bring them in line with the income limitations. For example, a three-person family that moved in with a net income of $60 a month, would pay a gross rent of at least $12; if a subsequent reexamination showed that its income had increased to $70 a month, the gross rent would be raised to at least $14. The graded rent system, along with the policy of adjusting rents to income, accounts for a feature of low-rent housing that has sometimes puzzled observers—the phenomenon of two families paying different rents for identical dwelling units. The explanation is that each is paying as much as it can afford, and the dwelling unit of each is being subsidized no more than necessary.

Families whose incomes increase above the top limit are not eligible to continue to live in the project, and are given notice to move. In normal times, when accommodations are available on the private market, enforcement of this policy does not create a difficult problem. The difficulty during wartime has been that the booming war production areas where incomes have gone up most sharply are usually areas of acute housing shortage.

Where no other dwellings are available, it is, of course, not practicable to compel the over-income family to vacate immediately. Its rent is raised to the maximum so that it will not be subsidized, but the family is temporarily allowed to remain in the project while intensive efforts are made to find other accommodations.

HOW MUCH DOES LOW-RENT HOUSING COST THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT?

Some people have the mistaken idea that the Federal Government pays the full cost of the low-rent program. They take the average cost of building a dwelling unit, multiply it by the total number of units, add in the cost of operation and come out with a large sum of money. Then they assume that all this represents expense to the Government.

The arithmetic may be right, but the assumptions are wrong. The lion's share of this total cost is covered by the rents that low-income families are able to pay. The initial

cost of building the projects—the total development cost—is not charged to the Government. Local housing authorities borrow a large part of it from private investors, and are regularly paying it back. The rest is borrowed from the Government, and this debt (along with interest) is also being paid off in full.

The only cost to the Federal Government is the pay-as-you-go annual subsidy. The Federal contribution makes it possible for local authorities to operate the projects and repay their capital debt with interest—and still keep rents within the means of low-income families.

In recent years, operating economies and improved tenant incomes have kept the subsidies well below the legal maximum. During the war, contributions were low because of war incomes, but normally they can be expected to be higher. Contributions required to maintain low rents in 1944 totaled $8,600,000, only $7.19 per dwelling unit per month and about three-fifths of the full amount permitted by law. Through December 1944, the Government had paid annual contributions totaling less than $38,800,000. This is the total Federal cost of clearing the slums and rehousing the families since the projects first went into operation.

THE COST TO THE COMMUNITY—AND THE BENEFITS

While the Federal Government puts up part of the yearly housing cost, the local community, improved by slum removal and a more adequate supply of good housing, is also expected to bear part of the cost. The U. S. Housing Act requires the locality to match at least one-fifth of the Federal contribution. State housing laws make this feasible by permitting the projects to be exempt from local taxes—a method authorized by the Federal act.

Figured at its maximum, the cost of low-rent housing to the city or town is the amount of tax exemption, less the payments made in lieu of taxes. The net exemption, though not paid in cash, is a real contribution. For example, in 1944, the local contribution covered 15 percent of the total cost of operating the housing. (In comparison, the Federal subsidy took care of 20 percent, and rents paid for the remaining 65 percent.) Thus, tax exemption covers a substantial part of the housing cost. If projects were required to pay full taxes, rents would have to be increased beyond the reach of low-income families, thereby defeating the purpose of the law. Thus, a community cannot participate in the slum clearance and low-rent program without sharing in the cost.

The community, however, does receive real value for the contribution it makes toward good housing. Slum properties are usually poor taxpayers. Taxes assessed are often delinquent. Slums pay less in taxes, and cost the city more in upkeep, than other areas. In Boston a survey showed that the city's deficit from a slum area was $48.24 per person; from all other residential areas the average deficit was only $10.81. Unless the community grants tax exemption for a proposed low-rent project, the project cannot be built, and the low-revenue slums remain.

The drain of slums on local treasuries has been demonstrated in all parts of the country. Atlanta, Ga., for example, reported in 1941 that its slum area paid 5½ percent of the city's real property tax revenues, but cost the city 53 percent of its police, fire, health, and other service costs. By reducing the frequency of fires, disease, accidents, crime, and juvenile delinquency, the replacement of slums by good housing cuts the cost of services furnished by the city government.

Finally, slum clearance increases a city's income by increasing the value—and hence the tax revenues—of neighboring property.

But a community's basic asset is not its property but its people. On the average, families rescued from slums and rehoused in decent surroundings are healthier, more efficient workers, better citizens. As the Senate subcommittee declared in August 1945, "a supply of good housing, sufficient to meet the needs of all families, is essential to a sound and stable democracy."

A COMMUNITY'S BEST ASSET IS ITS *people*

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Housing & Crime

When the residences of Houston children known to the Crime Prevention Division were plotted on a map of the city, they assumed a certain characteristic distribution. ~~(Map 1).~~ There was a heavy concentration in and around the central business section, with the numbers decreasing towards the edge of the city. When rates were computed for individual census tracts on the basis of the number of children residing in them the pattern was more clearly revealed. ~~(Map 2).~~ The rates for individual tracts varied greatly, the lowest rate for a single tract being 24.5 per 1,000 children with the highest being 342.2 per 1,000 children. The tract with the highest rate had fourteen times as many arrested children living in it as the tract with the lowest. Arrested children were found throughout the city, but they were much more heavily concentrated in the areas of low socio-economic status.

Source: Research Bureau, Council of Social Agencies, Houston, Texas, Houston Children and the Police, "Social Statistics", Vol. II, No. 2, April, 1946.

Housing in Relation to Juvenile Delinquency

The close relationship between substandard housing and delinquency has been apparent in Jacksonville as elsewhere and is one of the most potent reasons for further slum clearance in Negro sections.

An interview with the Superintendent of the Negro Boys' Parental Home, 1245 Jessie Street, developed the fact only seven boys have been referred to the Home from either of the Housing Areas in the nine years since Durkeeville was first opened to tenants. At present, there is only one boy in the Home whose family lives in a housing project.

A similar interview with the Superintendent of the Negro Girls' Parental Home, 1918 Jefferson Street, reveals that in the three years this has been operating, no girl has been referred to the Home whose family lives in the Housing areas.

In 1942, February, when Blodgett Homes was opened, it was known that the surrounding slum, "Hansontown", had been the outstanding crime center in Jacksonville. Arrests had been 2,000 per square mile in Hansontown as against 210 in the rest of the city.

Source: Jacksonville Looks at Its Negro Community, The Council of Social Agencies, Jacksonville, Florida, May, 1946.

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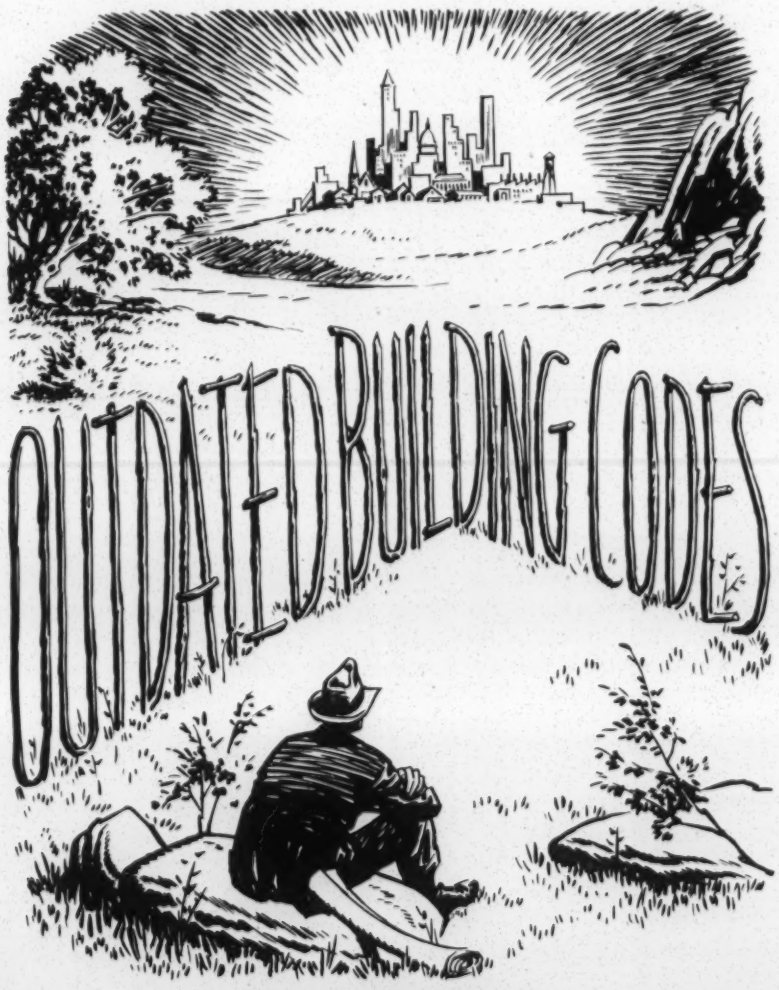
Modernizing Building Codes

EFFORTS are under way both in this country and in England to revise and standardize building codes. In the United States the effort centers on the preparation of a new basic code by the Building Officials Conference of America and on the development of certain general standards under the auspices of the American Standards Association. In England a special committee sponsored by the government and aided by various experts is engaged in drawing up a new code of building standards along the lines described in the following articles by Colin Lucas of the British Commonwealth Scientific Office in New York.



DON'T FENCE US IN

In examining the methods and the objectives of the two endeavors it is well to remember the original purpose of building codes. As with so many of the regulations society has adopted, building codes grew out of the need for community measures to insure safety of construction. But because of the many variants involved progress was not uniform. The gradual growth of building codes as we now know them was conditioned on the one hand by local habits and on the other by the lag between technical advances in construction and man's disinclination to change established methods of building.

To the objective of safety has been added in more recent years the protection of health as an essential factor in building codes. Among the complicating factors, the most important perhaps, is the widening gap between technical advances and traditional building practices. Prefabrication is one example. Others include the possibility of using lighter, less expensive framing and sheathing materials to lessen the cost of housing.

It is this situation which has called forth the greatest controversies over the revision of building codes. Most codes are admittedly antiquated in that they make little provision for the use of so-called experimental methods and materials. Those who desire sweeping changes charge that vested interests—including some trade unions as well as some suppliers of building materials—are blocking progress by obstructing the revision of codes. From the other camp come charges that the proponents of change want to lower the all-important safety factor and throw the field open to all sorts of untested experiments. However, most unbiased observers agree on the need for setting up general performance standards as a basis for modernizing local regulations.

In this effort it is interesting to note the differences between the British and American approaches to the problem. The British are working toward a standard of performance supported by good practice which in itself would have no legal force, though evidently intended as a model for local enactments. In contrast, most American revisionists think in terms of code changes based on enforced minimum standards. Apart from this, however, the two projects have much in common, and the guiding rules suggested by Mr. Lucas will undoubtedly meet with general approval in this country.

SYMPOSIUM: *To what extent is the English method of preparing building codes, as described here, applicable to the drawing of a basic code in the United States?*

Preparation of Building Codes in England

By COLIN LUCAS
British Commonwealth
Scientific Office
New York

I HAVE been asked to write something about the work we are doing in England on Building Codes. Although we are tackling the Code problem in rather a different way than you are here, it may for this very reason be interesting to hear about it.

The preparation of Building Codes in England is in the hands of a Committee. (The Codes of Practice Committee, for civil engineering, public works and building) which was formed in 1942. This Committee is undertaking the task of preparing a Code, which will cover the whole field of practice in civil engineering, public works, building and constructional work. Unlike Codes in this country, this English Code is not a legal one, it is simply a "statement of good practice" by the profession, written independently of existing bylaws (codes) or acts.

The Code is being written by the professional and technical institutions, with the assistance of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The Committee, although sponsored by the Government, is extra-governmental in its membership, which consists of nominees of the professional and technical institutions, the British Standards Institution and the Building Industries National Council, with assessor members nominated by certain Government Departments, and a Chairman appointed by the Minister of Works.

A small group of technical men was chosen to draw up the form of the Building Code, and after considerable discussion a skeleton framework was created, which has since been followed with very little variation. The preparation of this framework provided some interesting problems in the classification of subject matter, and the conclusions reached by the group who worked on it, and the form which they finally adopted may be of some interest to those who are working on similar problems in this country.

Functional Aspects

In order to make a clear distinction between *performance standards* and *specific techniques,* the code was divided into two parts—a "Code of Functional Requirements", which deals with the standards of performance required for buildings and parts of buildings, and a "General Series" of Codes dealing with specific materials and methods.

The Code of Functional Requirements consists of eleven chapters, dealing with light and air, space, noise, fire, loading, weather protection, services, heating, heat insulation, corrosion, dirt and vermin, and acoustics. All these subjects are dealt with in terms of design data, i.e., the standards are expressed in U. values, daylight contours, foot candles, phons, lbs. per sq. ft., and so on. They form the basis for the recommendations given in the General Series Codes, which deal with all the materials and components used in buildings.

The General Series Codes are divided into three main headings: (1) *Carcase,* covering foundations, superstructure, walls, floors, roofs, etc., (2) *Finishes,* covering painting, plastering, floor coverings, etc., and (3) *Installations,* covering sanitation, drainage, water supply, electricity, gas, etc., and mechanical equipment. The Codes are so arranged that each subject is dealt with first in general terms, in a master code of the series, and then broken down into sub-headings. By this arrangement each master Code has beneath it a "family tree" of sub-codes, dealing each in more detail with the subject. In most cases three or four levels of sub-codes are used and reference is simplified by a decimal system of indexing.

The Code of Functional Requirements is being drafted by small groups of experts, nominated by the Committee and selected from a variety of sources. The General Series Codes are being drafted by Committees appointed by the professional institutions. It is interesting that the work being done by these committees—and there are a very large number of them—is on an unpaid basis, and the Code is in fact being written by the architectural and engineering professions in their spare time.

Flexibility An Objective

An essential feature of all Codes is that they should be sufficiently flexible to take account of new developments. This was one of the reasons for adopting such a clear-cut distinction between the "Functional" and the "General Series" Codes, for when a new technique is developed, if it can be shown by authorized testing methods to provide standards of performance required by the "Functional Code", it can be accepted as adequate, and if necessary a new code in the "General Series" can be written to cover it. In this way it can be added to the Code without disturbing the existing layout.

The question of codifying new methods of construction and new techniques is not a simple one, for it is often many years before new methods can be said to have received an adequate performance test. Accelerated testing methods and increased research facilities may help, but the problem still remains—how readily can new developments be accepted as adequate, and how soon is it necessary to codify them? On the whole, our view is that a new code in the General Series should be written only when the method has become sufficiently popular to require protection both for the industry and for the public against wrong use and bad workmanship.

The Functional Code has to cover recommendations which concern the layout and spacing of buildings—this applies particularly to questions of light and air, space, noise and fire protection. Some interesting problems arise here. One's first inclination is to rely on zoning, e.g., to recommend that the fire resistance required of building structures should depend upon the locality in which they are situated, a city area requiring more stringent standards than a suburban or rural area, and so on. On second thought, one realizes the fallacy of this—if the Code is to apply for a number of years, who can say which areas will remain rural or suburban in the future, or how much a city will grow? Would it not be better to work on the assumption that any kind of building can be erected anywhere, provided it is far enough back from its site boundary not to endanger neighboring buildings?

Adoption of Standards

Accordingly, we decided to work on the principle that every building should be set back a sufficient distance from its own site boundary to ensure that it should not be a nuisance or a danger to buildings on adjoining land, provided these buildings were erected according to the same rules.

Another problem which has arisen during the preparation of this Code is to formulate the standard to which we are working. The nearest we can get to a formulation is in the words—"A desirable standard of good practice". Unlike many legal codes, we are not laying down minimum standards, and in certain respects we recommend standards which are higher than the present emergency allows. We reckon the Code will be used for many years to come and we cannot, therefore, be influenced by periodic shortages of materials or emergency demands.

The scope of a Code such as this is a much discussed problem. There are some who would keep the Code within the limits of strictly scientific fact; there are others who see a Code such as this as a welcome opportunity to improve amenity standards and would include a number of immeasurable and intangible subjects. There are others who seek to express intangible subjects in scientific terms, convinced they are keeping to facts. I don't think one can exclude traditional practice or even matters of opinion from the scope of a Code, but I do feel it is most important to recognize which is which.

It would be useful, especially at the present time, when so many Codes are up for review, and so many new Codes are being drafted, if the experience of those who are taking part could be shared—in fact, if a "code of good practice in code drafting" could be written.

As a start, I have put down the following

rules, in the hope that others will come forward with more:

(1) The aim of a Code should be to open the way for new technical developments, and to make them available to the public.

(2) The difference between performance standards and specific techniques should be kept in mind at every stage of code drafting.

(3) Specific techniques may be codified, but should never be made obligatory; performance standards should be codified and should be obligatory, but machinery should exist for their review.

(4) Construction types should not be restricted by zoning rules; theoretically Codes should permit any building to be erected anywhere, provided it satisfied the Code's requirements.

(5) The difference between "scientific fact", "traditional experience" and "opinion" should be kept in mind when standards are being formulated. Wherever possible standards should be based on the first, but the second and third cannot be discounted.

The Question of "Advice" Versus Authority

By WALTER C. VOSS
Head of Dept. of Building Engineering and Construction, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

MR. COLIN LUCAS' description of the approach to building code revision in England is refreshing. When one remembers that building codes are the end product of many years of custom, economic and political pressures, a certain degree of individual and group selfishness, and an expression of the growing pains of scientific development, it is not surprising that our building codes present in most instances a "patchwork" document. The English approach, because of a realization of this situation, which endeavors to start with a clean slate, seems to be the only approach which can and should bear fruit.

The separation of this study into the two parts proposed by Mr. Lucas, which involve performance standards and specific techniques, is likely to become confused unless the code authority is careful to consider some sort of an arbitrary dividing line between these two divisions. In many cases specific techniques are so closely linked to performance that it would be quite easy to duplicate or contradict intention, unless a specific division was clear. It would appear that a code of functional requirements, which is the performance standard element of this dual approach, would be in the nature of advice to the consumer or his agent and would assist the architect and engineer, as well as the builder, in incorporating the specific code techniques in such a way as to produce satisfactory results. This raises, in this country, a question of the authority of code writing bodies.

Nearly all of the building codes in the United States operate under fundamental statute law which provides police authority for the safety of the citizen. While it is true that many building codes have written into law many desirable fundamental requisites, it is very doubtful whether these requisites would stand the test of legal investigation. The only reason they still remain in our codes is perhaps public acceptance because of their rational nature. This whole question of police authority vs. "godfathering" our citizens so that they will not purchase or live or work in buildings which are not built according to the latest and best established practice confronts us with a consideration of the duties of government. In this country we like to believe that many of these items are a matter of individual choice, even though the choice is a poor one. The writer feels that codes should concern themselves with only that portion of construction which directly affects safety, in which would be included structural, fire and health hazards.

Waste of Materials

The writer would like to make another suggestion which Mr. Lucas may have in mind, but which he has not discussed in his article. This has to do with the terrific waste of materials which has been going on both in this country and in England from time immemorial. It would seem that materials which are used in the construction of buildings should be made to work as well as to present architectural shapes. The placing of solid masonry walls 100 or more stories in the air supported by heavy structural frames, and in which the masonry walls are not counted in as rendering structural support, is a good example.

I think that the English are to be commended for the fact that they have started a code revision which presents some logic. I hope that code authorities in this country will work closely with the English committee and perhaps a joint approach to the Code of Functional Requirements and even to General Series would be possible. There is great danger, as already suggested, in becoming too specific, and if I were to add a third division to this approach I would perhaps call it "Inspection and Enforcement." If this joint effort could be initiated we might bring about order out of the present chaos.

Appraisal of Rules Laid Down by Mr. Lucas

By GEORGE N. THOMPSON, Chief
Division of Codes and Specifications
National Bureau of Standards

MR. LUCAS describes a straightforward and courageous approach to a complicated problem. He already has enough to show in the way of published documents to make it clear that such an approach is feasible, even though it may not be fully comprehended by everyone nor possible of immediate accomplishment in all respects. The important thing is that the undertaking he describes is introducing logic and order into a hitherto unorganized mass of information. Moreover, it is being done under such responsible auspices that the results command respect.

Some apprehension may be expressed that the fixing of functional requirements may tend to prevent further progress in standards of building practice. One shudders to think for example, what functional requirements for light and ventilation might have been set down if the enterprise had been undertaken fifty years ago and had set the pattern for the ensuing period. However, the danger arising from acceptance of performance standards suitable at a given moment is one that must be accepted and provision made for periodical revision in the light of later developments. This is recognized in item (3) of the "rules."

With reference to these rules, item (1) is sound doctrine but it may be interpreted to place undue emphasis on new materials. Careful evaluation of the qualities of well-tried materials and improvements in their application are equally important. Item (2) is also to be commended. In order to make it fully effective, further work on development of standard methods of testing is needed in this country in order to relate the specific techniques more definitely to the performance standards. Item (4) requires a good deal of study before its full implications can be appreciated. Item (5) covers a problem familiar to all who have had any experience with code work. The substitution of fact for opinion is often a difficult process. Nor can it be carried through completely. Facts provided by tests, for instance, must still be interpreted in terms of practical use, and opinion enters at this point. The language in which this item is expressed summarizes very well the relative importance of the three elements mentioned.

Comparison of British and American Approaches

By MILES L. COLEAN
Housing Consultant
Washington, D. C.

THE idea of an extra-legal, advisory national building code, as described by Mr. Lucas is an excellent one. In its general theory, it resembles the approach adopted by our Department of Commerce during the Hoover Administration and, since 1933, that being slowly developed under the auspices of the American Standards Association. It represents the maximum that can be properly done by the national government under our system, and is one of the objectives sought by most advocates of building code reform.

The division of the code between recommended *performance standards* and *specific techniques*, the latter relating the performance standards to definite materials and methods of construction, also conforms to the principles generally advocated by American authorities.

The five rules stated by Mr. Lucas at the end of his article should, printed in bold face, be put at the front of every code-writer's notebook. They clearly and correctly provide the basis for the type of code that modern building requires.

From what examination I have been able to make of the English material, however, there appears to be much that would not

ordinarily be considered necessary or proper to embody in a local ordinance. It seems to be the aim to cover all aspects of the building process irrespective of its bearing on health and safety and thus to suggest an area of control beyond which we ordinarily seek to confine ourselves.

Thus the inclusion of recommendations concerning finishes, and particularly such matters as painting and floor coverings, would here be considered to have no place even in an advisory code and to be of no proper concern of the code authorities. From our point of view, these and other matters not clearly related to the public safety and welfare may properly be the subjects of commercial standards as set up under Department of Commerce auspices or under the procedure of the American Standards Association (as distinct from the code activities of the organization), but they should not become subjects of regulation.

Effect on Local Laws

Since it is not clear from Mr. Lucas' article the extent to which the national recommendations are intended to influence local by-laws, it may be that the features I have questioned simply fulfill the broad, non-regulatory function described above; but the term "code" has an ominous ring. Our need here is not to extend the area of regulation but to improve our methods within those areas now widely accepted.

It may be noted that much of the type of program outlined by Mr. Lucas is in this country being carried on by organizations such as the American Iron and Steel Institute, the Portland Cement Association, Southern Pine Association, American Society for Testing Materials, American Standards Association and many others. The English procedure, operating through joint government-industry sponsorship, provides a means for coordinating and expediting this work that is well worth considering here.

English and American Building Codes

By IRVING W. CLARK
Manager, Better Homes Department
Westinghouse Electric Corporation

THE English approach to the building code problem is quite different from any procedures developed in America. It is refreshing to see an entirely new formula which is worthy of careful consideration by those interested in code improvements for our own building economy.

While the English version lacks legal authority, its proper use and promotion can readily make it an effective instrument, not only to the construction industry, but to the owners and users of the completed projects. Actually it is a complete set of construction functional standards.

In America the entire building industry has long needed a similar set of construction standards based on sound functional practice. American codes have generally developed somewhat like "Topsy". Many persons confuse code regulations with zoning restrictions. Codes should establish standards of construction from a performance angle, while zoning regulations should designate the types of buildings that can be erected in a given location. Each is a separate set of regulations. Every effort should be made to guard against the intrusion of either of these restrictive functions upon the other.

All of our present codes are based on minimum standards of safety and do not necessarily constitute standards of sound functional practice. There is a wide margin between a standard of safety and a good sound functional standard of design, which is usually higher than the safety standard.

The electrical industry has recently taken steps to solve partially its part of the problem. A set of wiring standards has been developed for interior house design. These standards are based entirely upon sound functional principles and are considerably above the standards of safety established by the National Electric Code. Each branch of the construction industry should take similar steps. It is essential, however, that the program, to be successful, be developed on an industry-wide basis.

English Methods Praised

The separation of the English code into functional requirements and general series codes is the key to its probable success and maximum usefulness. The development as a separate part of their code revision, a set of "general series" of codes dealing with specific materials and methods permits the flexibility long needed in the American code as a means of authorizing new methods, new materials and new techniques.

All of our building codes are supported by the constitution under police power and the term "welfare" has to date been narrowly construed by the courts. We must therefore live with minimum practices as defined by local codes. This affords the speculative contractor the opportunity to produce structures that meet code requirements only, with a complete disregard for sound functional requirements.

It is hoped that the construction industry, working through a proposed Construction Research Board of the National Research Council, will give careful consideration to the application of the English code technique as a possible answer to America's present complicated building code problem.

Basic Building Code for the United States

By ALBERT H. BAUM
Building Commissioner, St. Louis, Mo.
and
General Chairman, Basic Building Code Committee, Building Officials Conference of America

NEVER before in history has the subject of "Building Codes" been given the universal attention it is now receiving. Probably this is due to the experience gained in the war with new and rapid methods of construction and the development of a mass of new materials applicable to peace time building uses.

Most of the publicity has been detrimental to Building Codes as comments usually center on the fact that all Codes are antiquated, regardless of the fact that many cities have recently revised their Codes on a functional basis by qualifying building materials on performance standards.

Difficulties of Code Revision

Revision of a Building Code is an expensive and tedious undertaking which deters City Officials from a general periodic review. It is interesting to note, however, that American Codes are not alone in their need for general modernization.

From a review of the British method of procedure by Mr. Lucas, I detect a marked similarity to the project now in progress in the preparation of a new Basic Building Code by the Building Officials Conference of America.

The new Code will be in two parts. Part I will cover basic and fundamental requirements and will outline the requirements all buildings and structures must meet for specific purposes and uses. This part of the Code will therefore be little subject to change, as basic requirements are axiomatic.

Part II will state ways and means in which the requirements of Part I may be met. This part may be subject to periodical changes or amendments as conditions demand. As it will be in loose leaf form, amended sections can be easily removed, and new sections or additions readily inserted, thus making it possible to maintain the Code constantly current.

Briefly, Part I will state *WHAT* must be done and Part II will state *HOW* it may be accomplished. The new Basic Code will then be entirely functional, flexible, easily amendable and always up-to-date.

The Basic Code is designed as a universal medium and will be made available for adoption by any City or Town. Building Officials, Owners of Property, Manufacturers and the Construction Industry will be greatly benefited when this new instrument is perfected, as construction methods and materials in our various localities will have a universal standard instead of the hodge-podge of individualistic codes now in existence.

Additional Features

Upon completion of the Basic Code (Part I and II) a third volume is contemplated for use by smaller communities not equipped with technical personnel competent to administer a comprehensive code designed for organized Building Inspection Units.

Part II will be known as the Construction Supplement for Smaller Communities, which will outline fundamental requirements, contain abridged details of meeting these requirements and contain tables of simple joist, beam and column loadings for various spans.

In my opinion much similarity exists between the British and American endeavors as the British Code of Functional Requirements is similar to our Basic Code, while the British "General Series of Codes" is similar to our Part II on Construction Requirements. Both groups seem to be working toward the same solution.

FOR RELEASE - December 13, 1946

Housing

NAACP

NAACP LAWYER THREATENED
BY CHICAGO RACE-BAITERS December 13, 1946

New York, Dec 12th--Hurling ugly epithets and threats at her, a hysterical mob of race-baiting Chicagoans closed in on Mrs. Marian Wynn Perry, NAACP attorney, last Monday, when she accompanied Thurgood Marshall, NAACP Special Counsel, to the scene of an incipient riot in front of the recently completed Air Port Homes in Chicago's South Side. The mob had gathered to protest the arrival of Negro veterans and their families to take up occupancy in the apartments assigned them by the Chicago Housing Authority in the tax-supported project set up for Chicago veterans. Mrs. Perry's appeals to the police for protection were met with the request to "Keep moving," and no action was taken against the persons who were threatening and insulting her--in fact, the police treated her as an outsider and did not seem to feel any compunction to rebuke or arrest her antagonists.

The two NAACP lawyers had rushed to Chicago to investigate reports of rioting against Negroes, which gave evidence of building up into a riot of the serious proportions of the Detroit riot, in 1943, when Negroes attempted to move into the Sojourner Truth Houses there.

In appeals to federal and local authorities to implement the pledge of Mayor Kelly and the Chicago Housing Authority that there would be no racial discrimination in the Air Port Homes, NAACP national and local officials, civic, religious, veteran and labor groups sent telegrams and delegations to the Mayor and the Police Department to assure this pledge being carried out with the necessary police protection.

Mrs. Perry and Mr. Marshall are in close contact with housing authorities and with civic groups anxious to prevent a recurrence of violence against Negro tenants in this and future city housing projects, and are giving legal advice to the attorneys of the two veterans who braved possible harm to move into their apartments on Tuesday, December 10th, although five other veterans withdrew from the project.

The two veterans, John R. Fort, and Letholian Waddells, who are relying on police protection to maintain them in their homes at present, have spent two nights in their new homes. Both have wives who are pregnant, and they look forward to having them join them soon, when the danger of physical violence seems past. The night their furniture was moved in, a mob attacked the departing van, and five men were arrested--although their trials were not set until February. The night the veterans moved in, a mob of over 300 stood about a bonfire in front of the project shouting threats, but no arrests were made. No mob appeared the second night, probably because of a heavy rainstorm. The situation is one which still bears watching, but now its terrifying implications are clear to most Chicagoans, and the delegation is growing which has been daily visiting the Police Department to insist on adequate protection for the new occupants and on stern measures against the violent members of the mob.

Both Mayor Kelly and the Chicago Housing Authority have taken a firm stand on upholding the rights of Negroes to live in a city-owned project, and promise to embark on a program of education of the public

(Continued)

and the police to better their understanding of race relations problems.

Chicago, with only ten emergency housing units in a city of fifty wards, has an explosive situation on its hands, and its success or failure in solving it will set a pattern for other cities dealing with similar post-war housing problems.

SAN MATEO NAACP BRANCH
PROTESTS BURNING OF VET'S HOUSE Dec 13, 1946

San Mateo, Calif., Dec 9th--Outraged at the failure of local officials to investigate the burning down of a new house owned by a young Negro veteran, John T. Walker, on December 6th, the San Mateo branch of the NAACP raised the sum of $104 at its regular business meeting last night toward a reward for information leading to the apprehension and arrest of the arsonist. The branch also appointed a committee to see the City Council to present a letter protesting the indifference of its enforcement officers and the general attitude of officials, who dub the arson "a boy's prank", not to be taken too seriously.

Mr. Walker had been receiving threats and warnings from some white people in the neighborhood ever since August, when it was learned a Negro was building a new home there. Although the letters were taken to the postal authorities, Walker was told by the County Attorney and the Sheriff of the County that they could do nothing until some criminal act had taken place. The house was burned before its completion, and the State Attorney General has been contacted by N. W. Griffin, NAACP Regional Secretary, who states that branches in Palo Alto, as well as San Mateo, are most concerned about this occurrence.

Housing

RECEIVED
JAN 7 1947
Southern Regional Council

RESOLUTION BY THE MINNEAPOLIS
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL (AFL)

WHEREAS, the Minneapolis Central Labor Union at its last meeting held January 8, 1947, adopted a resolution, copy of which is hereto attached, and which has been referred to this body for action thereon, and

WHEREAS, it appears evident that the contents of the attached resolution is the declared policy of the American Federation of Labor and the Minnesota State Federation of Labor,

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Minneapolis Building and Construction Trades Council (AFL) that :

We adopt and put into effect the recommendations therein made by the Minneapolis Central Labor Union in the same manner and with the same force and effect as though originally adopted by this body.

DATED AT MINNEAPOLIS
this_____
day of January,
1947

Minneapolis Building and
Construction Trades Council
(AFL)

By_____
Its President

By_____
Its Secretary

RESOLUTION OF THE MINNEAPOLIS

CENTRAL LABOR UNION

WHEREAS, the American Federation of Labor at its 1946 convention in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, took action against groups or individuals engaged in un-American activities consisting of, among other things, discrimination against various groups of citizens because of their race, religion or national origin, and

WHEREAS, by the terms of the resolution the American Federation of Labor called upon all unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor:

> "to wage an unrelenting struggle against the groups responsible for the spreading of the poison of anti-Catholicism, anti-Protestantism, anti-Semitism, anti-Negroism, and other forms of racial prejudice",

and

WHEREAS, the resolution further urged that support be accorded by the American Federation of Labor Executive Council to affiliated organizations in the undertaking and carrying out of an educational program calculated to promote tolerance, understanding, and amity among the various groups comprising the family of the American organized Labor movement, and

WHEREAS, in furtherance and support of the foregoing resolution the Minnesota State Federation of Labor (A. F. of L.) at its 64th convention held at Mankato, Minnesota, on September 18th, 1946, adopted a resolution resolving: "that each affiliated local union establish a Committee on Human Relations, the duties of which shall include:

RESOLUTION OF THE MINNEAPOLIS

CENTRAL LABOR UNION

1. The presentation of factual material to the membership on racial and religious tensions;
2. Informing the membership of the anti-labor tactics used by hate-mongers who spread anti-Catholic, anti-Protestant, anti-Jewish, or anti-racial poison; and
3. To cooperate with community efforts to create mutual respect among all sections, classes and groups in human relations," and

WHEREAS, the Minneapolis Board of Union Business Agents (A.F. of L.) at its regular meeting of December 18, 1946, took cognizance of the foregoing action taken by the American Federation of Labor and the Minnesota State Federation of Labor and recognizing the grave danger to the Labor movement, because the groups engaged in the subversive activities hereinbefore referred to are the same groups which also preach and practice the doctrines of hate against organized labor; and

WHEREAS, it came to the attention of the Business Agents at this meeting that three Minneapolis veterans of World War II were denied by certain Minneapolis real estate firms the right to purchase and construct homes under the GI Bill of Rights because of their religious beliefs, and

WHEREAS, the Minneapolis Board of Union Business Agents has invited our attention to the fact that certain practices and restrictive covenants exist in the city of Minneapolis and areas immediately adjacent thereto which bar certain persons from purchasing or owning homes because of their race, religion, or national origin, and

RESOLUTION OF THE MINNEAPOLIS

CENTRAL LABOR UNION

WHEREAS, the Minneapolis Board of Union Business Agents recommended that the Minneapolis Central Labor Union and the Minneapolis Building and Construction Trades Council take positive action against these nefarious practices and covenants by refraining from performing labor and services on the construction of dwellings upon any property where such practices or restrictive covenants exist, and

WHEREAS, the Minneapolis Central Labor Union recognizes the dangers to the Labor movement as set forth in the foregoing resolutions by the American Federation of Labor, the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, and the Minneapolis Board of Union Business Agents, and are in full accord with the action therein taken and recommendations therein made;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Minneapolis Central Labor Union that:

1. Wherever, within the area of our jurisdiction, such restrictive or discriminatory practices or covenants are called to our attention, a permanent joint standing committee representing the Minneapolis Central Labor Union and the Minneapolis Building and Construction Trades Council shall be appointed to forthwith investigate the merits of the complaint by consulting with all interested persons or firms alleged to be the perpetrators of such practices and to induce them to cease and desist from the continuance of such practices, and

RESOLUTION OF THE MINNEAPOLIS

CENTRAL LABOR UNION

2. If through our joint action we are unable to correct such abuses after reasonable efforts, then we recommend that the Minneapolis Building and Construction Trades Council take action to refrain from performing labor and services on such dwelling construction, and

3. That the within resolution be referred to the Minneapolis Building and Construction Trades Council to join with the Minneapolis Central Labor Union to take such action in the premises as will effectuate the purposes of this resolution.

Dated at Minneapolis this

_____day of

January, 1947

Minneapolis Central Labor Union

By_____
Its President

By_____
Its Secretary

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ON

PUBLIC HOUSING AND RELATED SUBJECTS

for the Use of Teachers and Students

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

FEDERAL PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON, D.C.

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MARCH 1947

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I. Suggested readings on housing and housing problems. . . . . .p. 1-7

II. Government publications on housing. . . . . .p. 7-11

III. Housing study guides. . . . . .p. 12-13

IV. Periodicals containing housing information. . . . . .p. 13

V. Bulletins issued by housing and planning associations. . . . ..p. 13-14.

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_____ and Corienne K. Robinson, comps. A SELECTED LIST OF REFERENCES ON HOUSING FOR NEGROES. Washington, D.C., Federal public housing authority, 1945. 17 p. Supplement by Corienne K. Robinson, 1947. 6 p.

Creedon, Frank R. and Raymond M. Foley. STATEMENT OF THE HOUSING PROGRAM FOR 1947. Washington, D. C., National housing agency, 1947. 6 p.

Horne, Frank S. "HOUSING FOR MY NEIGHBOR". 48th annual Founder's day address at Flanner House, Indianapolis, Ind., December 3, 1946. Washington, D.C., National housing agency, 1946. 15 p.

_____"TOO MANY TOO LITTLE, TOO FEW AND NOT ENOUGH"; first principles in the housing of Negroes...delivered before the Annual conference of the National urban league, St. Louis, Missouri, September 26, 1946. Washington, D. C., National housing agency, 1946. 8 p.

_____and Corienne K. Robinson. ADULT EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS IN HOUSING PROJECTS WITH NEGRO TENANTS. Washington, D.C., National housing agency, 1945.
(Reproduced from the JOURNAL OF NEGRO EDUCATION, Summer number, 1945.)

Klutznick, Philip M. REBUILDING AMERICA. Address before the annual meeting, Architects institute of America, Miami, Florida, May 9, 1946. Washington, D. C., Federal public housing authority, 1946. 22 p.

_____SHOULD THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT PUBLIC LOW-RENT HOUSING PROJECTS? Summary of statement before the Economic club, Detroit, April 1, 1946. Washington, D.C., Federal public housing authority, 1946. 9 p.

_____STATEMENT before the Committee on banking and currency, United States Senate, Hearings on S.1592 - general housing act of 1945...Washington, D.C., National housing agency, November 1945. 2 v.
(Mr. Klutznick's statement includes "Local organization for low-rent housing"; "Total development cost per dwelling unit"; Financing of project costs"; "Income and expense"; "Actual federal contributions required"; "Substandard dwellings eliminated"; "Rural housing program under S.1592" and other material of interest to students.)

_____STATEMENT before the Subcommittee on housing and urban redevelopment of the Special Senate committee on postwar economic policy and planning, January 1945. Washington, D.C., Federal public housing authority 1945. 28 p. illus., charts, graphs.

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(This has been issued as one of a series of reports of the National bureau of standards, and may be obtained from the Superintendent of documents. Washington, D.C., Price 15¢.)

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_____FPHA REQUIREMENTS FOR URBAN LOW-RENT HOUSING AND SLUM CLEARANCE DEVELOPED UNDER U.S. HOUSING ACT OF 1937 AS AMENDED.
(Public law 412, 75th Congress.)
Part 1. local authorities; Part 2; development; Part 3; finance; Part 4; management; Part 5; general. Washington, D.C., 1945. 39 p.
(For sale by Superintendant of documents, Washington, D.C. Price 10¢.)

_____GREENBELT COMMUNITIES. Washington, D.C., 1945. 11 p.
(A brief history and description of the three Greenbelt towns, the first completely planned communities built in the United States.)

_____HOMES FOR FARM FAMILIES: the rural housing program of the Federal public housing authority. Washington, D.C., 1945. 5 p. tables.

_____LOW-RENT HOUSING; "to attack the social evils of the slums and to provide decent living quarters." Washington, D.C, 1946. 6 p.
(For sale by Superintendent of documents, Washington, D. C., Price 5¢.)
(Single copies available from Federal public housing authority, Washington, D. C.)

_____THE MUTUAL HOME OWNERSHIP PROGRAM. Washington, D. C., 1946. 4 p.

_____PUBLIC HOUSING DESIGN: a review of experience in low-rent housing. Washington, D.C., 1946. 294 p.
(For sale by Superintendent of documents, Washington, D.C. Price $1.25.)
(A review of technical information gained during more than a decade in planning low-rent developments, of special interest to builders, local housing authorities, architects and engineers.)

U.S. Federal public housing authority. PUBLIC HOUSING, THE WORK OF THE FEDERAL PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY, Washington, D.C., U.S., Govt. print. off., 1946. 45 p.
(For sale by Superintendent of documents, Washington, D.C. Price 20¢.)
(Describes the wartime job of the FPHA, and the low-rent housing program.)

_____PUBLIC WAR HOUSING - THE JOB OF RE-USE AND DISPOSAL. Washington, D.C., 1946. 12 p.
(Contains a list of Federal public housing authority directors and office addresses.)

_____REFERENCE AND SOURCE MATERIAL ON I. Housing and housing needs: (Homes are the foundation of a community; Condition of urban homes; Need for housing; Who needs this housing; Veterans' housing needs.) II. Economic and social qosts of good and bad housing: (Good housing costs money; Bad housing costs more; Social effects of bad housing; Social effects of rehousing.) III. Who pays for public housing. (Tax exemption and payments in lieu of taxes; What public housing costs; Who lives in public housing. Washington, D. C., 1947. 36 p.)

United States housing authority. COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES IN PUBLIC HOUSING. Washington, D.C., 1941. 20 p. (Management experience notes no. 1)
(Available from Federal public housing authority, Washington, D. C.)

_____PLANNING THE SITE. Design of low-rent housing projects. Washington, D.C., 1939. 84 p. (Bulletin no. 11 on policy and procedure.)
(For sale by Superintendent of documents, Washington, D.C., Price 60¢.)

_____WHAT THE HOUSING ACT CAN DO FOR YOUR CITY. Washington, D.C., 1938. 88 p.
(Discusses the housing problem, and answers questions in connection with initiating housing programs in cities.)
(For sale by Superintendent of documents, Washington, D.C..Price 20¢.)

U.S. Laws, statutes, etc. THE LANHAM ACT AS AMENDED AND ACTS appropriating funds for war housing under the Lanham Act, as amended. Washington, D.C., National housing agency. Office of the General counsel, 1943. (Public law 849; 76th Congress, 3rd session H.R. 10412.)

_____THE UNITED STATES HOUSING ACT OF 1937 AS AMENDED. Washington, D.C., Federal public housing authority, 1943. 24 p. (Amended to June 1, 1943.)
(A pamphlet containing the legislative basis of the FPHA program.)

U.S. National housing agency. A DECADE OF HOUSING. Washington, D. C., 1946. 13 p.

_____HOUSING AFTER WORLD WAR I. WILL HISTORY REPEAT ITSELF? Washington, D. C., 1945. 38 p. charts, tables. (National housing bulletin no. 4)
(Reviews the housing experience in the first four years after World War I, in an effort to understand the problems of the future.)

_____HOUSING: A COMMUNITY JOB: what citizens can do to make their communities better places for living. Washington, D.C., 1945. 10 p.
(For sale by Superintendent of documents, Washington, D.C. Price 5¢.)

_____HOUSING COSTS: where the housing dollar goes. Washington, D.C., 1944. 48 p. (National housing bulletin no. 2.)
(For sale by Superintendent of documents, Washington, D.C. Price 10¢.)

_____HOUSING FACTS. Washington, D.C., 1946. 34 p. illus., charts.
(A housing program, to enable cities to rid themselves of the burden of slums, with a housing industry stabilized and maintained at a high level of activity, the goal being a good home in a good neighborhood for every family, at a price they can afford to pay.)

U.S. National housing agency. HOUSING NEEDS: a preliminary estimate. Washington, D.C., 1944. 24 p. (National housing bulletin no. 1)
(For sale by Superintendent of documents, Washington, D. C. Price 10¢.)

_____MUTUAL HOUSING, A VETERANS GUIDE. Washington, D.C., U.S. Govt. print. off., 1946. 55 p.

_____SURPLUS HOUSING FOR VETERANS. Washington, D.C., 1946. Various paging.

_____VETERANS EMERGENCY HOUSING PROGRAM. Washington, D.C., 1946. Issued monthly.
(A monthly report on the progress of the Veterans' emergency housing program, listing the gains made, the difficulties and set-backs.)

_____Information service. READING LIST ON HOUSING. Washington, D.C., 1946. 11 p.

_____WAR HOUSING IN THE UNITED STATES. Prepared for use at the Conference of the United nations in San Francisco, California, April 1945. Washington, D. C., 1945. 36 p.
(For sale by Superintendent of documents, Washington, D. C. Price 10¢.)
("War housing...has been built wherever it was essential to the production of weapons of war...it was built to cope with the greatest voluntary migration of free men and women in history.")

U.S. President, 1933-1945. (Franklin D. Roosevelt.) EXECUTIVE ORDER CONSOLIDATING THE HOUSING AGENCIES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT INTO THE NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY. Washington, D.C., 1942. (Executive order 9070.)

U.S. Temporary national economic committee. TOWARD MORE HOUSING. Washington D.C., U.S. Govt. print. off., 1940. 223 p. (Monograph no. 8.)
(Out of print, but available at public libraries.)

Vinton, Warren J. WHAT IS A LOW INCOME FAMILY TODAY? Washington, D.C., Federal public housing authority, 1947. 5 p.
(A guide in determining the income limits for admission to low-rent housing projects and for the establishment of rent levels.)

Wood, Edith E. INTRODUCTION TO HOUSING: FACTS AND PRINCIPLES. Washington, D.C., United States housing authority, 1939. 161 p. charts, appendices.
(Pamphlet discussing the economic and social effects of poor housing, its cost in preventable sickness and death, juvenile delinquency and crime, excessive taxes, etc. Tells how slums came about, and suggests methods of correcting the condition. A valuable text for the student of housing.)
(For sale by Superintendent of documents, Washington, D.C. Price 30¢.)

III. HOUSING STUDY GUIDES

(Useful study material for elementary and high schools)

BUILDING AMERICA: illustrated studies on modern problems. Special issue on housing. New York, Americana corporation, 1942. (1946 Reprint.) Price 30¢.
(One of a series of pictorial study units on modern problems, sponsored by the Department of Supervision and curriculum development, National education association.)

Davies, Joseph E. FUNDAMENTALS OF HOUSING STUDY; a determination of factors basic to an understanding of American housing problems. New York, Teachers college. Columbia university, 1938. 355 p. bibliography.

Florida university, Gainesville. College of education. HORIZON MATERIALS FOR SCHOOLS OF TODAY AND THE POST WAR WORLD. Better homes can be developed through better school materials. Gainesville, 1944. 8 p.
(Lists by grade level, material available to"...schools and individuals interested in improving housing in rural communities." Inquiries for list should be addressed to: The University of Florida project in applied economics, College of education, Room 317, P.K. Yonge building, Gainesville, Florida.)

Haefner, John H. and others. HOUSING AMERICA; a source unit for the social studies. Washington, D.C., The National council for the social studies 1940. 80 p. illus. (Bulletin no. 13.)
(Contains a summary of the housing problem and suggestions for evaluating the housing study.)

Los Angeles city school district. Elementary curriculum section. HOMES. California, 1938. 14 p.
(Contains suggestions and references in outline form, for teachers of grades 3 and 4.)

_____A STUDY OF HOUSING. California, 1938. 92 p. illus. (For grades 5 and 6.)

Marquette, Bleecker. A HOUSING MANUAL FOR CINCINNATI SCHOOLS. Cincinnati, Better housing league, 1941. 75 p. illus. bibliography.
(Includes reading references and suggestions "for projects to challenge student interest and ingenuity." For teachers of upper elementary grades and high schools.)

National association of housing officials. Southeastern regional council. LOCAL AUTHORITY STUDY COURSE. A series of study courses on public housing developed by the Southeastern regional council of the National association of housing officials and the Federal public housing authority, Region IV, 1945. 11 pts. in 1 v.
(Includes "The History of public housing", "The Philosophy of public housing," "Housing management", part 1 and "Accounting", parts 1 and 2)

SCHOLASTIC. Special issue on housing. November 26, 1945. A study guide for teachers and students in social science and English classes. (Includes: "A housing budget for America." "On the other side of the tracks." "The house that Uncle Sam built.") 220 East 42nd St., New York, New York.

Seay, Maurice F. and Meece, Leonard E. INTRODUCING HOUSING INTO SCHOOL CURRICULA. Report of a work-conference and a follow-up program. Lexington, Ky. Bureau of school service, College of education, University of Kentucky, September 1941. 92 p. illus. bibliography. (Describes housing studies in four Kentucky school systems in 1940-1941. Classes from the first to the twelfth grade participated. Includes in outline form a suggested approach to the study of housing for ninth-grade classes in social studies, composition, mathematics and science.)

Troelstrup, Archie W. HOUSING IN THE UNITED STATES. Prepared for the Committee on experimental units of the North Central association of college and secondary schools. Boston, Ginn, 1941. 80 p. bibliography. (A discussion of the nation's housing problems for high-school students.)

Welfare council of New York City. Committee on housing. HOUSING STUDY COURSE. New York, 1940. 31 p.
(Contains outlines and suggested readings for seven sessions, a glossary of housing terms, and a four page bibliography.)

IV. LIST OF PERIODICALS CONTAINING HOUSING INFORMATION OF INTEREST TO TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

American city
Architectural forum
Architectural record
Fortune, November 1944 and April 1946
Housing progress
Journal of American institute of architects
Journal of home economics
Monthly labor review
Pencil points
*Survey graphic, February 1940, April 1944, January 1945
Task

*Reprints of the January 1945 Survey graphic article, "Public housing charts its course", by Philip M. Klutznick, Commissioner, Federal public housing authority, are available from the Federal public housing authority.

V. BULLETINS ISSUED BY HOUSING AND PLANNING ASSOCIATIONS

(Some representative bulletins are listed here. Others are available from the various national, state and city organizations concerned with housing**)

American society of planning officials. ASPO NEWS LETTER. Chicago.

National association of housing officials. JOURNAL OF HOUSING. Chicago.

National committee on housing, inc. TOMORROW'S TOWN. New York.

National public housing conference. PUBLIC HOUSING. Washington, D.C.

NOTE: Annual reports issued by local housing authorities are useful sources of information on public housing. These reports may be obtained from local housing authorities, of which there are over 450.

**See HOUSING DIRECTORY of the National association of housing officials, listed under Suggested Readings, p. 4, for a complete list of national and local agencies.

Housing

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTA URBAN LEAGUE

prepared by

R. A. Thompson, Jr.

Presented to the Joint Congressional Committee on Housing

Hearing in Atlanta - October 29, 1947

The Atlanta Urban League is a social service agency working primarily in the field of community organization. It is one of 59 affiliates of the National Urban League. It cooperates with the Atlanta Community Planning Council and other agencies and organizations in developing methods for dealing with social problems affecting group relations in this community.

We are aware of the critical housing needs of Negroes in Atlanta. A Housing Committee representing all groups affected by the need has been at work on the problem for many months. This committee has stated that:

> During the war years and the ten depression years preceding it, far fewer houses were built in Atlanta and the rest of the nation than were needed for our expanding population. The war emergency and the present post war period have brought increasing pressure for expansion of white housing facilities, but little attention has yet been given to adequate housing for the colored population. ...The Negro population has overflowed the maximum possible use of present facilities with the result that colored families have been forced to move into housing areas in white fringe sections. Increasing friction between races has been met by only small scale attempts to rectify the situation. The present overcrowding of central areas has resulted in a blight that tends to lower values of adjacent properties and is a direct menace to health, safety, morals, and the prosperity of the entire community.

Housing is the number one problem in Atlanta. In addition to the problems facing all citizens in need of decent housing, Negroes meet distinct difficulties which arise from restrictions to low income jobs, limited land for expansion and too few houses available for rent or purchase. In order, therefore, to appraise and understand the nature and intensity of the

problem of Negro housing, it is advisable to look more closely at the living conditions of the Negro population.

POPULATION

In 1940, there were 129,543 Negroes living in Metropolitan Atlanta, and this number represented 29.3 per cent of the total population. For the same year, 104,533 or 80.7 per cent of the total population lived in the city limits of Atlanta. In 1947, the Negro population had increased to 142,855 which represented an increase of 13,312 or 11.0 per cent. The proportion of Negroes living within the city limits in 1947 is approximately the same as that of 1940.

Where They Live

Approximately eight square miles (7.98) or 25 census tracts housed 93,344 Negro residents of Atlanta in 1940. These twenty-five tracts contained 89.3 per cent of all Negroes living inside the city limits of Atlanta. In other words there were 11,709.8 persons for each square mile and each square mile held 3,222 Negro families.

How They Live

According to the Real Property Report of 1939, Negroes occupied 34,522 dwelling units, and of this number only 13,7 per cent or 4,717 were classified as owners and 29,805 or 86.3 per cent as renters.

Of the total number of Negro dwelling units, 24,712 or 71.6 per cent were listed as sub-standard units. The three main causes for this classification in order of importance were:

1. Physically substandard
2. Physically and occupancy substandard
3. Adequacy substandard

There has been relatively little change in the condition of houses for

Negroes in Atlanta since 1940. In 1947, the Department of Commerce reported 40,426 dwelling units for Negroes. Of that number 23,124 or 57.0 per cent were without private bathing facilities. Sixteen thousand or 43.0 per cent of the total number lacked flush toilets in the dwelling unit. Over eleven thousand or 28.0 per cent of the total number are in need of major repairs.

The Negro dwelling unit is overcrowded. Only 5,986 or 15.0 per cent of the total 40,426 dwelling units have less than 0.5 or less persons per room. 26,117 or 65.0 per cent have from 0.51 to 1.50 persons per room and, 8,323 or 21.0 per cent have 1.51 or more persons per room.

For such dwelling units Negroes paid $9.00 and $14.00 monthly rent in 1939 and 1947 respectively.

LAND

Another basic factor is that of acquiring land sites which meet F.H.A. requirements.

The acquisition of land beyond the city limits of Atlanta is imperative not only because of the present congested housing condition in 1947 but also for the reason that more and more Negroes will continue to migrate to urban areas. As previously mentioned 25 census tracts have the majority of the Negro population. The density of these areas in 1940 was as follows:

6 census tracts had 20,500 persons per square mile
5 had 15,500 to 20,499 persons per square mile
4 had 10,500 to 15,499 persons per square mile
9 had 5,500 to 10,499 persons per square mile and
1 had less than 5,500 persons per square mile.

The Negro population, which is a third of the total population, lives on slightly more than one-fifth of the land. In other words, the 7.98 square miles, the total acreage of the 25 census tracts, represents 23.2 per cent of all acres in the city limits of Atlanta.

SLUM CLEARANCE PROPOSAL

Atlanta's Slum Clearance Plan has been passed and signed by the Mayor and City Councilmen. The main points of the plan are as follows:

1. That there be established a slum clearance committee which for 5 years and beginning in 1948 would eliminate all substandard housing in the City of Atlanta;

2. That City officials be given authority to require repairs to be made on the 34,000 dwelling units; and

3. That private businesses submit by March 18, 1948 a plan for rebuilding and refinancing the 6,000 slum units which are beyond repair.

Such a slum clearance program may mean that 24,712 or 71.6 per cent of the total number of Negro dwelling units may be affected by the ordinance. If so, the big question is how or what provisions can be made to rehouse these Negro families.

A slum clearance program has been underway in the Buckhead section of Fulton County for over six months. Many of the houses of 100 or more Negro families have been purchased by Fulton County Parks Commission and will be torn down in order to provide park facilities for the white residents of Buckhead. Thus far, no provisions have been made to rehouse these people or provide land where they may live near their work. Many of the dispossessed Negro families have moved into the overcrowded housing condition in the City of Atlanta.

VETERANS

The Department of Commerce in its report for December 12, 1946 estimated that there were 6,000 married and 3,500 single Negro veterans who represented 23.7 per cent of the total number of veterans in Metropolitan Atlanta. The report also showed that approximately 10 per cent or 950 Negro veterans lived outside of metropolitan Atlanta prior to induction. Approximately 6,000 or 20.0 per cent of the total 30,500 white veterans lived outside of the city of Atlanta prior to induction.

The majority of the Negro veterans were employed. Of the total 9,500 Negro veterans, 7,390 or 77.8 per cent were employed in a gainful occupation and earned between $27.00 for single and $31.00 weekly for married veterans. The median weekly income for white single veterans was $32.00 and $52.00 for white married veterans.

Where They Live

Rented rooms, trailers and tourist cabins accounted for 8,000 or 20.0 per cent of all the veterans in Atlanta, while 32,000 or 80.0 per cent lived in ordinary dwelling units. The Negro veteran lived mostly in ordinary dwelling units but nearly half of the six thousand married veterans shared the dwelling unit with relatives.

How They Live

Of the 32,000 veterans who lived in ordinary dwelling units, 66.0 per cent or 21,112 were considered as being in good condition or needing minor repairs. Over 10,000 or 14 per cent required major repairs or were declared unfit for use. Over seventy per cent of the total 30,500 married and single white veterans lived in houses which were in good condition or in need of minor repairs, and only 5.0 per cent occupied substandard dwelling units.

The proportion of Negro veterans living in ordinary dwelling units was higher than for white veterans, but over half of the Negro veterans' dwelling units needed major repairs or were considered as unfit for use. It should also be pointed out that 80.0 per cent of the 9,500 Negro veterans who live in ordinary dwellings pay rent. Over 60.0 per cent of the white veterans rent, and 21.0 per cent owned their homes.

How Much They Pay

The average monthly gross rent paid by veterans was $33.00. One fourth of the 40,000 units rented for less than $21.00, and one-fourth rented for more than $47.00 per month. The average monthly rent for white married veterans ranged from $29.00 to $51.00 in 1946.

The average monthly rent paid by married Negro veterans was $18.00 in 1946. The minimum monthly rent was $13.00 and the maximum $23.00.

Their Housing Plans

A majority of the veterans plan to remain in metropolitan Atlanta, and desire to buy or build a 5 room house costing about $5,500. The average price the white veterans can pay for a 5 room house is $6,200 financed by payments of $46.00.

The Negro veteran desires a 5 room house costing about $3,800 with monthly payments of $31.00. Only one-fourth of the 9,500 stated that they were able to pay more than $4,800 for homes with five rooms. However, 2,375 Negro veterans wanted their houses to cost less than $3,000.

Notwithstanding the desires of veterans to purchase homes, over 3,000 Negro veterans are on the waiting list of the Atlanta Housing Authority. These 3,000 Negro veterans, as of July 1947, sought an apartment in the five housing projects which can accommodate only 2,965 families. Over and above the number of Negro veteran applicants approximately 2,500 applications have been declared ineligible for admission into these projects.

Proposed Number of Dwelling Units for Atlanta

Many contractors and builders had plans for erecting 11,065 dwelling units in Atlanta as of June 1947. The number of units in each sub-division ranged from 13 to 2,500, and the majority of such units have been scheduled for areas outside of the city limits of Atlanta. Over six thousand units will be located in DeKalb County and 5,000 in Fulton County.

Of the total number of proposed dwelling units 10,955 or 90.0 percent will be homes for white residents, and only 1,110 or 10.0 percent for Negro families. Of those being erected for Negroes, approximately 150 owner units are about ready for occupancy. On the basis of information given

by the Department of Commerce, it is evident that these $5,800 to $8,000 homes exceed the ability to pay of the average Negro veteran.

CONCLUSION

In as much as most of the slums are now inhabited by Negroes who have been traditionally restricted to given areas, the first objective in any national approach to the housing problem is to locate land and erect more dwelling units into which present occupants of sub-standard units may move. This approach should be made by organizations and persons of both racial groups directly concerned with the development of dwelling units or the erection of businesses in Negro neighborhoods.

In view of the condition of homes and the fact that the Negro population continues to increase, it is apparent that this minority group needs additional housing units. The Mayor's Emergency Housing Committee estimated that 4,500 dwelling units are needed to house approximately 10,000 veterans.

The Atlanta Urban League's housing committee estimates that 10,000 standard dwelling units are needed for Negroes in metropolitan Atlanta.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to alleviate the critical housing shortage and to eradicate the slums which are a menance to the health and morals of Atlanta, the following recommendations are made:

1. That condemnation proceedings be instituted by city and county officials against unfit housing units, tax delinquent property, and unoccupied land which may be used for Negro expansion and housing.

2. That Federal Funds be made available to cities, which have

established Urban Redevelopment Programs, in order that private enterprises may build and rebuild homes in keeping with the ability to pay of Negroes;

3. That Congress enact legislation which would permit local housing authorities to expand present public housing facilities;

4. That the Federal Government establish a Housing Bureau to devise new techniques and methods for cutting the cost of building materials.

5. That the G.I. Bill of Rights be amended so as to permit more than 2 veterans to purchase and own dwelling units cooperatively;

6. That the present staff of F. H. A. lend increased assistance to local groups with housing interests, and that this agency encourage the mobilization of local community resources for better housing for all groups in the population.

FACTS

Published by

ATLANTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Vol. XX OCTOBER, 1947 No. 9

THE HOUSING PROBLEM

It is of primary importance to every citizen of Atlanta and Fulton County. Acquaint yourself with the facts.

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FACTS

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THE HOUSING PROBLEM

It should be remembered that slum clearance—widely publicized in recent months—is but one aspect of the overall housing picture. It is, however, a most important one. More and more we have come to realize that the problem of decent low-cost housing is not that of the slum-dweller alone, but of the community as a whole.

Slums constitute a financial and social hazard which no city can afford. These areas, which provide so little of Atlanta's tax revenue, are the most costly to the city in their use of medical services, police and fire protection and social services. Furthermore, the epidemics and crime waves which have their sources in these blighted districts do not usually respect persons or income in their spread.

The current issue of FACTS is devoted to housing in the belief that it is of primary importance to every Atlanta citizen. Three recent studies of the problem are summarized in the following pages. We urge that you give them careful thought. You may be asked to vote at the annual meeting on a probable Housing item for the League's 1948 active program. Such an item was placed last year on the League study program. Thorough analysis of all available housing material is being made by a committee in connection with this program. This issue of FACTS gives the highlights of their study necessary to a further consideration of the problem at the annual meeting.

ENFORCING THE LAW

Passing an ordinance is often easy, but enforcing it is another thing. Many a law has died on the statute-books simply because public opinion has not been strong enough to demand enforcement of its provisions.

Is public opinion strong enough at the present time to keep the housing issue alive until actual progress can be made?

Will the problem be met before there is another lapse into general lethargy?

Elsewhere in FACTS is given a summary of Atlanta's slum clearance ordinance. Numerous civic organizations, individual citizens and public officials have solidly supported the measure. Additional personnel to carry out its provisions has been requested of city council.

In actual practice the ordinance will be difficult to enforce in its entirety until the acute housing shortage is alleviated. Immediate progress can be made in bringing existing dwellings up to better standards. But when buildings are condemned as being beyond repair and occupants are forced to seek other living quarters, it will naturally be very difficult for them to find other quarters until new housing is available.

The Home Builders Association has proposed a plan to build homes, thinking in terms of hundreds, to rent for $25 monthly and to cost not more than $3,000. According to the plan, "the houses will be used for families displaced as the city carries out the first phase of the anti-slum campaign—repair of correctable substandard housing. Inspectors have found that even in this phase of the drive it will be necessary to raze scattered houses. It will also be necessary to end overcrowding in others."

This plan or some other must be carried out if slum clearance is to be finally achieved according to the high standards set up in Atlanta's slum clearance program.

CENSUS BUREAU STUDY

Atlanta's housing problem was thoroughly analyzed by the U. S. Census Bureau in a report published in August, 1947.* A summary of this report was made by Joseph B. Hosmer, industrial economist at the Georgia Tech experiment station, who concluded that "the economic growth of the Atlanta metropolitan area is being slowly strangled by a lack of housing more serious than exists in any other metropolitan area, with the possible exception of Memphis."

Here are some pertinent facts brought out in Mr. Hosmer's study:

The Atlanta area has lost seven thousand families, or about 25,787 persons, who did not come to Atlanta because of lack of housing and who answered the demand for their services elsewhere. Present population is 498,109. It would have reached 523,896, fairly close to the level anticipated by most recent estimates of expected growth.

There is more doubling up in metropolitan Atlanta than in any other area except Memphis. 19,000 married couples are sharing dwelling units with others.

The blame for the excessive and continued housing shortage in Atlanta cannot be placed completely on any one group.

The remedies are neither obvious nor easy. Costs for new construction remain out of line, both with the general picture and with the index of building costs. Building codes reflect outmoded methods of construction and probably make some otherwise acceptable methods of cutting costs difficult to apply. Financing of sales has improved over the past quarter century but appears to be currently more difficult for small contractors. Then small contractors appear to be "carpenter-minded" and as a result have limited knowledge of masonry construction which currently has an easier material situation and surprisingly sometimes costs less. Part of the answer may be found in the consolidation of groups of small contractors, part in the simplification of sales methods and part in open-minded planning by material dealers, contractors and real estate operators with a willingness to recognize that some of the basic patterns have been altered.

OTHER FACTORS

The Census Bureau study shows a further condition than that of doubling up and actual shortage of housing. Of all dwelling units occupied in 1947, Atlanta rates third among the 34 selected cities in percentage of dwelling units in need of major repairs or without private bath. Atlanta rates second as having the lowest percentage of dwelling units with all designated facilities: electric lighting and running water; flush toilets and bathtub or shower; installed cooking facilities for the exclusive use of the unit's occupants.

Furthermore, this same study shows that for all tenant-occupied dwelling units, Atlanta rates second to Birmingham and equal to Memphis in the lowest median monthly rent. Atlanta's median monthly rent for these units is $20. This is for 1947. In 1940 it was $15.

*Available in full at League office.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REPORT

The following report was made by the Housing Committee of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce in the belief that "a factual study with a properly long-range viewpoint is necessary to determine just what is needed in new housing here." A summary of the committee's findings follows:

Atlanta's metropolitan population of 550,000 is made up of about 149,000 families. With an estimated 128,000 dwelling units available for occupancy, there is immediate need for 21,000 additional white and negro units.

Below is a tabular breakdown of Atlanta's housing needs according to income-groups by families. Income figures are January, 1947, estimates.

Family income	under $1600	$1,600 to $2,200	$2,200 to $2,700	$2,700 to $3,200	$3,200 to $4,200	$4,200 to $6,600	over $6,600
Per cent of families	26.4	14.9	7.1	7.3	14.6	18.6	1.11
Number of families (Total 21,000)	5,544	3,129	1,491	1,533	3,066	3,906	2,331
Potential rent or monthly purchase payment*	$26.66 (maximum)	$26.66 to $36.66	$36.66 to $45.00	$45.00 to $54.00	$54.00 to $70.00	$70.00 to $110.00	over $110.00
Dwelling unit value**	$3,808 (maximum)	$3,808 to $5,237	$5,237 to $6,428	$6,428 to $7,714	$7,714 to $10,000	$10,000 to $15,714	over $15,714

* Based on generally accepted figure of 20% of income.

** Based on estimate that each $7 of rent or purchase payment represents $1,000 of total unit value.

In 1946, 6,722 dwelling units were constructed in this area, with about the same number of new families settling here. The Southern Bell Telephone Company, long a recognized statistical authority, predicts that Atlanta will average a net gain of 6,000 families a year until 1950. All three major utilities serving Atlanta base their expansion plans on similar figures. So if construction can be maintained even at 1946 levels, the 1950 housing shortage will be little less acute than now. If construction could be boosted to 10,000 units annually for the next three years, 1950 would still see a shortage of 10,000 units.

As indicated by the above figures, the greatest need for housing is in the low-income brackets. Due to high costs, it is obvious that these needs cannot immediately be relieved. The long-range solution, and indeed the only alternative, is to build as rapidly as possible those houses that can be constructed practically. Further, it is assumed that relief will thus be felt in the lower brackets as well, since certain numbers of families will move out of older houses into new ones, creating vacancies in lower sales price and rental ranges.

HOUSING AUTHORITY REPORT

The 1945-47 report of the Atlanta Housing Authority* corroborates the Census Bureau Study but is based only on the corporate limits of Atlanta, rather than the entire metropolitan area.

"Atlanta's housing problem," according to this report, "has been taking form for years. . . . Simple statistics reveal the serious situation. According to the 1940 U. S. census report, there were 84,746 dwelling units. Of these 38,653 were substandard. That means, among other things—that 10,000 dwelling units were without running water; that 22,000 home units were without sanitary, inside flush toilets; that 28,000 dwelling units were without baths.

"Considered from the standpoint of occupants, more than 30% of the white families of Atlanta lived in substandard housing units—more than 70% of the non-white residents lived in sub-standard quarters—and 1,100 sub-standard dwellings were vacant. But that was back in days when there were vacancies.

"History has shown that the population of Atlanta, within the city limits, increases at the rate of about 20% in each ten-year period. The population of corporate Atlanta at the time of the 1940 census was 302,288. These people occupied 80,000 dwelling units. Even then, the housing situation was 'tight' because the vacancy rate was below normal.

"The war years have intervened since 1940. Population has grown—the higher war-time marriage rate has increased the number of family units beyond the normal rate—and new housing construction has been virtually at a standstill, especially when the drastic need is taken into account."

*Available in full at League office.

ATLANTA'S SLUM CLEARANCE PLAN

Three measures to facilitate slum clearance have been passed and signed by the Mayor and Council to date. They are:

1. A resolution setting up the slum clearance committee and announcing Atlanta's intention of wiping out substandard housing in five years, beginning January 1, 1948. (Request has been made for a Citizens' Better Housing Forum to serve in an advisory capacity to the slum clearance committee.)

2. An ordinance giving the city additional authority to require repairs to 34,000 houses which can again be made decent places in which to live.

3. A resolution urging private enterprise to submit by March 18, 1948, a plan for rebuilding or refinancing 6,000 slum units which are beyond repair.

TERMS OF ORDINANCE

Under terms of the ordinance referred to above, the city building inspector is empowered to require repairs to all houses of the following types:

1. Those damaged by fire, wind and other causes, and thus dangerous to the "life, safety, morals or the general health and welfare of the occupants."
2. Dilapidated, decayed, unsafe and unsanitary buildings likely to cause disease.
3. Those with inadequate light, air and sanitation facilities.
4. Homes with inadequate fire exits.

(Continued on page 6)

5. Buildings with parts "so attached that they may fall and injure members of the public or property."

The Building Inspector gives the owner notice of the corrections required, and allows a reasonable length of time for compliance. If the owner ignores the order, the case can be taken into the Recorder's court, and the owner compelled to comply or pay $500 fine or serve 60 days in a work camp for each ten days the prohibited conditions are maintained.

In case the nuisance is not abatable, the owner is required to demolish the building. Disobedience of this order may be followed by the city's demolition of the property at the owner's expense.

REDEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Redevelopment Plan, as practiced in Indianapolis, has received marked interest from those who follow the problems of low-cost housing. Under this plan, the local government and private industry cooperate to provide such housing.

The local government, through the Redevelopment Commission, has the power to declare areas to be substandard, and to acquire these areas. The government then clears the property, and, with the aid of architects, surveyors, etc., makes detailed plans for its reconstruction. The cost of these services is borne by the city through a tax levy not to exceed 5 cents per $100. The cleared property is offered for sale or lease to the highest bidder who will agree to follow the plans laid down by the Redevelopment Commission.

If this plan were adopted in Atlanta there would be no need to establish a new agency, since the Atlanta Housing Authority now has the legal right to carry out all the duties as a Redevelopment Board as defined in the Indianapolis bill.

WHAT CITIES AND COUNTIES CAN DO

It is agreed among housing authorities that there are at least three specific things which cities and counties can do in regard to the housing problem:

1. Rigorous enforcement of health, fire and building ordinances in slum areas.

2. Establishment of strict zoning laws and long-range planning.

3. Rationalization of the tax structure, shifting some of the tax burden from real estate to other sources of income.

The fact that local governments depend for the main source of their revenue from ad valorem taxes is worth consideration, in particular for the benefit of individual home owners who have no way of passing on this tax.

Atlanta has studied the possibility of a city income tax; the state legislature has appointed a committee to study the tax structure of Georgia, including the ad valorem tax. The League urges you to watch developments along these lines.

TAFT-ELLENDER-WAGNER BILL

The Taft-Ellender-Wagner Bill (S. 866) was the national housing policy bill of the 79th Congress which was reported favorably by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. It was supported by the National League of Women Voters. It will probably be revived in the next Congress. There is considerable support for the measure in the Senate, although the outcome there is by no means assured. Opposition is strong in the House of Representatives.

The bill offers an over-all program for housing through the following provisions:

1. Slum Clearance and Urban Redevelopment.

Slums have continued to exist primarily because they are profitable investments for their owners, who have collected a substantial return as a result of overcrowding and low maintenance expense. It is only through government assumption of the difference in cost between their present uses and socially desirable ones, that slum areas can be developed. This bill makes federal assistance available for this purpose up to two-thirds of the write-down cost, the local community to provide the other third. In this bill, for the first time, the same aid would be given to private developers as has heretofore been available to public housing projects.

2. Housing for Low Income Groups.

This bill would provide the funds to construct 500,000 units in the next four years. In order that public housing will not compete with that which is built by private enterprise, the requirement is made that there must be a 20% gap between the lowest rents which private builders are able to provide and the top rents to be charged by a housing project. Safeguards are also included to insure that such undertakings will remain under local control.

3. Housing for Middle Income Groups.

The greatest shortage in the housing field is for those whose incomes are not low enough to need public housing but who find an insufficient supply of houses available to rent or buy at a price they can afford. (The FHA program of insured loans was designed to stimulate private building for this group by making financing available on favorable terms.) Special terms of a long mortgage (30 years), and a low rate of interest (4%) plus a down payment of only 5% are made available to owners of housing costing around $5,000 or $6,000.

4. Rural Housing.

This bill makes it possible for the department of Agriculture to provide assistance in making farm homes livable and adequate. The problem is quite different from urban housing, since a farm is an economic unit as well as a residence. Special safeguards are set up so that permanent housing will not encourage the operation of uneconomic farms in perpetuity.

5. Research.

One reason that housing has lagged behind in technological development has been the lack of adequate research on the methods of producing less expensive housing. This bill provides for considerable research.

Notice

League Elections

League elections will be held Wednesday, December 10, 1946.

Closing date for nominations will be Monday, November 10.

The Nominations Committee will submit a list of recommendations at that time. However, the by-laws provide that "Any member of the League may with her consent be nominated for membership on the board by written petition signed by at least ten other members and filed before the closing date."

Persons who accept board nomination should bear in mind the following:

1. Absence from two consecutive board meetings without satisfactory reason results in an automatic drop from the board.
2. All board members must serve on an active committee.
3. Board members must not be connected with any person or political group which would tend to jeopardize the non-partisan position of the League.

Social Aspects of Public Housing

AN EVALUATION OF NORTH CAROLINA EXPERIENCE

By

SANFORD WINSTON

Head, Department of Sociology
North Carolina State College

1947

PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT HOUSING, BUILDING MANAGEMENT

and

ROOMS REGISTRY

in

THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

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January 1948

from the
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February 9, 1948

RECEIVED
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Southern Regional Council

What is the life of the American Negro in the winter of 1948?

In the attached article, published in the February Commentary, James Baldwin gives an unforgettable picture of the Harlem Negro community -- "pervaded by a sense of congestion, rather like the insistent, maddening claustrophobic pounding in the skull that comes from trying to breathe in a very small room with the windows shut."

We think you will be interested in reading Mr. Baldwin's article, not only for the significance of the questions it raises, but because it introduces a young writer of exceptional talents. We should be pleased to receive any comments you may have to make, for possible publication in our "Letters from Readers" department.

Elliot E. Cohen
Editor

Housing

FROM THE AMERICAN SCENE

THE HARLEM GHETTO: WINTER 1948

The Vicious Circle of Frustration and Prejudice

JAMES BALDWIN

HARLEM, physically at least, has changed very little in my parents' lifetime or in mine. Now as then the buildings are old and in desperate need of repair, the streets are crowded and dirty, there are too many human beings per square block. Rents are 10 to 58 per cent higher than anywhere else in the city; food, expensive everywhere, is more expensive here and of an inferior quality; and now that the war is over and money is dwindling, clothes are carefully shopped for and seldom bought. Negroes, traditionally the last to be hired and the first to be fired, are finding jobs harder to get, and, while prices are rising implacably, wages are going down. All over Harlem now there is felt the same bitter expectancy with which, in my childhood, we awaited winter: it is coming and it will be hard, there is nothing anyone can do about it.

All of Harlem is pervaded by a sense of congestion, rather like the insistent, maddening, claustrophobic pounding in the skull that comes from trying to breathe in a very small room with all the windows shut. Yet the white man walking through Harlem is not at all likely to find it sinister and no more wretched than any other slum.

Harlem wears to the casual observer a casual face; no one remarks that—considering the history of black men and women and the legends that have sprung up about them, to say nothing of the ever-present policemen, wary on the street corners—the face is, indeed, somewhat excessively casual and may not be as open or as careless as it seems. If an outbreak of more than usual violence occurs, as in 1935 or in 1943, it is met with sorrow and surprise and rage; the social hostility of the rest of the city feeds on this as proof that they were right all along, and the hostility increases; speeches are made, committees are set up, investigations ensue. Steps are taken to right the wrong, without, however, expanding or demolishing the ghetto. The idea is to make it less of a social liability, a process about as helpful as make-up on a leper. Thus, we have the Boys' Club on West 134th Street, the playground at West 131st and Fifth Avenue; and, since Negroes will not be allowed to live in Stuyvesant Town, Metropolitan Life is thoughtfully erecting a housing project in the center of Harlem called Riverton; however, it is not likely that any but the professional class of Negroes—and not all of them—will be able to pay the rent.

MOST of these projects have been stimulated by perpetually embattled Negro leaders and by the Negro press. Concerning Negro leaders, the best that one can say is that they are in an impossible position and that the handful motivated by genuine concern maintain this position with heartbreaking dignity. It is unlikely that anyone ac-

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WHENEVER one ponders the progress of the American ideals of freedom and equality in the framework of today's realities, one inevitably thinks of the South—and of Harlem. How is it in Harlem in the winter of 1948? JAMES BALDWIN'S description of the Harlem ghetto also touches upon the delicate and perplexing problem of Negro-Jewish relations in this country, an unhappy complex which requires our best in understanding and courage. Mr. Baldwin was born in New York City in 1924.

quainted with Harlem seriously assumes that the presence of one playground more or less has any profound effect upon the psychology of the citizens there. And yet it is better to have the playground; it is better than nothing; and it will, at least, make life somewhat easier for parents who will then know that their children are not in as much danger of being run down in the streets. Similarly, even though the American cult of literacy has chiefly operated to provide only a market for the *Readers' Digest* and the *Daily News,* literacy is still better than illiteracy; so Negro leaders must demand more and better schools for Negroes, though any Negro who takes this schooling at face value will find himself virtually incapacitated for life in this democracy. Possibly the most salutary effect of all this activity is that it assures the Negro that he is not altogether forgotten, people *are* working in his behalf, however hopeless or misguided they may be; and as long as the water is troubled it cannot become stagnant.

The terrible thing about being a Negro leader lies in the term itself. I do not merely mean the somewhat condescending differentiation the term implies, but the nicely refined torture a man can experience from having been created and defeated by the same circumstances. That is, Negro leaders have been created by the American scene, which thereafter works against them at every point; and the best that they can hope for is ultimately to work themselves out of their jobs, to nag contemporary American leaders and the members of their own group until a bad situation becomes so complicated and so bad that it cannot be endured any longer. It is like needling a blister until it bursts. On the other hand, one cannot help observing that some Negro leaders and politicians are far more concerned with their careers than with the welfare of Negroes, and their dramatic and publicized battles are battles with the wind. Again, this phenomenon cannot be changed without a change in the American scene. In a land where, it is said, any citizen can grow up and become president, Negroes can be pardoned for desiring to enter Congress.

THE Negro press, which supports any man, provided he is sufficiently dark and well-known—with the exception of certain Negro novelists accused of drawing portraits unflattering to the race—has for years received vastly confusing criticism based on the fact that it is helplessly and always exactly what it calls itself, that is, a press devoted entirely to happenings in or about the Negro world. This preoccupation can probably be forgiven in view of the great indifference and frequent hostility of the American white press. The Negro press has been accused of not helping matters much —as, indeed, it has not, nor do I see how it could have. And it has been accused of being sensational, which it is, but this is a criticism difficult to take seriously in a country so devoted to the sensational as ours.

The best-selling Negro newspaper, I believe, is the *Amsterdam Star-News,* which is also the worst, being gleefully devoted to murders, rapes, raids on love-nests, interracial wars, any item, however meaningless, concerning prominent Negroes, and whatever racial gains can be reported for the week—all in just about that order. Apparently, this policy works well; it sells papers—which is, after all, the aim; in my childhood we never missed an edition. The day the paper came out we coul hear, far down the street, the news vendor screaming the latest scandal and people rushing to read about it.

The *Amsterdam* has been rivalled, in recent years, by the *People's Voice,* a journal, modeled on *PM* and referred to as *PV*. *PV* is not so wildly sensational a paper as the *Amsterdam,* though its coverage is much the same (the news coverage of the Negro press is naturally pretty limited). *PV*'s politics are less murky, to the left of center (the *Amsterdam* is Republican, a political affiliation that has led it into some strange doubletalk), and its tone, since its inception, has been ever more hopelessly militant, full of warnings, appeals, and open letters to the government —which, to no one's surprise, are not answered—and the same rather pathetic preoccupation with prominent negroes and what they are doing. Columns signed by Lena Horne and Paul Robeson appeared in *PV* until several weeks ago, when both severed their connections with the paper. Miss Horne's column made her sound like an embittered Eleanor Roosevelt, and the only column of Robeson's I have read was concerned, pertinently enough, with the current witch-hunt in Hollywood, discussing the

kind of movies under attack and Hollywood's traditional treatment of Negroes. The implication, with which I agree, was that the House Un-American Activities Committee might find concepts more dangerous to America in a picture like *Gone with the Wind* than in the far less successful *Watch on the Rhine.*

THE only other newspapers in the field with any significant sale in Harlem are the *Pittsburgh Courier,* which has the reputation of being the best of the lot, and the *Afro-American,* which resembles the New York *Journal-American* in layout and type and seems to make a consistent if unsuccessful effort to be at once readable, intelligent, and fiery. The *Courier* is a high-class paper, reaching its peak in the handling of its society news and in the columns of George S. Schuyler, whose Olympian serenity infuriates me, but who, as a matter of fact, reflects with great accuracy the state of mind and the ambitions of the professional, well-to-do Negro who has managed to find a place to stand. Mr. Schuyler, who is remembered still for a satirical novel I have not read, called *Black No More,* is aided enormously in this position by a genteel white wife and a child-prodigy daughter—who is seriously regarded in some circles as proof of the incomprehensible contention that the mating of white and black is more likely to produce genius than any other combination. (The *Afro-American* recently ran a series of articles on this subject, "The Education of a Genius," by Mrs. Amarintha Work, who recorded in detail the development of her mulatto son, Craig.)

Ebony and *Our World* are the two big magazines in the field, *Ebony* looking and sounding very much like *Life,* and *Our World* being the black man's *Look. Our World* is a very strange, disorganized magazine indeed, sounding sometimes like a college newspaper and sometimes like a call to arms, but principally, like its more skillful brothers, devoted to the proposition that anything a white man can do a Negro can probably do better. *Ebony* digs feature articles out of such things as the "real" Lena Horne and Negro FBI agents, and it travels into the far corners of the earth for any news, however trivial, concerning any Negro or group of Negroes who are in any way unusual and/or newsworthy. The tone of both *Ebony* and *Our World* is affirmative; they cater to the "better class of Negro." *Ebony's* November issue carried an editorial entitled "Time To Count Our Blessings," which began by accusing Chester Himes (author of the recent novel *Lonely Crusade*) of having a color psychosis, and went on to explain that there are Negro racists also who are just as blind and dangerous as Bilbo, which is incontestably true, and that, compared to the millions of starving Europeans, Negroes are sitting pretty, which is, to say the least, a rather desperate comparison. The editorial concluded that Negroes had come a long way and that "as patriotic Americans" it was time "we" stopped singing the blues and realized just how bright the future was. These cheering sentiments were flanked—or underscored, if you will—by a photograph on the opposite page of an aging Negro farm woman carrying home a bumper crop of onions. It apparently escaped the editors of *Ebony* that the very existence of their magazine, and its table of contents for any month, gave the lie to this effort to make the best of a bad bargain.

The true *raison d'être* of the Negro press can be found in the letters-to-the-editor sections, where the truth about life among the rejected can be seen in print. It is the terrible dilemma of the Negro press that, having no other model, it models itself on the white press, attempting to emulate the same effortless, sophisticated tone—a tone its subject matter renders utterly unconvincing. It is simply impossible not to sing the blues, audibly or not, when the lives lived by Negroes are so inescapably harsh and stunted. It is not the Negro press that is at fault: whatever contradictions, inanities, and political infantilism can be charged to it can be charged equally to the American press at large. It is a black man's newspaper straining for recognition and a foothold in the white man's world. Matters are not helped in the least by the fact that the white man's world, intellectually, morally, and spiritually, has the meaningless ring of a hollow drum and the odor of slow death. Within the body of the Negro press all the wars and falsehoods, all the decay and dislocation and struggle of our society is seen in relief.

The Negro press, like the Negro, becomes the scapegoat for our ills. There is no dif-

ference, after all, between the *Amsterdam*'s handling of a murder on Lenox Avenue and the *Daily News*' coverage of a murder on Beekman Hill; nor is there any difference between the chauvinism of the two papers, except that the *News* is smug and the *Amsterdam* is desperate. Negroes live violent lives, unavoidably; a Negro press without violence is therefore not possible; and, further, in every act of violence, particularly violence against white men, Negroes feel a certain thrill of identification, a wish to have done it themselves, a feeling that old scores are being settled at last. It is no accident that Joe Louis is the most idolized man in Harlem. He has succeeded on a level that white America indicates is the only level for which it has any respect. We (Americans in general, that is) like to point to Negroes and to most of their activities with a kind of tolerant scorn; but it is ourselves we are watching, ourselves we are damning, or—condescendingly—bending to save.

I have written at perhaps excessive length about the Negro press, principally because its many critics have always seemed to me to make the irrational demand that the nation's most oppressed minority behave itself at all times with a skill and foresight no one ever expected of the late Joseph Patterson or expects now of the invincible Hearst; and I have tried to give some idea of its tone because it seems to me that it is here that the innate desperation is betrayed. As for the question of Negro advertising, which has caused so much comment, it seems to me quite logical that any minority identified by the color of its skin and the texture of its hair would eventually grow self-conscious about these attributes and avoid advertising lotions that made the hair kinkier and soaps that darkened the skin. The American ideal, after all, is that everyone should be as much alike as possible.

It is axiomatic that the Negro is religious, which is to say that he stands in fear of the God our ancestors gave us and before whom we all tremble yet. There are probably more churches in Harlem than in any other ghetto in this city and they are going full blast every night and some of them are filled with praying people every day. This, supposedly, exemplifies the Negro's essential simplicity and good-will; but it is actually a fairly desperate emotional business.

These churches range from the august and publicized Abyssinian Baptist Church on West 138th Street to resolutely unclassifiable lofts, basements, store-fronts, and even private dwellings. Nightly, holy roller ministers, spiritualists, self-appointed prophets and Messiahs gather their flocks together for worship and for strength through joy. And this is not, as *Cabin In The Sky* would have us believe, merely a childlike emotional release. The faith may be described as childlike, but the end it serves is often sinister. It may, indeed, "keep them happy" —a phrase carrying the inescapable inference that the way of life imposed on Negroes makes them quite actively unhappy — but also, and much more significantly, religion operates here as a complete and exquisite fantasy revenge: white people own the earth and commit all manner of abomination and injustice on it; the bad will be punished and the good rewarded, for God is not sleeping, the judgment is not far off. It does not require a spectacular degree of perception to realize that bitterness is here neither dead nor sleeping, and that the white man, believing what he wishes to believe, has misread the symbols. Quite often the Negro preacher descends to levels less abstract and leaves no doubt as to what is on his mind: the pressure of life in Harlem, the conduct of the Italian-Ethiopian war, racial injustice during the recent war, and the terrible possibility of yet another very soon. All these topics provide excellent springboards for sermons thinly coated with spirituality but designed mainly to illustrate the injustice of the white American and anticipate his certain and long overdue punishment.

Here, too, can be seen one aspect of the Negro's ambivalent relation to the Jew. To begin with, though the traditional Christian accusation that the Jews killed Christ is neither questioned nor doubted, the term "Jew" actually operates in this initial context to include all infidels of white skin who have failed to accept the Savior. No real distinction is made: the preacher begins by accusing the Jews of having refused the light and proceeds from there to a catalog of their subsequent sins and the sufferings visited on them by a wrathful God. Though the notion of the suffering is based on the

image of the wandering, exiled Jew, the context changes imperceptibly, to become a fairly obvious reminder of the trials of the Negro, while the sins recounted are the sins of the American republic.

At this point, the Negro identifies himself almost wholly with the Jew. The more devout Negro considers that he *is* a Jew, in bondage to a hard taskmaster and waiting for a Moses to lead him out of Egypt. The hymns, the texts, and the most favored legends of the devout Negro are all Old Testament and therefore Jewish in origin: the flight from Egypt, the Hebrew children in the fiery furnace, the terrible jubilee songs of deliverance: *Lord, wasn't that hard trials, great tribulations, I'm bound to leave this land!* The covenant God made in the beginning with Abraham and which was to extend to his children and to his children's children forever is a covenant made with these latter-day exiles also: as Israel was chosen, so are they. The birth and death of Jesus, which adds a non-Judaic element, also implements this identification. It is the covenant made with Abraham again, renewed, signed with his blood. ("Before Abraham was, I am.") Here the figure of Jesus operates as the intercessor, the bridge from earth to heaven; it was Jesus who made it possible, who made salvation free to all, "to the Jew first and afterwards the Gentile." The images of the suffering Christ and the suffering Jew are wedded with the image of the suffering slave, and they are one: the people that walked in darkness have seen a great light.

But if the Negro has bought his salvation with pain and the New Testament is used to prove, as it were, the validity of the transformation, it is the Old Testament that is clung to and most frequently preached from, which provides the emotional fire and anatomizes the pain of bondage; and which promises vengeance and assures the chosen of their place in Zion. The favorite text of my father, among the most earnest of ministers, was not "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do," but "How can I sing the Lord's song in a strange land?"

But this same identification, which Negroes, since slavery, have accepted with their mothers' milk, serves, in contemporary actuality, to implement an involved and specific bitterness. Jews in Harlem are small tradesmen, rent collectors, real estate agents, and pawnbrokers; they operate in accordance with the American business tradition of exploiting Negroes, and they are therefore identified with oppression and are hated for it. I remember meeting no Negro in the years of my growing up, in my family or out of it, who would really ever trust a Jew, and few who did not, indeed, exhibit for them the blackest contempt. On the other hand, this did not prevent their working for Jews, being utterly civil and pleasant to them, and, in most cases, contriving to delude their employers into believing that, far from harboring any dislike for Jews, they would rather work for a Jew than for anyone else. It is part of the price the Negro pays for his position in this society that, as Richard Wright points out, he is almost always acting. A Negro learns to gauge precisely what reaction the alien person facing him desires, and he produces it with disarming artlessness. The friends I had, growing up and going to work, grew more bitter every day; and, conversely, they learned to hide this bitterness and to fit into the pattern Gentile and Jew alike had fixed for them.

THE tension between Negroes and Jews contains an element not characteristic of Negro-Gentile tension, an element which accounts in some measure for the Negro's tendency to castigate the Jew verbally more often than the Gentile, and which might lead one to the conclusion that, of all white people on the face of the earth, it is the Jew whom the Negro hates most. When the Negro hates the Jew *as a Jew* he does so partly because the nation does and in much the same painful fashion that he hates himself. It is an aspect of his humiliation whittled down to a manageable size and then transferred; it is the best form the Negro has for tabulating vocally his long record of grievances against his native land.

At the same time, there is a subterranean assumption that the Jew should "know better," that he has suffered enough himself to know what suffering means. An understanding is expected of the Jew such as none but the most naive and visionary Negro has ever expected of the American Gentile. The Jew, by the nature of his own precarious position, has failed to vindicate this faith. Jews, like Negroes, must use every possible

weapon in order to be accepted, and must try to cover their vulnerability by a frenzied adoption of the customs of the country; and the nation's treatment of Negroes is unquestionably a custom. The Jew has been taught —and, too often, accepts—the legend of Negro inferiority; and the Negro, on the other hand, has found nothing in his experience with Jews to counteract the legend of Semitic greed. Here the American white Gentile has two legends serving him at once: he has divided these minorities and he rules.

It seems unlikely that within this complicated structure any real and systematic cooperation can be achieved between Negroes and Jews. (This is in terms of the over-all social problem and is not meant to imply that individual friendships are impossible or that they are valueless when they occur.) The structure of the American commonwealth has trapped both these minorities into attitudes of perpetual hostility. They do not dare trust each other—the Jew because he feels he must climb higher on the American social ladder and has, so far as he is concerned, nothing to gain from identification with any minority even more unloved than he; while the Negro is in the even less tenable position of not really daring to trust anyone.

This applies, with qualifications and yet with almost no exceptions, even to those Negroes called progressive and "unusual." Negroes of the professional class (as distinct from professional Negroes) compete actively with the Jew in daily contact; and they wear anti-Semitism as a defiant proof of their citizenship; their positions are too shaky to allow them any real ease or any faith in anyone. They do not trust whites or each other or themselves; and, particularly and vocally, they do not trust Jews. During my brief days as a Socialist I spent more than one meeting arguing against anti-Semitism with a Negro college student, who was trying to get into civil service and was supporting herself meanwhile as a domestic. She was by no means a stupid girl, nor even a particularly narrow-minded one: she was all in favor of the millennium, even to working with Jews to achieve it; but she was not prepared ever to accept a Jew as a friend. It did no good to point out, as I did, that the exploitation of which she accused the Jews was American, not Jewish, that in fact, behind the Jewish face stood the American reality. And *my* Jewish friends in high school were not like that, I said, they had no intention of exploiting *me*, we did not hate each other. (I remember, as I spoke, being aware of doubt crawling like fog in the back of my mind.) This might all be very well, she told me, we were children now, with no need to earn a living. Wait until later, when your friends go into business and you try to get a job. You'll see!

It is this bitterness—felt alike by the inarticulate, hungry population of Harlem, by the wealthy on Sugar Hill, and by the brilliant exceptions ensconced in universities—which has defeated and promises to continue to defeat all efforts at inter-racial understanding. Oppression—the social and political optimists to the contrary—does not imbue a people with wisdom or insight or sweet charity: it breeds in them instead a constant, blinding rage. Just as a mountain of sociological investigations, committee reports, and plans for recreational centers have failed to change the face of Harlem or prevent Negro boys and girls from growing up and facing, individually and alone, the unendurable frustration of being always, everywhere, inferior—until finally the cancer attacks the mind and warps it—so there seems no hope for better Negro-Jewish relations without a change in the American pattern.

Both the Negro and the Jew are helpless; the pressure of living is too immediate and incessant to allow time for understanding. I can conceive of no Negro native to this country who has not, by the age of puberty, been irreparably scarred by the conditions of his life. All over Harlem, Negro boys and girls are growing into stunted maturity, trying desperately to find a place to stand; and the wonder is not that so many are ruined but that so many survive. The Negro's outlets are desperately constricted. In his dilemma he turns first upon himself and then upon whatever most represents to him his own emasculation. Here the Jew is caught in the American crossfire. The Negro, facing a Jew, hates, at bottom, not his Jewishness but the color of his skin. It is not the Jewish tradition by which he has been betrayed but the tradition of his native land. But just as a society must have a scapegoat, so hatred must have a symbol. Georgia has the Negro and Harlem has the Jew.

Economic Survey of the South

Article No. 18—THE FUTURE OF THE MILL VILLAGE ON THE SOUTH

South's Company Towns Bow To New Pattern of Living

By HARRY E. RESSEGUIE
Chief, Washington Bureau,
Fairchild Publications

The mill village of the South, as a sociological problem, is rapidly passing, even though it may continue to exist physically for some years in the future.

This does not imply, by any means, that every cotton mill organization in the South is planning to dispose of its villages. That is far from the case, although there is a well-developed movement along these lines which is gaining momentum.

Rather, a group of diverse but interrelated influences, springing from the changing economic conditions of the South as a whole, are operating to lessen the need for such an institution as the mill village, or to make it uneconomic. In time, therefore, these villages will probably disappear physically as well as sociologically.

In this aspect of its development, the cotton textile industry of the South apparently will duplicate the experience of the industry in New England, as it has in so many other phases.

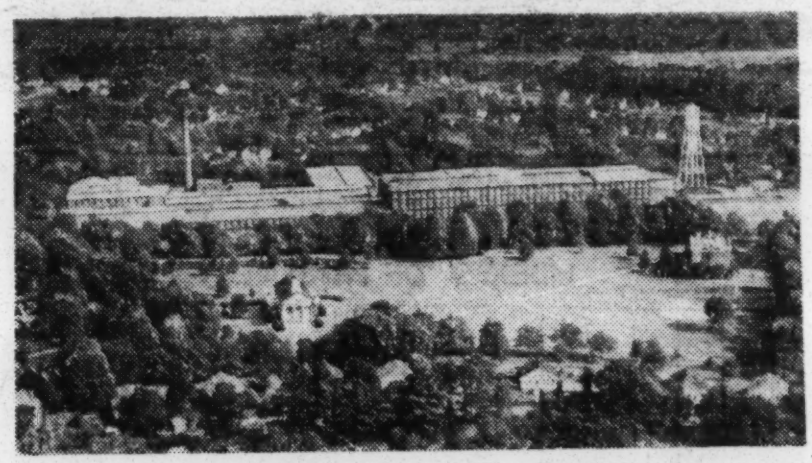
In the meanwhile, the Southern mill village, in many areas of the region, continues, like the vermiform appendix in the human body, to exist physically but not to function.

Like that organ, however, it can still give occasional trouble to its owner and to the community.

The foregoing is not intended to imply that the cotton textile industry is the only Southern industry which the force of circumstances has saddled with a once-necessary adjunct (the mill village) which has now become an Old Man of the Sea.

The mill village, under the name of the company town, also is a phenomenon of the Southern coal-mining industry, its aluminum industry, its lumber industry, the rayon industry (to some extent) and even of the Federal Government.

Nor is there by any means a



An aerial view of the Fairfax plant of West Point Manufacturing Co. and portion of its mill village.

wright-type spinning machinery.

It was based on the British idea of employing the entire family in the cotton mill—father, mother and children. That was the system of recruiting cotton mill labor which grew up in Rhode Island as the cotton textile industry developed, and it was this ed, in common with the general system of mill organization and operation then prevalent in New England, since so many of the conditions which prevailed in New England when the industry was established were also to be found in the South.

When the first Southern mills were established the only motive power available was that of falling water, and to make use of such power it was frequently necessary to establish a mill at a water power site where no previous community existed. It was therefore necessary for the founders of the first Southern cotton mills to establish not only mill villages to house their employes (who came to the mill from the mountains and back country farms in family units) but also company stores at which their day-to-day needs in the way of groceries, meats and clothing could be supplied.

Thus two phenomena were established which were for a long time to make the cotton textile industry the target of attacks by sociologists and reformers. While the company store has largely passed out of existence as an adjunct of cotton textile organizations, the mill village is still a

petus by the fact that the newer industries of the South, such as the hosiery industry, the woolen and worsted industry, the cotton garment industry, the paper industry and the chemical industry have established their plants without any arrangements for housing their employes (other than managerial and supervisory) and have depended upon the magnet of comparatively well-paid employment plus existing or supplemented transportation facilities, to bring them all the employes they may need.

In no single instance, thus far, have they been disappointed. Even where the necessary work force runs into thousands, as it does at a rayon plant, there have always been (and still are) plenty of workers available, and the means of getting them to and from the plant (even for second and third shift operations) has always been available or has come into existence.

The daily increasing employment of these new industries has been in itself a powerful influence impelling cotton mill workers to leave the mill village for their own homes—even the best of them.

For, no matter how fine the houses, how modern their conveniences, how many perequisites their occupants receive from the mill management, the mill village is still a paternalistic institution, and will probably be increasingly recognized as such by the cotton mill worker as his education continues to improve and his industrial experience broadens. The fact that his relatives and friends who are employed in rayon plants, hosiery mills, cotton garment plants, etc., live in their own homes rather than in a company house exerts a strong influence on him to do likewise.

Even more important, the economic condition of the average cotton mill worker has been such for the past eight or nine years, that he could for the first time

cause the passing of the mill village. There are others, however,

2. Of these, the most important is the definite policy on the part of some of the largest textile mill organizations in the South to divest themselves of the social and financial burden of the mill village.

Outstanding in this group has been the now gigantic Burlington Mills organization, whose dynamic president, Spencer Love, has pursued this policy from the time that he acquired his first cotton mill in Gastonia. He quickly disposed of the mill village which he acquired as a result of that transaction, and has followed the same policy consistently ever since.

Another important mill group to dispose of its mill villages during the past decade is the Marshall Field organization in North Carolina and Virginia, which in 1941 disposed of its mill villages at Leaksville, Spray and Draper, N. C., and at Fieldale, Va.

Still another is the Callaway Mills organization, which in 1945 disposed of its mill villages at La Grange and other Georgia communities.

Other equally large mill organizations disposed of some of their mill village holdings prior to or even during the war, and, while some have apparently regretted and abandoned this policy, there are indications that others are planning to resume or adopt it in the near future.

In almost every instance, the sale of mill village homes has been to families employed in the mill; usually to the occupants of the house itself.

RECORD SALES

One well-informed individual who has followed this movement closely estimates that during the past 12 years from 15,000 to 20,000 mill village houses in the South have been sold by cotton textile mills. The head of one real estate firm which has specialized in handling the details of such transactions for the mills, Mrs. Hugh Pinnix of the Hugh

DAILY NEWS RECORD, SATURDAY, FEBRUA

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The mill village, under the name of the company town, also is a phenomenon of the Southern coal-mining industry, its aluminum industry, its lumber industry, the rayon industry (to some extent) and even of the Federal Government.

Nor is there by any means a unanimity of opinion in the cotton textile industry of the South regarding the future of the mill village.

Some mill organzations, which have no intention of expanding their present mill villages, have equally no intention at the moment of selling them—to their employes or to any one else.

Others, seemingly moving against the tide, are vigorously expanding their present mill villages or building new ones, even at the present high costs of residential construction. Even in these instances, however, as will be made clear, this current expansion is of a type which eliminates many of the traditional evils commonly associated with the mill village as a social phenomenon.

In tracing the divergent views which the Southern cotton textile industry itself holds concerning the mill village and its future, very definite geographical lines are revealed.

The trend on the part of cotton mill organizations to divest themselves of the financial and sociological responsibilities of the mill village is, like unionism, moving South from the Northern edge of the region.

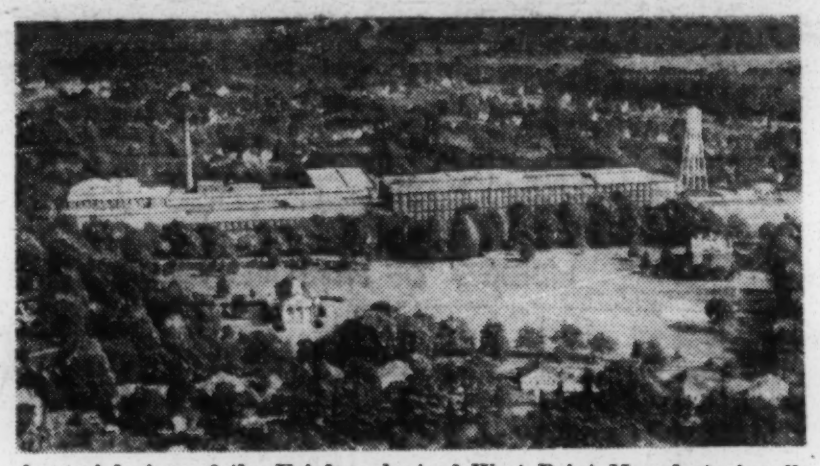
It is particularly marked in North Carolina, Virginia and in Tennessee. Most (although not all) of the mill villages which were sold in the years immediately preceding World War II were in the first two of these States. It is in all three of these that the movement is being resumed in the postwar era.

On the other hand, in the States of South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia, few cotton textile organizations indicate any intention of disposing of their mill villages, now or in the future. It is in these States, also, that most of the mill village expansion now under way is taking place. It is in this area that the mill village gives promise of continuing the longest in its present form.

In order to understand the mill village as a social phenomenon it is necessary to glance briefly at its origins in this country.

TRACE ORIGINS

It was brought to this country from England and first domesticated in Rhode Island by Samuel Slater, the father of the cotton textile industry in the United States, who also gave the embryonic textile industry its first Arkwright-type spinning machinery.



An aerial view of the Fairfax plant of West Point Manufacturing Co. and portion of its mill village.

It was based on the British idea of employing the entire family in the cotton mill—father, mother and children. That was the system of recruiting cotton mill labor which grew up in Rhode Island as the cotton textile industry developed, and it was this system, plus the fact that, as the industry grew, increasing numbers of mills were established at water power sites where no village or town had previously existed, that caused the growth of the mill village in that section of New England.

On the other hand, when Francis Cabot Lowell (who developed the first power looms in this country) and Patrick Tracy Jackson established the cotton mills in Massachusetts which resulted in the founding of the City of Lowell and other cotton mill towns of the region, they introduced a new system of labor recruiting as well as a new type of cotton mill.

Their system was based on the employment of single individuals in their mills, rather than families. These were mostly young women from the surrounding farms.

The company boarding house, rather than the mill village, became the basic domicile for the cotton mill employes of Lowell and the other new textile towns of Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

There were advantages to this system over that of the English or Rhode Island system, based on the mill village, many sociologists feel.

It prevented the establishment of a permanent mill village population, set off socially and economically from theh populations of the other communities of the area, since, under the Lowell system, few of the young women worked more than a few years in the mills, during which time they saved a nest-egg; then returned to their homes and were married.

However, the Lowell system passed out of existence about the time of the Civil War, when the French Canadians, the first of many foreign nationalities, were brought in to supply the need for additional textile mill operatives.

From that time on, until the mill village began to dwindle and pass out of existence in New England (as it is now beginning to do in the South) the unit of employment in the New England mills was the family, rather than the individual.

ADOPT SYSTEM

It was only to be expected, therefore, that, when the cotton textile industry began to develop in the South, the mill village and the system of the family as the employment unit would be adopted system of mill organization and operation then prevalent in New England, since so many of the conditions which prevailed in New England when the industry was established were also to be found in the South.

When the first Southern mills were established the only motive power available was that of falling water, and to make use of such power it was frequently necessary to establish a mill at a water power site where no previous community existed. It was therefore necessary for the founders of the first Southern cotton mills to establish not only mill villages to house their employes (who came to the mill from the mountains and back country farms in family units) but also company stores at which their day-to-day needs in the way of groceries, meats and clothing could be supplied.

Thus two phenomena were established which were for a long time to make the cotton textile industry the target of attacks by sociologists and reformers. While the company store has largely passed out of existence as an adjunct of cotton textile organizations, the mill village is still a vital, even if vanishing, part of the Southern economy.

The influences which are operating in the South today to eliminate the mill village entirely or to change its traditional character so completely as to accomplish almost the same effect, include the following:

1. Most important of all is the new pattern of living on the part of mill and factory workers in the South, which has been referred to frequently in this series.

This is based on improved transportation, such as the automobile and the public bus line; on the extension to rural areas of conveniences formerly enjoyed only by organized communities, such as electric light and power, running water, etc.

These and other innovations have made possible a pattern of rural living which enables mills and factories to draw their employes from a 30- to 40-mile radius, rather than from only the immediate area of the mill itself.

As a result, thousands of families have, during the past decade, left even the best mill villages in the South, to build homes of their own on small plots of land within easy commuting distance of the mill.

This trend has been given impetus by the fact that many industries of the South, such as the hosiery industry, the woolen and worsted industry, the cotton garment industry, the paper industry and the chemical industry have established their plants without any arrangements for housing their employes (other than managerial and supervisory) and have depended upon the magnet of comparatively well-paid employment plus existing or supplemented transportation facilities, to bring them all the employes they may need.

In no single instance, thus far, have they been disappointed. Even where the necessary work force runs into thousands, as it does at a rayon plant, there have always been (and still are) plenty of workers available, and the means of getting them to and from the plant (even for second and third shift operations) has always been available or has come into existence.

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For, no matter how fine the houses, how modern their conveniences, how many perequisites their occupants receive from the mill management, the mill village is still a paternalistic institution, and will probably be increasingly recognized as such by the cotton mill worker as his education continues to improve and his industrial experience broadens. The fact that his relatives and friends who are employed in rayon plants, hosiery mills, cotton garment plants, etc., live in their own homes rather than in a company house exerts a strong influence on him to do likewise.

Even more important, the economic condition of the average cotton mill worker has been such for the past eight or nine years, that he could for the first time indulge such an ambition, when it had been inspired within him.

Consequently, thousands have taken up the new pattern of living in the past few years; more will do so in the future as home construction costs are stabilized and lowered. Many mill operatives, however, have the traditional American facility with tools and are able to do most of the work on their own homes, without waiting for lower costs.

MILL OWNERS HELP

To a considerable degree, this movement has been stimulated by the mill owners themselves, many of whom have either loaned money to their employes for home building or purchase, or have helped them to secure such loans from commercial or Governmental institutions.

Some of the cotton textile operatives who take up the new pattern of living, conduct part-time farming operations as a sideline—for which those on the second and third shifts, particularly, have plenty of time. A larger number, however, simply utilize their new environment to supplement the table from a garden, a few chickens and, possibly, a cow and a few pigs.

So impelling is the movement toward this new pattern of living that it might, in time, of itself village. There are others, however,

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RECORD SALES

One well-informed individual who has followed this movement closely estimates that during the past 12 years from 15,000 to 20,000 mill village houses in the South have been sold by cotton textile mills. The head of one real estate firm which has specialized in handling the details of such transactions for the mills, Mrs. Hugh Pinnix of the Hugh Pinnix Realty Co., Greensboro, N. C., says that, during this period, her firm alone has sold approximately 10,000 houses in mill villages.

The number of houses still under mill ownership would not be available without a complete survey of every mill organization in the South. So far as is known, no census of housing ever has segregated homes by this type of ownership. However, since a partial one by BLS in 1917 a rough estimate can be made.

It is improbable that more than 50 per cent of the cotton textile workers in the South are still housed in company-owned villages. Some mills house a higher percentage of their employes than this, but almost none house as many as 75 per cent, and a number provide mill village homes for less than 50 per cent of their workers. Therefore, assuming that 50 per cent of the cotton textile workers in the South are still living in mill villages and further assuming two workers per house, the number of company-owned houses, including those sold in the last decade, probably numbered originally about 90,000.

3. One of the most potent of all the long-range influences operating to bring about the possible disappear-

Continued on Page Five

The Lafayette-Lanier school and theatre in the Langdale village of West Point Manufacturing Co. The school building (left) houses the grammar and junior high schools of Langdale, and the theatre, in addition to serving the school, houses the cinema.

Southern Series

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Continued from Page Four

ance of the mill village in the South may be the widespread modernization of the villages which began during the war and is still continuing. Paradoxically enough, one of the principal reasons for this modernization was to make the mill village more attractive to mill employes, and thus stimulate the flagging interest in cotton mill jobs.

Currently, this modernization has improved the appearance of some of the poorer villages to a remarkable degree, and has made them, both physically and esthetically, a much pleasanter place in which to live.

MRS. HUGH PINNIX

A specialist in the sale of mill villages, Mrs. Pinnix has sold 10 of them for four large textile firms, comprising more than 3,600 homes.

Houses have been painted, brick or lattice curtains placed around the foundations, streets have been

modern, landscaped villages, the Loray village was probably not much worse than the average of the older mill villages in the South.

Today, the mill is still under absentee ownersip, since it belongs to the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

Physically, though, the mill village is greatly changed and has been since it passed into the hands of its present owners. Streets have been paved, grass and shrubbery planted, houses painted, curtains built about the foundations, bathrooms and other plumbing installed, and, in general, here is a modern town.

Yet, as this village was representative of all but the newest of the Southern mill villages in 1929, today it is still representative of the average cotton mill village in the South, so widespread has been the general modernization program. The houses do not compare, of course, with those that Elliott Springs of the Springs Cotton Mills is building at Lancaster, S. C., nor those that James Self, of the Greenwood Cotton Mills, is building at Greenwood, S. C. They probably do not compare with the houses of some of the best villages built in the 1930s and since kept up to date, such as those in some of the villages of the West Point Manufacturing Co., for instance, but they do compare favorably with commercial properties which are rented at much higher rentals.

For, notwithstanding all of this modernization and village improvement, rents in Southern mill villages still range only from 50 to 75 cents a room per week. In some of the finest and most recently built villages an additional charge of 50 cents a week for the bathroom and 50 cents a week for a garage, where one is included, are made. Commercial rents for comparable houses, if available, would be $35 to $40 a month, or higher.

QUESTION CLAIM.

This has provided an undeniable

many mill owners to whom the writer talked in the course of the survey on which this article is based expressed their intention of eventually taking steps in this direction.

Some mill owners who feel that this is a sound policy have been deterred from putting it into operation because (a) at the present level of operation there is still no great surplus of cotton textile labor in the South and (b) many of the mill villages are in rent control areas and their rents, along with commercial rents, are still frozen. With a slowing down of operations and the removal of rent controls, however, higher rents for mill village homes are inevitable.

WAITING LIST.

That the present differential between mill village rents and commercial rents for comparable homes is currently very great, however, is best illustrated by the great number of applications for houses from employes not now housed in company homes, which every owner of a good mill village now has on his waiting list.

And this situation, in turn, serves to emphasize one of the minor phenomena of the mill village situation in the South, which is that, even though few mill owners can house more than half of their employes, and a rent perquisite thus goes to only a part of their workers, there is no demand on the part of those who do not live in company houses for higher wages to offset this unquestioned financial advantage.

One reason, of course, is that mill village homes are allotted on a seniority basis, with the older employes having the first opportunity but, in itself this phenomenon may indicate that many employes prefer to live outside the village even at a relatively great cost, and possibly even with poorer accommodations.

4. Another influence which is changing the character of

They, therefore, made arrangements to re-meter electricity to their mill village houses or, in many instances, turned this service over to the local public utility. An executive of the Duke Power Co. told the writer last year that his company had taken over service to many mill villages in the Carolinas in the last five years, and the same situation can be found in other Southern textile States.

Free water was next to go; particularly in mill villages which are within the city limits of large municipalities, as is the case in Greensboro, Greenville, Atlanta, Birmingham and other cases. Here, too, the mill either remeters city water to its employes, or divorces itself from the service altogether and lets the city install the meters.

On the other hand, some mill organizations, such as the West Point Manufacturing Co., have as many as a thousand commercial customers of their own water supply systems, in the form of retail and other businesses which have grown up near the mill and its villages and which have no other source of supply.

pared to sell their own villages, nevertheless encourage their employes to buy homes of their own, sometimes even building a group of such homes in advance of the demand and selling them on long-term plans at simple interest.

Hugh Comer, president of Avondale Mills, which operates a group of mills in Alabama and owns one mill village within the city limits of Birmingham, said recently that his company had offered any family in this village the house in which it lived, if it would buy a five-acre plot of land outside the city limits and move the house to the new location.

Some families have taken advantage of the offer, although not all. However, Mr. Comer says that his company is considering making the same offer to residents of its other villages.

About 1,100 Avondale employes — one-sixth of the total — have bought or are buying their own homes, including some of its Negro workers, J. Craig Smith, executive vice-president of the organization, told the writer last fall. Many of these transactions have been financed by Avondale, which will

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South may be the widespread modernization of the villages which began during the war and is still continuing. Paradoxically enough, one of the principal reasons for this modernization was to make the mill village more attractive to mill employes, and thus stimulate the flagging interest in cotton mill jobs.

Currently, this modernization has improved the appearance of some of the poorer villages to a remarkable degree, and has made them, both physically and esthetically, a much pleasanter place in which to live.

MRS. HUGH PINNIX

A specialist in the sale of mill villages, Mrs. Pinnix has sold 10 of them for four large textile firms, comprising more than 3,600 homes.

Houses have been painted, brick or lattice curtains placed around the foundations, streets have been paved, shrubbery planted, porches added, bathrooms and other inside plumbing facilities installed, interior walls have been painted or papered, and a general face-lifting given the individual houses and the villages themselves.

INCENTIVES.

The mills had two incentives to carry out this modernization. One was that, during the war, so many other industries not only paid higher wages, but furnished more pleasant employment which gave workers a higher social status—that it was necessary to make the mill villages pleasanter places in which to live in order to meet this competition from other industries. Even with these improvements mills would have been hard pressed during the worst of the man-power shortage to retain their workers had not the housing situation in war-production cities been so tight. The mill villages, therefore, played a definite part in enabling Southern cotton mills to play the important part which they did in war production.

Another reason, of course, was that the cost of this modernization could be charged off to operating expenses, and thus was little direct expense to the mills themselves.

Even before the war a considable amount of such modernization had been done. The writer, who was assigned in 1929 to cover the strike at the Loray mill of the Manville-Jencks Co. at Gastonia will never forget the contrast between the mill village as it was then and the next time he saw it, in November 1947.

In 1929, the streets were unpaved, there were no lawns and few trees and the ground throughout the village was badly eroded. The houses, largely built on sidehills, were supported by pilings, with no curtains around the foundation. Toilets were outside, running water was received through a single cold-water faucet, and a few bare incandescents provided artificial illumination. Rents were about 25 cents a room per week, then the standard for mill-village homes. Possibly this description does the village an injustice, but, after nearly 20 years, the strong impression that it was a dismal and depressing place to live still remains.

The fact that the mill was owned by a New England organization and was under absentee management was in part responsible for these conditions, and yet, while some Southern mill organizations had begun just about that time or shortly before to build the older mill villages in the South.

Today, the mill is still under absentee ownersip, since it belongs to the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

Physically, though, the mill village is greatly changed and has been since it passed into the hands of its present owners. Streets have been paved, grass and shrubbery planted, houses painted, curtains built about the foundations, bathrooms and other plumbing installed, and, in general, here is a modern town.

Yet, as this village was representative of all but the newest of the Southern mill villages in 1929, today it is still representative of the average cotton mill village in the South, so widespread has been the general modernization program. The houses do not compare, of course, with those that Elliott Springs of the Springs Cotton Mills is building at Lancaster, S. C., nor those that James Self, of the Greenwood Cotton Mills, is building at Greenwood, S. C. They probably do not compare with the houses of some of the best villages built in the 1930s and since kept up to date, such as those in some of the villages of the West Point Manufacturing Co., for instance, but they do compare favorably with commercial properties which are rented at much higher rentals.

For, notwithstanding all of this modernization and village improvement, rents in Southern mill villages still range only from 50 to 75 cents a room per week. In some of the finest and most recently built villages an additional charge of 50 cents a week for the bathroom and 50 cents a week for a garage, where one is included, are made. Commercial rents for comparable houses, if available, would be $35 to $40 a month, or higher.

QUESTION CLAIM.

This has provided an undeniable perquisite for Southern cotton mill workers domiciled in mill villages. At various times, the low rents charged for mill village homes have been cited by Southern mill owners as one of the justifications for a lower wage scale in the South. This claim has been questioned in the past by both sociologists and union officials, because of the low grade of housing provided.

However there are few mill villages in the South today where this perquisite is not an actual one, particularly when the greatly increased wages of Southern textile workers are taken into consideration. At present wage levels, and with probably five hours of overtime per week, a family with three members employed (not unusual) may earn from $150 to $200 a week before income tax and social security deductions, so that a rent of from $10 to $15 a month for a modern house is extremely nominal.

That perquisites of this amount are bound to be reduced in the future, however, is apparent to most observers.

Mills are being urged to put their mill villages on a basis where they will not only return the expense of operation and maintenance (which most of them do now) but also the interest on the investment (very rare today) or even a profit.

Dr. William P. Jacobs, president of the American Association of Cotton Manufacturers, has urged this at the last two annual conventions of his association, and based expressed their intention of eventually taking steps in this direction.

Some mill owners who feel that this is a sound policy have been deterred from putting it into operation because (a) at the present level of operation there is still no great surplus of cotton textile labor in the South and (b) many of the mill villages are in rent control areas and their rents, along with commercial rents, are still frozen. With a slowing down of operations and the removal of rent controls, however, higher rents for mill village homes are inevitable.

WAITING LIST.

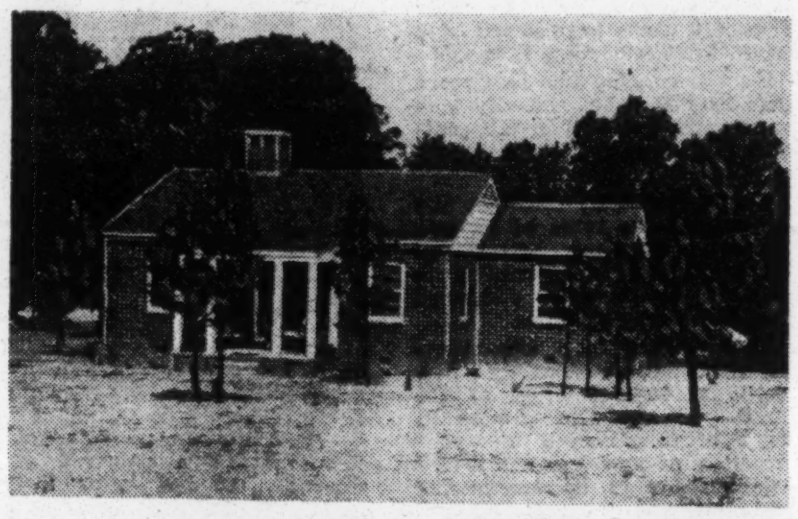
That the present differential between mill village rents and commercial rents for comparable homes is currently very great, however, is best illustrated by the great number of applications for houses from employes not now housed in company homes, which every owner of a good mill village now has on his waiting list.

And this situation, in turn, serves to emphasize one of the minor phenomena of the mill village situation in the South, which is that, even though few mill owners can house more than half of their employes, and a rent perquisite thus goes to only a part of their workers, there is no demand on the part of those who do not live in company houses for higher wages to offset this unquestioned financial advantage.

One reason, of course, is that mill village homes are allotted on a seniority basis, with the older employes having the first opportunity but, in itself this phenomenon may indicate that many employes prefer to live outside the village even at a relatively great cost, and possibly even with poorer accommodations.

4. Another influence which is changing the character of the mill village, and which may aid in possible disappearance in the future, is the withdrawal of perquisites other than low rent from their employes by mill owners.

In the past, these perquisites have included free electricity, free water, coal and other fuel at cost, free garbage collection and other municipal services. They have collectively comprised another factor which has frequently been cited as a basis for the continuance of the North-South wage differential.



Here is one of the new $11,000 houses being built for employes by the Springs Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C., designed to rent for 75 cents a room a week, plus 50 cents a week each for bath and garage.

Today, as a result of the increased cost of continuing such perquisites, many mills have discontinued most or all of the first three listed above. Other mill owners probably will follow suit in the near future.

Free electricity was the first to go.

When all of the electricity used by a mill village family was that consumed by three or four 40-watt incandescents, mills thought nothing of furnishing free electricity to their entire village.

But, as increased wages enabled mill village families to purchase electric irons, refrigerators, washing machines, electric ranges, fans, heaters, etc., power consumption mounted in the mill village as it has throughout the Nation generally and the South in particular. Even though electric rates are generally lower in the South than elsewhere, most mill owners even before the war found this mounting expense too great to continue.

many instances, turned this service over to the local public utility. An executive of the Duke Power Co. told the writer last year that his company had taken over service to many mill villages in the Carolinas in the last five years, and the same situation can be found in other Southern textile States.

Free water was next to go; particularly in mill villages which are within the city limits of large municipalities, as is the case in Greensboro, Greenville, Atlanta, Birmingham and other cases. Here, too, the mill either remeters city water to its employes, or divorces itself from the service altogether and lets the city install the meters.

On the other hand, some mill organizations, such as the West Point Manufacturing Co., have as many as a thousand commercial customers of their own water supply systems, in the form of retail and other businesses which have grown up near the mill and its villages and which have no other source of supply.

Fuel at cost is another perquisite which many mills are now in the process of withdrawing from their employes.

During the past year the Cone organization, which operates the Proximity Mill at Greensboro and a number of other cotton mills throughout North Carolina, took this step. The Cone organization had for many years supplied its employes with coal and wood at cost, but last year notified its employes that it would end the practice and has since arranged with some of the local suppliers to take over this business, which they were happy to do.

The Cone move will unquestionably be followed by other mills, as it has been preceded by similar action on the part of others. The Bibb Manufacturing Co., for instance, long ago turned the fuel franchises in their villages over to local dealers, or to the men's club of the village.

Certain of the municipal functions performed by mill owners for their villages cannot be discontinued, as, for instance, garbage collection, but it is conceivable that in the future a charge may even be made to the occupants of the houses for this service, unless the rents are raised to a high enough level to cover at least the cost of such service.

The loss of these perquisites, even though they are partially compensated for by higher wages and better houses, unquestionably makes the mill village less attractive to many cotton mill employes than formerly, and as their elimination becomes general and rents are increased, the trend toward individual home ownership probably will become more marked.

5. Another influence working to shorten the future life of the mill village stems from mill owners themselves who, while not at the moment pre-

of their own, sometimes even building a group of such homes in advance of the demand and selling them on long-term plans at simple interest.

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About 1,100 Avondale employes — one-sixth of the total — have bought or are buying their own homes, including some of its Negro workers, J. Craig Smith, executive vice-president of the organization, told the writer last fall. Many of these transactions have been financed by Avondale, which will continue to do so in the future if necessary, since it is firmly convinced of the soundness of individual home ownership. However, since a number of Federal credit unions have been organized by the employes, the mill prefers that a prospective home owner obtain his funds from this source. If the mill is to finance the transaction, it prefers that the employe invest at least 10 per cent of his own money. The mill will loan the balance at 4 per cent simple interest.

This is one of the better-type homes provided for some of the South's coal miners.

Springs Cotton Mills, of Lancaster, S. C., is another Southern mill organization which encourages its employes to own their own homes and is willing to help them do so, although it is also one of the few mill organizations which is enlarging its mill villages at the moment.

PREFER TO RENT

Elliott Springs, president, says that his organization always has a number of houses on the outskirts of its villages which it is willing to sell to its employes, but that most of them prefer to rent—a fact that is understandable when the high quality of the Springs houses and their low rents are considered.

The July 30, 1947, issue of The Springs Bulletin, the mill's house organ, which contained a history of the firm's Lancaster mill, carried an interesting sidelight on this situation in describing the workers at the plant.

It said in part:

"They have never lived anywhere else than Lancaster County and each family still owns a farm and expects to return to it when wages go down and cotton goes up. That is one reason why none of them are anxious to buy the present company furnished houses and they are smart enough to know that, so long as they can

Continued on Page Six

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Continued from Page Five

rent them for 50 cents a room a week, they would lose money by buying their own."

Not all cotton mill workers are as fortunate, of course, as those of the Springs Mills in having a family farm to return to in hard times. Most of them originally came from the farm, but, in most cases, the farm was disposed of when the first generation moved to the mill village, and, in some instances, that is three generations ago.

While the spontaneous movement out of the mill village is principally on the part of families which buy outlying acreage and build their own house or have it built for them, nevertheless, mill owners such as the Comers and Elliott Springs have been responsible for much home ownership on the part of their employes.

There are many mill owners who have loaned substantial sums to their employes to enable the purchase of homes, and who will continue to do so as long as there is a demand for such assistance.

A view of Enka Village, Enka, N. C.

Others have under consideration plans for the erection of a number of houses as soon as construction costs are stabilized, which they plan to sell to their employes at a nominal price, with payments extended over a period of years.

From the foregoing discussion, it is apparent that a number of

among other things constructed the largest bleachery in the South, a foundry, etc., all of which require additional workers.

The houses being built by James C. Self, president of the Greenwood and Matthews cotton mills at Greenwood, S. C., are on a par with those being built by Mr. Springs. It is a personal hobby with Mr. Self to provide the best possible homes for his employes, his friends say.

Mr. Self told the writer recently that Greenwood Mills were building 80-odd new brick houses in their Matthews Mill village. He described these as structures with five large rooms, hardwood floors, tile bathrooms, tiled porch floors and tiled roofs. These houses will rent to Greenwood Mills' employes for $10 a month.

"Our entire village has paved streets and sidewalks, and low rates for electric current," Mr. Self explained. "In addition to this, we run a community laundry where we do the family wash without charge to the workers."

Borden Mills, of Kingsport, Tenn., is another Southern cotton mill organization which is expanding its mill village, having started last year to construct 100 new homes on a 20-acre tract near Kingsport to supplement the 300 houses in its original village. A separate non-profit corporation, the Liberty Rental Housing Corp., was formed to handle this propo-

part of the mill's physical equipment, any loss in their operation can be charged off to operating costs.

RAYON INDUSTRY

While the mill village or other forms of company housing are by no means so definite a part of the policy of the rayon industry as they are in the Southern cotton textile industry, nevertheless many of the rayon companies with plants in the South have been drawn into such projects, to a greater or lesser degree.

du Pont, for instance, when it purchased the World War I smokeless powder plant at Old Hickory, Tenn., which later became its first rayon plant in the South, acquired a number of houses and dormitories which had been constructed to house the working force of this plant, about 12 miles from Nashville.

These houses, about 1,400 in number, have been retained by du Pont until now, and have, at various times, been remodeled and repaired. du Pont, however, has decided to rid itself of the incubus of this mill village and is now in the processs of sellling the houses to its employes.

One of the few instances in which a rayon firm establishing a plant in the South deliberately created a mill village in the image of the cotton mill pattern was that of the Tubize Co., at Rome, Ga., in the late 1920's. When the Celanese Corp. of America acquired the Tubize organization in 1946, it inherited this village, which it still operates. It has not yet announced any plans for disposing of it.

Celanese has not constructed any villages at the plants which it has itself located in the South. The closest it has come to this is at its Celco (Va.) plant, where it has donated the land for a privately-financed housing project in the nearby city of Pearisburg, Va., and is presumably also interested in the company which is constructing these houses for sale.

Incidentally, the experience of the sponsors of this housing project duplicates that of most others which have endeavored to build houses in large numbers under

have been increasing ever since the Celanese plant was announced.

"As a result landlords are gouging right and left," Mr. Edelman told the committee. "This trend was noted just before the Emergency Price Control Act expired. We tried desperately to have controls extended to the area at that time. OPA had no funds to make the survey which was necessary to justify imposition of ceilings. Under the present act, of course, nothing could be done.

"Most of the houses I saw on which the rents had been raised were definitely substandard either lacking indoor plumbing and of flimsy construction or in poor repair. The absence of paint on these dwellings, both inside and out, is depressing.

"If there are screens on the houses, the tenants have to pay for these themselves. Most tenants buy their own stoves for heating and cooking."

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The great influx of construction workers at Morristown, Tenn., as a result of the construction of the new American Enka plant nearby, has created a congested housing situation in the city also, although the mayor of the village told the writer he expects this situation to improve as soon as the construction crews leave town. In the construction of the new du Pont nylon plant near Chattanooga, Tenn., this situation has not become so aggravated, since local construction labor has been used to a greater degree.

At its original plant at Enka, N. C., near Asheville, the American Enka Corp. has a company-owned housing project, which dates from the establishment of the plant in 1928. This village contains approximately 150 houses, which are rented only to employees of the firm.

The key employes of the plant live in the village. Their cottages are more or less individual in design, ranging from small three- or four-room cottages to two-story dwellings. They are a mixture of wood, stone and stucco and are described by an Asheville newspaper man as well and attractively land-

"The past year has marked great progress in the formalization and progressive betterment of personnel practices and policies in the textile industry looking toward a sounder, more harmonious relationship between the people who manage and the people who perform the production jobs in the mills in the industry. The prognosis for better human relationships in the textile industry during the coming year and for a lessening of the management-labor wars is very good."

—Frank A. Costangy, Attorney and Industrial Counsellor.

one which is currently engaged in disposing of such housing.

The Old Hickory houses range from a small, one-story, 6-room bungalow (originally covered with prepared roofing but now sheathed with wood siding) to some large, two-story houses, rather imposing in a turn-of-the-century type of architecture.

The poorest type of house (which has no cellar and no central heating) has been rented to employes for $12 a month.

The best type (of which there are only a half-dozen, occupied by the executive of the plant) has rented for $100 a month.

OTHER HOUSES

In between these extremes are others, of varying sizes and construction, which have rented for $14, $16, $25, $30 and $50 a month, depending upon their size and their conveniences. Those renting for the higher figures have been remodeled, have half-basements and oil heat.

Du Pont executives have for some time been engaged in working out a plan for disposing of these houses to their employes, as a part of which the number of houses in the village may be reduced from 1,400 to about 900, in order to give the new owners larger lots.

Preliminary steps such as deeding the land occupied by the local

week, they would lose money by buying their own."

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From the foregoing discussion, it is apparent that a number of influences are at work to lessen the importance of the mill village and to some day bring about its demise.

However, in the face of this trend, there are mill organizations in the South which are, as had been indicated, going ahead with extensive expansions of their present villages, even at present high construction costs.

FINE HOMES

Moreover, these mills are building a type of house never before built in mill villages in the South, even during the last big era of mill village building in the 1920s, when such finely landscaped villages as Cramerton, N. C., some of the West Point villages, the U. S. Rubber Co., villages, etc., were laid out and constructed.

One engineer whose firm has had a great deal to do with the construction of a number of mill villages in the South over the past 25 or 30 years says that the average cost per room for mill village houses built from 1900 on was from $350 to $500 a room.

To replace those houses today, no better and no worse, would cost from $1,350 to $1,500 per room, this engineer says.

The houses being constructed in South Carolina by the Springs and Self organizations are of even better quality, of either brick veneer or asbestos siding, of five rooms with bath and garage.

The Springs organization is building about 300 of these houses at a cost of about $8,500 per house. If built individually, with the architect's fee and the contractor's profit included, they would cost over $11,000 each, according to Elliott Springs. They will rent for 75 cents a room a week, with 50 cents a week extra for both the bath and the garage, making $3.50 a week or $15 to $16 a month for a five-room house.

"Our housing has always been a considerable loss to the company and I would not be building these houses except that our employes are unable to rent a house within 10 miles of our plant, and cannot afford to build a house as good as these under present conditions," Mr. Springs says. The Springs organization has been expanding rapidly during the past two years, and has which require additional workers.

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Bibb Manufacturing Co. is among the latest of the larger cotton mill organizations in the South to add to its existing villages, having constructed about 60 houses during the war at its tire cord plant at Columbus, Ga., and a smaller number more recently at its Porterdale (Ga.) village.

Bibb has about 1,400 houses in its three villages — at Macon, Columbus and Porterdale, and houses about 3,300 of its employes, or about a third. It has no intention of selling its villages, although its executives admit that it would be nice to be able to get their capital investment out of these houses and to be relieved of the responsibility which the villages entail.

Bibb houses some of its Negro employes at its Porterdale village.

Clinton Cotton Mills at Clinton, S. C., is another mill organization which constructed a number of houses during 1947.

J. P. Stevens & Co. also started the construction of about 50 houses at its Republic Cotton Mills, Great Falls, S. C., while the Santee Textile Mill, Bamberg, S. C., also erected about the same number of homes for its workers during 1947.

However, important and costly as are some of these projects, they are the exceptions which prove the rule, in the opinion of most well-informed observers of the Southern textile industry.

The era of mill village building in the South is over.

A few houses may be constructed here and there in the future, but it is hardly likely that the region will ever witness another such a wave of mill-village building as it last saw during the 1920's. Construction costs are too high to enable houses to be built to rent for 50 to 75 cents a room a week, even though they are much less pretentious than those being built by the Springs and Self organizations.

The only reason that most mills can afford to continue such rents in their present villages, where rents are not frozen, is because the villages in many cases are old enough so that the original cost of the houses has been fully depreciated, and because, being

costs.

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Incidentally, the experience of the sponsors of this housing project duplicates that of most others which have endeavored to build houses in large numbers under conditions which have existed in the construction field for the past few years.

The first houses completed in the Pearisburg project sold at $5,500, it was learned. Those now being completed must sell for $8,500, although substitutions of less costly material have been made. Houses comparable to the first ones built would have to sell from $9,000 to $9,500 today, it is said.

Notwithstanding this fact, more than 100 houses have already been constructed and sold in this project and others are under construction.

During the war, Celanese also guaranteed the rents of all new houses constructed around its Celco plant as an incentive to builders to provide additional homes for its employees.

This is a common policy of large industrial firms locating new plants in isolated areas of the South. It was also adopted by du Pont to stimulate the construction of new housing in the neighborhood of its Martinsville (Va.) nylon plants.

Celanese has not yet announced its policy for stimulating housing in the neighborhood of its new Celriver plant at Rock Hill, S. C., but evidence recently submitted to Congress indicates that even before this plant has begun production, its construction has been the excuse for considerable increases in rents in Rock Hill and surrounding communities.

Rock Hill itself is about 10,000 population. It is a typical Southern textile community, having mills and finishing plants of the Stevens and Lowenstein chains as well as other textile plants and clothing factories.

RENT HIKES.

In testimony recently submitted to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, John Edelman, Washington representative of the CIO Textile Workers Union of America, quoted Don McKee, TWU's field representative at Rock Hill, as citing an instance where the rent for two unfurnished rooms had jumped from $20 to $40 a month. Mr. Edelman said that, on a recent personal visit to Rock Hill, he found mill workers paying from $7 to $12 a week for house rent, with no utilities included. Rents, he said,

ing light and ice," Mr. Edelman told the committee. "This trend was noted just before the Emergency Price Control Act expired. We tried desperately to have controls extended to the area at that time. OPA had no funds to make the survey which was necessary to justify imposition of ceilings. Under the present act, of course, nothing could be done.

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The great influx of construction workers at Morristown, Tenn., as a result of the construction of the new American Enka plant nearby, has created a congested housing situation in the city also, although the mayor of the village told the writer he expects this situation to improve as soon as the construction crews leave town. In the construction of the new du Pont nylon plant near Chattanooga, Tenn., this situation has not become so aggravated, since local construction labor has been used to a greater degree.

At its original plant at Enka, N. C., near Asheville, the American Enka Corp. has a company-owned housing project, which dates from the establishment of the plant in 1928. This village contains approximately 150 houses, which are rented only to employees of the firm.

The key employes of the plant live in the village. Their cottages are more or less individual in design, ranging from small three- or four-room cottages to two-story dwellings. They are a mixture of wood, stone and stucco and are described by an Asheville newspaper man as well and attractively landscaped.

The rental is usually 10 per cent of wages or salary or a fixed maximum, whichever is lower. There are about 500 persons in the village, including the children.

While no mill village was planned in connection with the plants of the American Bemberg Corp. and the North American Rayon Corp. when they were built in 1926, the then German managers of the plants built a number of houses on a tract adjoining the

tion and progressive betterment of personnel practices and policies in the textile industry looking toward a sounder, more harmonious relationship between the people who manage and the people who perform the production jobs in the mills in the industry. The prognosis for better human relationships in the textile industry during the coming year and for a lessening of the management-labor wars is very good."

—Frank A. Costangy, Attorney and Industrial Counsellor.

one which is currently engaged in disposing of such housing.

The Old Hickory houses range from a small, one-story, 6-room bungalow (originally covered with prepared roofing but now sheathed with wood siding) to some large, two-story houses, rather imposing in a turn-of-the-century type of architecture.

The poorest type of house (which has no cellar and no central heating) has been rented to employes for $12 a month.

The best type (of which there are only a half-dozen, occupied by the executive of the plant) has rented for $100 a month.

OTHER HOUSES

In between these extremes are others, of varying sizes and construction, which have rented for $14, $16, $25, $30 and $50 a month, depending upon their size and their conveniences. Those renting for the higher figures have been remodeled, have half-basements and oil heat.

Du Pont executives have for some time been engaged in working out a plan for disposing of these houses to their employes, as a part of which the number of houses in the village may be reduced from 1,400 to about 900, in order to give the new owners larger lots.

Preliminary steps such as deeding the land occupied by the local churches to their congregations already have been taken by Du Pont, and plans made for disposing of the village electric plant to Nashville Electric Service, a TVA-affiliated municipal plant, which took over electric distribution in the village on Feb. 1, 1948.

While the Du Pont plans had not been completed at the time this article was written it was planned to offer the occupants of about 500 of the houses the home in which they lived at no charge,

A section of Norris, Tenn., the Federally-owned village which TVA has decided to sell during the current year. Here old-fashioned fireplaces share honors with modern electric heaters.

plants as a private investment. It was the alleged high rentals charged for these houses, from $35 to $40 a month, which was one of the employes' grievances in the 1929 strike at these plants.

The firms themselves were forced eventually to take over this housing, and they still own it. Judge Ben Allen, who, as a company vice-president is currently operating the plants for the Office of Alien Property Custodian, said recently that, while the rayon companies would like to be rid of the responsibility of this housing, that the present was not considered a good time to dispose of it.

Of the rayon firms in the South which have company-owned villages, therefore, Du Pont is the only

if they would remove it to a location of their own.

It was planned to offer the remainder of the houses to their occupants (or to other du Pont employes who have a village "seniority" if the occupants did not want to purchase them). The prices, while not specified, were expected to be "reasonable."

Tentative plans also called for some modernization of these homes to be required immediately of these purchasers.

To this end, the company planned to completely remodel one house as a sample, and to fix a scale of prices at which the various steps would be duplicated by the company for the new own-

Continued on Page Seven

Southern Series

ALABAMA • ARKANSAS • FLORIDA • GEORGIA • KENTUCKY • LOUISIANA • MISSISSIPPI • NORTH CAROLINA • OKLAHOMA • SOUTH CAROLINA • TENNESSEE • TEXAS • VIRGINIA

Continued from Page Six

ers. Re-siding and re-painting the houses will probably be required immediately, but the other steps involved in complete modernization of the houses can be taken one by one, at a uniform price for each step, such as new bathroom fixtures, new sheetrock interior walls, etc.

Of the 4,400 Old Hickory employes (3,600 in the rayon division and 800 in the cellophane divisions) about 50 per cent have been housed in the company-owned village, which is about the average for cotton mills.

In addition, satellite villages (Rayon City and Du Pontania) have grown up near the Old Hickory plant under commercial auspices. A new development is under way at the first mentioned of these towns, sponsored by Nashville construction and real estate interests.

Du Pont, therefore, is following the regional pattern in disposing of its company-owned housing at Old Hickory. It owns no housing at its Richmond, Waynesboro and Martinsville (Va.) plants and is planning none at its new nylon plant at Chattanooga.

However, there is a considerable commercial housing development within a mile of the new Chattanooga plant, financed by local construction, banking and insurance interests in Chattanooga. Between 300 and 400 five- and six-room houses have already been erected, to sell for from $6,500 to $8,000, and many of these already have been sold, although probably not to du Pont employes, since construction of the plant has not been completed and the company is not yet hiring production employes. The total number of houses in this development is expected to reach 1,000 eventually.

A similar development, financed by local interests, is expected in the neighborhood of the new celanese plant at Rock Hill, although this has not yet been Federal Housing Administration mortgage. Of the first 17 to be sold, four were bought by Viscose employes. The same developer also has two additional 50-unit housing developments under way nearby, and has plans for the erection of 150 apartment units.

Still another developer is building 108 houses on a site adjoining that of the Old Dominion Housing Corp.

Some privately owned tenements are rented in Front Royal itself for as low as $10 to $15 a month, but they are described as neither modern nor desirable. However, the fact that rents for any sort of habitable shelter in the area have remained at such a level is due to the fact that it is still under rent control.

When rent control expired in the area last year the Textile Workers Union threatened to close the Front Royal plant unless it was restored. The ceilings were reimposed and are still in effect at this writing.

All through the South, there are a number of housing developments under way near cities or large industrial plants, mostly insured by the FHA, but the prices asked for these houses are such that it is doubtful that textile workers or rayon plant employes, at present scale of wages, can afford to purchase them.

Near Greenville, S. C., for instance, in a 100-home development 4 miles from the city (which eventually may number 300 or 400 homes), the price of a five-room house is $8,500, and that of a six-room house $9,500 to $10,000. However, as these houses are occupied by those who can afford to purchase them, other housing in the area will become available for purchase or rent, and, if this older housing is offered at reasonable prices, it may become another factor attracting cotton textile workers out of the mill villages.

This is the retail section of Kannapolis, N. C., headquarters of Cannon Mills. Largest unincorporated town in the United States, it is destined to become one of the finest retail shopping districts in the South as the result of Cannon Mills' program of building alterations and modernization.

OTHER HOUSING

Other owners of "company" housing in the South are the Federal Government and the coal companies. Both are endeavoring to get out from under.

The principal Federal project is the town of Norris, Tenn., of about 1,200 population, constructed by the Tennessee Valley Authority in 1934 to house the construction crew engaged in the building of Norris Dam. Present residents of the village, however, are mostly TVA employes, including Gordon R. Clapp, who succeeded David E. Lilienthal as chairman of the TVA board.

Norris currently comprises about 340 housing units including cottages, duplexes and apartment buildings. Two of the original dormitories are still operated for transients as well. In addition, there are about 150 undeveloped lots to which utility lines could be extended at a minimum expense and it is estimated that the population of the village could easily be tripled. Original cost of the housing units was from $2,000 to $8,000.

TVA has not yet announced its sales plan for Norris, so that it is not known whether an attempt will be made to sell the town as a unit, or whether the houses will be sold individually. The agency has appointed the head of its regional studies department, Howard K. Menhinick, to have charge of the sale, and, sometime this year, or next, the town will be put on the auction block under whatever plan the agency finally approves for its sale.

The Federal Government also has some remaining financial interest in such resettlement or subsistence homestead projects built under the Bankhead Act as those at Jasper, Ala., Crossville, Tenn., and Eleanor, W. Va., but most of the houses in these projects are presumably under purchase contracts which will eventually be paid out. The hosiery mills which were constructed in connection with them are now owned by Gotham Hosiery Co.

The coal operators also are trying to get rid of their company towns.

So far as is known, the only census of company-owned housing ever taken was that made by the Solid Fuels Administration for War in 1942. At that time coal operators owned a total of 131,592 houses, of which 80,000 were in the South. Since that time, many of these have been sold, principally to miners.

NO FIGURES

No figures are available for the South alone, but Charles O'Neill

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> *—Oscar Johnston, National Cotton Council*

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Waynesboro, Va., where du Pont's acetate plant is located, has jumped from 6,000 population in 1940 to more than 12,000 since the war, and illustrates some of the problems which such rapid growth can create.

There was a considerable housing shortage in Waynesboro during the war since, in addition to the du Pont plant, the principal employer of labor, and other textile plants such as Crompton-Shenandoah and Esmond Mills, there were several large war industries. New five-room houses of rather ordinary construction sold for as much as $9,330 (a popular price) and rents for five-room houses, when available, were as much as $60 a month.

Employment has continued high in Waynesboro notwithstanding that some of the war industries have reduced their forces by 75 per cent, but the overall reduction has been sufficient to ease the real estate situation somewhat, plus the fact that several hundred additional houses have been built in the past two years. The result has been that the same houses which formerly sold at $9,330 can now be bought for from $7,000 to $8,000 and rentals (when available) have dropped to about $50 for a five-room house. These rentals are still high in comparison with those in neighboring communities, however.

The houses were well constructed, of brick or of cement blocks, and there are cement walks, curbs, sewers, etc. The development in general makes a good appearance.

HOUSES SOLD

Most of the houses were originally sold to employes of the American Viscose Corp., as was the intention, and the first houses sold carried a restriction that they could not be resold within two years without offering them back to the Old Dominion Housing Corp. However, as the prices were raised, it became necessary to lift this restriction and, consequently, many of the original purchasers sold their houses at a profit of from $1,500 to $2,000.

At present, a number of commercial housing developments are in progress at Front Royal, since there is still a shortage of homes.

The Woodside Development Corp., a locally owned firm, is building 50 houses within sight of the American Viscose plant, which are for sale at $7,500 each, $600 down and $37.50 a month on a

employes. The same developer also has two additional 50-unit housing developments under way nearby, and has plans for the erection of 150 apartment units.

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NO FIGURES

No figures are available for the South alone, but Charles O'Neill, president of the Central Pennsylvania Coal Producers' Association, said in a speech last month that, of the more than 14,000 company-owned houses in his district at the time of the SFAW survey in 1942, 8,308 had been purchased by miners, and, as soon as possible, all of the remainder would be sold. It is definitely the policy of the coal industry to get out of the housing business.

The industry is very sensitive about its company towns. A brochure entitled "Mining Towns," published in 1947 by the Bituminous Coal Institute, says that 65 per cent of all coal miners live in their own homes; that the average rent of a company-owned house is $11.50 a month or about 5 per cent of a miner's wages; and that, while a large percentage of mining houses in rural areas have only outside toilets, 35 per cent of all houses in the United States are still without such conveniences. Also, the average rural non-farm home rented for $27.88 a month in 1945 as compared with $11.50 for company-owned housing in coal mining towns, the bulletin asserts.

Some coal companies in the South are constructing new housing for their miners on acre plots rather than on small village lots, the BCI points out. It cites as an example the new houses of the DeBardeleben Coal Co., of Sipsey, Ala., illustrated in the accompanying photograph, which are rented by the company for $2 a room per month.

Admittedly, of course, these houses are much better than the average of company-owned houses in coal mining communities. But, in this industry, as well as in the cotton textile industry, the trend is to improve the standard of housing or to get out of the housing business.

The next five or six years will see advancements in cotton production in the United States that will rival those of the past 150 years. By that time present day cotton gins and other equipment will seem as crude and out-of-date as Eli Whitney's first cotton gin does today.

—Oscar Johnston,
National Cotton Council

MARKET FALL SEEN BRINGING NO MAIL HOUSE PRICE CUTS

Chicago, Feb. 13.—The consensus among the "big four" catalog-chains on the question of price adjustments on mail orders indicates a "wait and see" policy. None felt the persistent weakness in commodity and stock prices within the past week warrants any merchandise price changes at this point.

"We see no indication at present of any drastic price change in merchandise lines we distribute," a spokesman for Spiegel, Inc., said. "We are already operating at a lower markup than many distributors and our buyers are watching closely for any trends in wholesale markets that might mean further savings to our customers."

Alden's, Inc., is following a watchful waiting policy, a top executive said.

Although Sears, Roebuck & Co. and Montgomery Ward & Co. officials declined to comment, it is understood they too are proceeding on this wait-and-see basis.

Men in the trade point out fabrics, steel, lumber, and other materials used in general merchandise have not receded in price.

Small Percentage.

One of the leading executives in the mail order chain store field says only about 25 per cent of his firm's customers have been adversely affected by the inflation. This firm has spent almost 200 million dollars in expansion of its stores and mail order activities since the war.

A prominent mail order house official notes some months ago that they tried in early 1947 to withhold buying because they expected lower prices at wholesale, but found they were badly mistaken. Hence several in catalog circles feel it unlikely these big houses would try at this time to sell the merchandise market short by cutting their own prices while wholesale quotations continue firm.

Although the mail order houses are in the midst of mailing a total of probably 20 million catalogs, quoting prices effective till early July, they would not hesitate to relay lower wholesale prices to armchair shoppers the moment prices decline. That has been a traditional policy which actually was necessary if the catalog houses wanted to continue their competitive position with retailers who can put lower-price goods quickly on their shelves.

Fairchild Moving, Expanding Offices In Dallas Sunday

DALLAS, Feb. 13.—Because of growing importance of the Dallas market Fairchild Publications is enlarging its Dallas office and facilities. The office will be moved from 1114 Southland Life Building to 329 Fidelity Building effective Sunday. The new location will be headquarters for the Fairchild News Bureau, with Elizabeth Cleveland and Charmian Akins serving as correspondents.

Fred Rowe, advertising representative for WOMEN'S WEAR DAILY, Men's Wear and Retailing Home Furnishings in the Texas and Oklahoma area, will also office at the new address.

OLGA ADLER NAMED TO PRESIDENCY OF LEOPOLD ADLER CO.

By Staff Correspondent

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 13. — Miss Olga Adler, vice-president and daughter of the late store head, was elected president and treasurer of Leopold Adler Co. at the recent annual meeting. Elected to the board of directors were T. Mayhew Cunningham and Robert W. Groves. The latter is president of the Savannah Bank & Trust Co.

Miss Adler, who since 1942 has been closely associated with her late father in the operation of the business, first as a director and later as vice-president, has had wide experience in the merchandising field. Before joining Adler's, she was for several years with Kirby, Block & Co., New York, of which the Adler company is a member store. She also served as stylist.

It was made known that extensive improvements will be made at the store in the near future. Plans are still in the incomplete stage, however.

Seek to Break Deadlock At Windsor Print Works

North Adams, Mass., Feb. 12. — A Federal conciliator is seeking to break the deadlock in contract negotiations between the Textile Workers Union of America, CIO, and Windsor Print Works.

CANADA AUTO MFRS. TO CONSUME MORE DOMESTIC CLOTH

By FRANK FLAHERTY

OTTAWA, Feb. 13. — Canadian automobile manufacturers are buying more of their upholstery and other fabrics in Canada as a result of the import austerity program.

Announcement yesterday of the quota system applicable to the importation of parts and materials for automobiles disclosed a strong incentive for manufacturers to buy more in Canada. They will be allotted enough United States dollar exchange to equal 75 per cent of the average Canadian content of cars manufactured in the base period of 12 months ended Oct. 31, 1947. That works out to $230 for every car produced in the base period.

As some imports are essential, the more manufacturers can cut down on non-essential imports, the more of the essentials they will be able to bring in. Hence, the ability of manufacturers to equal or exceed output and sales in 1947 will depend on the extent to which they can get more materials in Canada. One company which previously imported textiles is reported to have found that, by giving all its business to a Canadian mill, it can get the material for 25 per cent less than it has been paying.

Others are shopping around for mills able to produce to their specifications.

Petition of ACW On Desmond's Denied

Washington. — The National Labor Relations Board has formally dismissed the petition of the Los Angeles Joint Board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, for representation rights at Desmond's, Inc., Los Angeles.

The union lost an election there May 28, 1946, but later filed protests against the employer's conduct. The board overruled these.

Mount Royal Textiles

MONTREAL.—Mount Royal Textiles Corp., controlling British American Silk Mills, Ltd., declared a dividend of $1.66⅔ per share on the 5 per cent cumulative preferred, payable March 1 to stock of Feb. 20. This dividend is for a period of eight months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

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16 - Housing

RECEIVED

A HOUSING PROGRAM . . .

for now and later

desk copy

NATIONAL PUBLIC HOUSING CONFERENCE

PRESS RELEASE - MONDAY A.M. MARCH 1, 1948

RECEIVED

REPORT ON SLUM CLEARANCE
BY
SENATOR ROBERT F. WAGNER (D, N.Y.)
TO
THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON HOUSING

The need for housing for low-income families is urgent and aid from the Federal Government is essential to provide it, according to nine out of ten replies from governors, mayors, and prominent private citizens whose views are given in a report issued today by Senator Robert F. Wagner to the Joint Congressional Committee on Housing.

A similar overwhelming majority endorsed provisions for low-rent housing, slum clearance, and redevelopment of blighted areas such as are now contained in S. 866, the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Bill, which is awaiting action in the Senate.

The report of Senator Wagner, who was assigned to the study of slum clearance for the Joint Committee, is based on reports to him by 29 governors, 82 mayors representing 42 percent of the urban population, and 133 prominent individuals representing leaders in home building, real estate, and financing, other business men, labor leaders, local officials, and leaders in journalism, education, religion, and other public interest fields.

In his conclusions in the report, Senator Wagner, who introduced the original overall housing bill which was later succeeded by S. 866, said:

"I have become no less convinced of the necessity of this kind of approach as the housing problem has developed into a crisis. The problem is too vast to be solved overnight, but by taking constructive action this Congress can at least rekindle the hope of millions of Americans who are now forced to bring up their families under conditions which do not conform to the American concepts of family life. That hope lies in the enactment of S. 866, the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Bill."

Included in the findings of the report are the following:

Mayors from 78 cities, representing 41 percent of the urban population, estimated that 1,800,000 housing units in their cities are substandard.

Out of 230 replies from all sources, 206 state that private enterprise cannot in the foreseeable future provide either new or used housing of adequate quality to meet the needs of low-income families at the rents or costs they can afford to pay.

Out of 218 replies, 196 believe that public housing is necessary to meet the need. Of these, 189 favor continuation of the Federally-aided public housing program begun under the U. S. Housing Act.

Three-fourths of the governors and over 90 percent of the mayors say that the cities are unable to finance construction of low-rent housing, and an even larger percentage say they are unable to provide subsidies, other than tax exemption, to allow low-income families to afford such housing.

More than 90% of the mayors of cities where public housing under the U. S. Housing Act is in operation feel that it has served low-income needs, and all of those replying feel it has been built and operated efficiently. All but one of 43 mayors in these cities feel that low-rent public housing has never

-more-

competed with private enterprise, and 80 to 100% feel it has improved property values, reduced costs to the city, and improved delinquency and health conditions.

Out of 207 replies from all sources, 188 believe a program for redeveloping blighted areas is needed, and 180 of these feel public assistance is necessary to do this. Of those replying, about 70% feel that Federal aid provisions in the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Bill are adequate, with a majority of those dissenting feeling that these provisions are inadequate and a minority feeling they are too liberal.

Where some form of State redevelopment legislation now exists, only one of 10 governors and only 3 of 45 mayors feel such legislation is sufficient to do the whole job. None of the mayors and governors where no State legislation is available feel that the cities and states can meet the whole problem themselves.

The report quotes extensively from the replies. These are among the comments on the slum problem:

"The present deplorable housing situation is having a serious effect upon the family life....The City of Pittsburgh and every other city in our country are endangered by the growth of slums and the failure to provide decent homes for our citizens."---Mayor David Lawrence of Pittsburgh, Pa.

"The providing of low-rent housing is one of the most important problems facing the United States today and requires immediate and forceful action."---Governor Robert F. Bradford of Massachusetts.

"The need is great and people should not be compelled to live in conditions which prevail a day longer than is necessary."--Francis J. Murphy, publisher of The Hartford Times.

"Let's stop for once and for all this understandable discontent that leads to even a consideration of philosophies strange to American ideals."--Mayor Perrine Palmer, Jr., of Miami, Fla.

(Note to press: Detailed summaries on the various questions appear in the full report. The states and cities represented in the survey are listed on Page 30 of the report. Copies of individual replies can be seen in Senator Wagner's office, Room 226, Senate Office Bldg.)

16 - Housing

HOUSING
OF THE NONWHITE POPULATION
1940 to 1947

Housing and Home Finance Agency
Washington, D. C.
June 1948

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1948

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office
Washington 25, D. C. - Price 15 cents

FOREWORD

The report on the housing of Negro veterans in 32 areas which was released by the Housing and Home Finance Agency in January 1948 pointed up the need for an analysis of the housing of the nonwhite population on a more comprehensive basis. Particularly among nonwhites, whose housing has long been considered so grossly deficient, it is important not to overlook the needs of those who are not entitled to the special preferences accorded to veterans. For this reason the data collected by the Census Bureau in 1947 have been studied closely, and the results of such intensive scrutiny presented in this bulletin. Although no conclusions have been reached as to the magnitude of the social need or market demand for housing on the part of the nonwhite population, the analysis contained herein should prove a stepping stone to the determination of the housing requirements of nonwhites, and to the means by which such requirements may be met.

The housing conditions of the nonwhite population have improved measurably since 1940, which is a tribute to the teamwork of the housing industry and Government—local, State, and Federal. However, we realize that our task is far from finished; in order to see how much we must do, we shall have to know where we stand now and how much we have accomplished in the seven turbulent years since 1940. Although this report does not attempt to set a course, I believe that it does give us our present bearings.

RAYMOND M. FOLEY,
Administrator,
Housing and Home Finance Agency.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This analysis of the current housing situation of the nonwhite population is based on the findings of the Bureau of the Census resulting from the complete enumeration it conducted in 1940 and the sample survey made in April 1947. Although additional data are available for both 1940 and 1947, with reference to population and labor force particularly, only those data were selected for analysis in this report which had special bearing on housing. On the other hand, it was also necessary to go beyond the releases of the Census Bureau in order to answer some of the questions inevitably arising from examination of the published Census data alone. Thus, in attempting to understand the reasons for the improvement in the housing conditions of the nonwhite population, the Housing and Home Finance Agency requested and received from the Census Bureau supplemental information hitherto unpublished on changes in income during this period. This report was prepared by the Racial Relations Service and the Housing Data Staff in the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

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HOUSING OF THE NONWHITE POPULATION 1940 TO 1947

SUMMARY

Significant changes have occurred in the population and in the housing inventory of the United States since the Census of 1940. The years between 1940 and 1947 cover a period of an expanding economy operating under many pressures. They include defense preparations, conversion to war production, active participation in the war, cutbacks and partial reconversion, and post VJ-day adjustments. As with workers in general, nonwhites moved in response to war demands and felt the full impact of this period. The necessary wartime limitations on new construction were such that the volume of new housing added to the supply for anyone was relatively small. To the extent that new housing was constructed, it was reserved for essential in-migrant workers in urgent war production areas. The delayed entry of nonwhites into war production employment restricted their eligibility for occupancy of these dwellings. Traditional neighborhood restrictions served to limit housing available to nonwhites during this period largely to more intensive use of the crowded areas already occupied by this group, supplemented by privately and publicly financed developments located generally in areas contiguous to such neighborhoods.

The nature and dimensions of changes during the 7-year period after April 1940 have been clarified by surveys of housing and population conducted by the Bureau of the Census in April 1947. These surveys also provided a basis for analyzing special impacts of World War II and its immediate aftermath upon the living accommodations of the nonwhite population, nearly all of which is Negro. They reveal:

Significant increases in urbanization and interregional shifts of the nonwhite population for the 7-year period ending April 1947 accentuated its housing difficulties.

About 2.7 million nonwhites migrated during 1940–47, with 1.2 million moving between noncontiguous States.

Of the total nonwhite population, the proportion living in nonfarm areas, rose

from 65 percent in 1940 to 77 percent in 1947.

The nonwhite population showed a decline of more than a million in rural areas, largely in the South, accompanied by substantial gains in urban centers of the Southern, North Central, Northeastern, and Western States.

The nonwhite population increased at a much faster rate than the number of dwelling units it occupied (11.6 against 6.9 percent) whereas the reverse was true for whites (7.5 against 12.5 percent). For nonfarm areas alone, the nonwhite population rose by a third, while the number of dwelling units it occupied increased by only a fourth.

The nonfarm dwelling units occupied by whites were, on the average, one room larger than those occupied by nonwhites, yet the average number of persons per dwelling unit occupied by whites and nonwhites was practically the same. At the same time, the proportion of nonfarm dwelling units occupied by nonwhites which were overcrowded (with more than one and a half persons per room) was roughly four times as high as that for whites.

The proportion of nonfarm dwelling units occupied by nonwhites which were substandard (needed major repairs or lacked essential plumbing facilities) was almost six times as high as that for whites, whereas the proportion in good structural condition with private bath and private flush toilet was twice as high for whites as for nonwhites.

The doubling of money earnings of nonwhite workers—indicated by rough comparison of Census data on yearly incomes for 1939, 1945, and 1946—was associated with, and presumably reflected in, the higher rates of improvement in housing supply as well as increase in home ownership among nonwhites than whites.

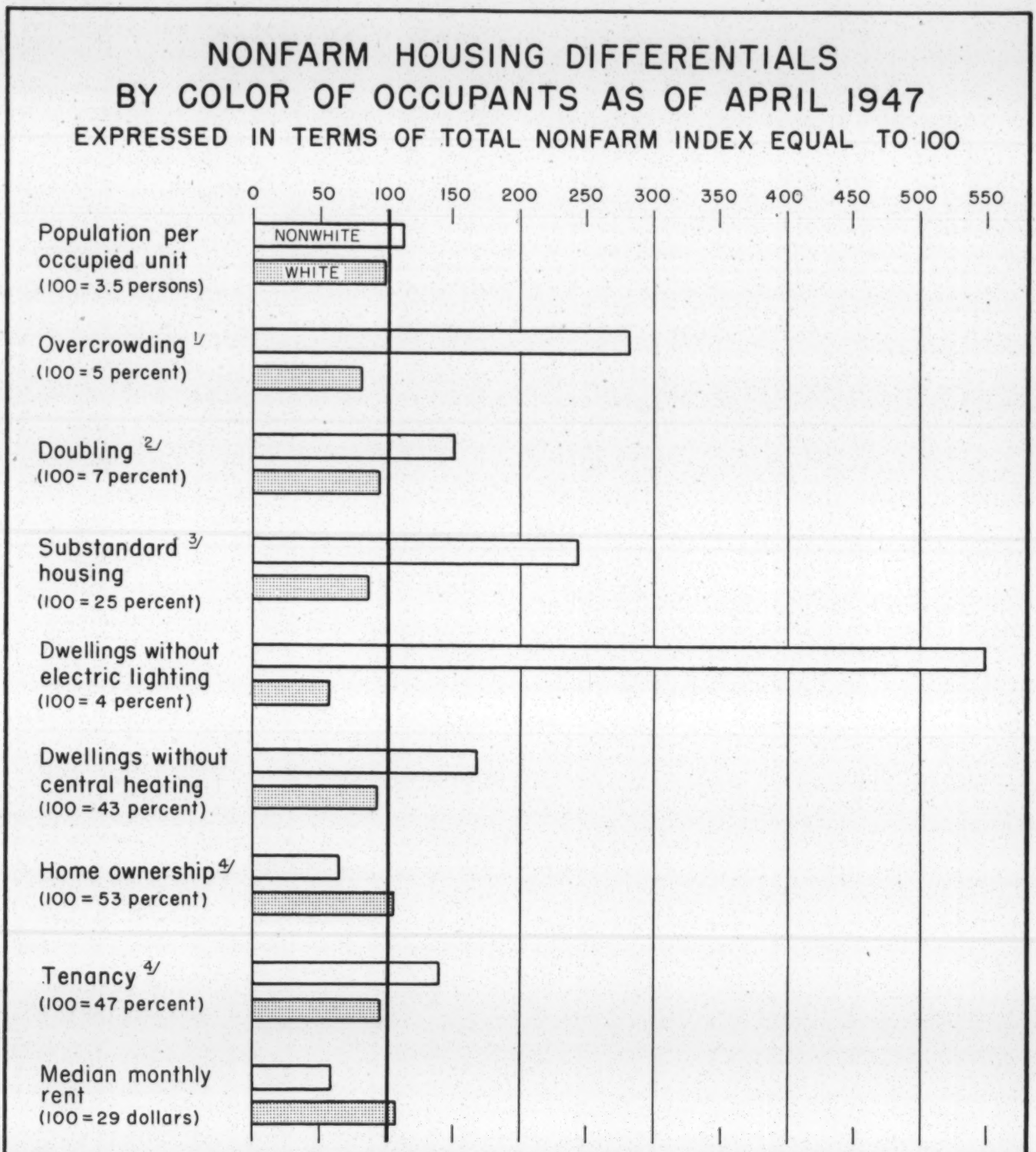
The proportionate improvement in the nonfarm housing supply occupied by nonwhites was about three times as high as that for whites. The proportion of nonfarm units occupied by nonwhites which were in good structural condition with private bath and private flush toilet increased by 57 percent, and that for whites by 19 percent. Similarly, the proportionate increases of other designated facilities, such as electric lighting, central heating, etc., tended to be sharper for the more deficient nonfarm units occupied by nonwhites.

The 1930–40 trend was reversed by a general increase in home ownership: The proportion of nonfarm home owners among nonwhites rose by 40 percent, and among whites by 27 percent. Even so, some two-thirds of the nonwhite households in nonfarm areas were still occupying rental units, and almost 60 percent of them paid less than $20 per month.

The shift of monthly rent distribution to higher levels showed that one in every ten nonwhite households living in nonfarm rental units was paying $40 or more for monthly rent; and over a fifth paying $30 or more.

Evidence of the pressure on nonwhite households to acquire more and better housing thus emerges from the data on their excessive overcrowding, doubling, and occupancy of substandard dwelling units, as well as their improved economic status. If the measurable advances shown between 1940 and 1947 could be made in the face of the severe building material and labor shortages encountered in that period, much more significant improvement should be possible in the ensuing decade through a combination of private and public endeavor. As the data presented in this report indicate, this applies with particular emphasis to the housing of the nonwhite population whose considerable economic advances during World War II appear to have continued substantially into the postwar period.

FIGURE 1



1/ Overcrowding as shown herein reflects the proportion of occupied units which contain more than 1.5 persons per room.

2/ Doubling refers to the percentage of households in which there is a married couple in addition to the head.

3/ Substandard housing reflects the proportion of occupied dwelling units which are in need of major repairs or lack private bath and flush toilet.

4/ The figures relating to home ownership and tenancy refer to the proportions of each which obtain for white and nonwhite occupants separately.

SOURCE: Bureau of the Census

POPULATION CHANGES

Growth and Movement

Between 1940 and 1947 the nonwhite population[1] increased significantly. It rose from 13,454,405 to 15,017,000, or about 12 percent; considerably more than the 8-percent increase of the white population.

Sharp as this growth in population appears, it does not reflect the full pressure which developed on the housing supply. The shifts which occurred in the relative concentration of the nonwhite population from farm to urban areas and from the South to other parts of the country are far more important causes of pressure on housing than the mere increase in size of the nonwhite population. Nonwhites left farms, especially those in the South, in large numbers and for the most part settled not in rural nonfarm but in urban areas. The nonwhite population in rural farm areas declined by more than a fourth, from 4,750,000 to 3,480,000. In rural nonfarm areas it increased by 12 percent, which was modest as compared with the 40-percent increase in urban areas. In nonfarm areas as a whole (including both urban and rural nonfarm areas) the proportion of the total nonwhite population rose from 65 percent in 1940 to 77 percent in 1947. Among whites, the corresponding proportions were 78 and 81 percent.

A factor closely associated with the heightened urbanization of nonwhites has been the regional shifts revealed by the 1947 survey.[2] Census reports indicate that 2,729,000 nonwhites migrated during 1940–47; with 1,187,000 between noncontiguous States; 578,000 between contiguous States; and 964,000 within a State. Meanwhile, the nonwhite urban population of the United States increased by about 2.5 million. Conversely, the nonwhite population living in rural areas mainly in the South declined by about a million. The decline of 1,100,000 in the nonwhite rural population of the South, however, was accompanied by an increase of about 600,000 in the nonwhite population of southern urban centers. Of the total nonwhite population, the proportion residing in the South declined from about 75 percent in 1940 to about 63 percent in 1947. Correspondingly, among the urban nonwhite population, the percentage living in the South declined from 56 to 47.

Concurrent with these declines in the South, the proportion of the nonwhite population in the Northeastern States rose from 10.5 to 15.6 percent; in the North Central States from 11.2 to 15 percent; and in the Western States from 3.9 to 5.9 percent. The magnitude of these increases was close to a million in each of the first two regions and some 360,000 in the West.

The urban increases in the Northeastern and North Central States, in which nonwhites are principally city dwellers, corresponded closely to the increases shown for total nonwhite population in these regions. In the West, the relatively small increase in the nonwhite urban population tends to mask the impact on housing exerted by the very high proportionate increases which occurred in the nonwhite population, especially Negroes, in localities where heavy war production took place, such as Los Angeles, the San Francisco Bay Area, San Diego, Portland-Vancouver Area, and Seattle.

Comparative Changes in Population and Households

Probably as a reflection of the added difficulties encountered by nonwhites in obtaining adequate housing accommodations, the rate of increase in the number of dwelling units occupied by nonwhites was less than the rate of increase in the nonwhite population. While the nonwhite population rose by 12 percent, the number of nonwhite households[3] increased only 7 percent. In urban and in nonfarm areas the rate of increase in population was about one-third greater than the increase in households. Another facet of this is seen in the increase in nonwhite population per occupied dwelling unit from 3.6 to 4.0 between 1940 and 1947.

This runs counter to the long-term trends evidenced for the total population since 1890. In every decade from 1890 to 1940 and also from 1940 to 1947 the rate of increase was greater for occupied dwelling units than for population. For the period since 1920 when nonfarm data first became available this tendency has been even more pronounced for the nonfarm population. For example, from 1930 to 1940 nonfarm population increased by 9.5 percent, while occupied

[1] The population data shown herein refer to civilian population and include some persons who were not members of private households. Negroes constitute the bulk of the nonwhite population.

[2] A detailed report on migration was released by the Bureau of the Census as this study was in the process of being published. See Bureau of the Census, "Internal Migration in the United States: April 1940 to April 1947," Series P-20, No. 14, April 15, 1948.

[3] The number of households is equivalent to the number of occupied dwelling units.

dwelling units increased by over 19 percent. Similarly, from 1940 to 1947, the number of occupied dwelling units in nonfarm areas increased by about 17 percent compared to a rise of 13 percent in the nonfarm population. This is accounted for by the declining population per occupied unit. However, for nonwhites, as was indicated above, the population per occupied unit increased from 1940 to 1947.

Geographic Shifts in Households

Although the rates of increase in nonwhite households and population differed, to some extent the location of households followed the pattern of change observed for population. By 1947, two-thirds of the nonwhite households were urban, compared to little more than a half in 1940. Correspondingly, the rural farm proportion declined from 30 percent of all nonwhite households in 1940 to 20 percent in 1947.

The shifts that have occurred in the nonwhite households have thus brought about a distribution between farm and nonfarm areas which approximates more closely the distribution among white households. In 1947, the only significant difference between the location of white and nonwhite households was found in the rural nonfarm area where only 17 percent of the nonwhite households were living, compared to about 22 percent of the white households. The rural nonfarm areas to a large extent have been developed in comparatively recent years and contain a considerable number of subdivisions from which nonwhite occupants were excluded by means of racial restrictive covenants and other devices. The marked tendency shown by nonwhites to move to urban rather than rural nonfarm areas has undoubtedly aggravated the congested conditions under which many of them were living before this influx began.

Of the total nonwhite households in both rural and urban areas, the proportion found in the South dropped from 73 percent in 1940 to 64 percent in 1947. If only urban areas are considered, however, the proportion of nonwhite households located in the South declined relatively less, from 57 to 50 percent. This reflects the shift already cited of nonwhites from rural to urban areas within the South. The decrease in percentage of nonwhite urban households in the South was accompanied by gains mainly in the Northeastern States.[4] The proportion of all urban nonwhite households located in this region rose from 19 percent in 1940 to 24 percent in 1947. The detail for all regions is shown in Table 1, Appendix.

HOUSING SUPPLY

The extensive and rapid population shifts which occurred during the 7-year period resulted in extreme pressure on the housing supply. This was aggravated by restrictions on building operations in effect during several of these years as well as by increased demand stemming from high levels of employment and income.

Doubling

Evidence of the inability of people to find housing accommodations is found in the data on doubling. Households which contain, in addition to the head, one or more married couples provide an important indication of the extent of doubling.

Altogether, including white and nonwhite occupants, there were about 2,114,000 nonfarm occupied dwelling units containing married couples in addition to the head in 1947.[5] This constituted 6.5 percent of all nonfarm occupied dwelling units and represents an increase over the corresponding figure for 1940. It is estimated that in 1940 there were about 1,300,000 nonfarm households which contained subfamilies,[6] or about 4.7 percent of the total. Although no data are available to show how many of these households were nonwhite, a rough approximation prepared by the Housing and Home Finance Agency indicates that there were probably in the neighborhood of 180,000 nonwhite households containing subfamilies in 1940. This represented about 8 percent of all nonwhite households in nonfarm areas. In 1947 the corresponding proportion was about 10 percent, or about 280,000 households. Although it appears that there was an increase in the number and proportion of nonwhite households containing married couples in addition to the head, the degree of

[4] The states included are New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine.

[5] The total number of married couples in addition to the head in nonfarm areas was about 2,300,000. Although data are not available to show the number of nonwhite married couples living doubled up, there is reason to believe that the incidence of doubling is considerably greater among nonwhites than whites.

[6] A subfamily as defined in 1940 by the Bureau of the Census consisted of a married couple sharing the living quarters of heads of private households, regardless of relation to the head of the household. This concept is directly comparable with the 1947 data on the number of households containing married couples in addition to the head.

sampling variance and estimating error present in the data make precise calculation of the net change between 1940 and 1947 extremely tenuous. Despite the difficulty of making a comparison for nonwhites between 1940 and 1947, it is clear that the doubling rate is higher than might be expected under general economic conditions as favorable as those obtaining in 1947.

Overcrowding

The high proportion of doubling is undoubtedly a factor contributing to the overcrowding which is so marked in dwelling units occupied by nonwhite households. Overcrowding as evidenced by occupied dwelling units with more than 1.5 persons per room is far more prevalent among nonwhite than white households. Among nonfarm dwelling units occupied by nonwhites in 1947, about 15 percent were found to have more than one and a half persons per room compared to only 4 percent of such units occupied by whites. Little change was evidenced since 1940 in overcrowding in dwellings occupied by nonwhites when 18 percent contained more than 1.5 persons per room, although the proportion of overcrowding among whites declined by one-third. A shift of so small a magnitude in the figure for nonwhites may reflect sampling variability rather than a real change in conditions.

That nonwhites tended to be more constricted in their living quarters than whites is brought out in another way by examination of the distributions of the number of rooms per occupied dwelling unit and the number of persons per household. While about 35 percent of the units occupied by white households contained six or more rooms, only 17 percent of the units occupied by nonwhites were in this group. However, 12 percent of the nonwhite households consisted of seven or more persons as compared to only 5 percent of the white households. The median number of rooms in nonfarm dwelling units occupied was 4.9 for whites and 3.9 for nonwhites, or a room less, on the average, for nonwhites. At the same time, the median number of persons per nonfarm unit occupied was practically the same for both.

Income

Concurrent with population growth and shifts, the rise in the income of nonwhite workers had a marked effect upon the physical condition, tenure, and monthly rent[7] of the housing supply available to them. Census estimates of the income distribution of nonfarm families and individuals in 1946 show that approximately half of the nonwhite group had annual total money incomes over $1,600. For whites the halfway mark was about $2,700. The comparable medians for nonfarm families only (excluding individuals not in families) were somewhat higher, about $1,800 and $3,100, respectively, for nonwhites and whites. Approximately 20 percent of the nonwhite families received income of $3,000 and over.

Income data for prewar years are not available for a direct comparison with the distribution of nonfarm families and individuals by total money income received in 1946. Conversely, it is impossible to show 1946 income from wages and salaries which would afford a direct comparison with 1939 data collected by the Census Bureau. For 1945, however, information is available on civilian earnings, which differ from wages and salaries mainly in the inclusion of net income from self-employment.[8] A rough impression of income changes since 1939 may be gained by comparing the 1939 and 1945 data, bearing in mind the probable overstatement of the increase. Thus the median civilian money earnings of $815 reported for nonwhite civilian earners in 1945 was about double the median income of $371 shown for wage and salary workers without other income in 1939. Since the distributions and medians for total money income in 1945 and 1946 resemble each other closely, it is probable that civilian money earnings in 1946 were also substantially higher than in 1939, as evidenced by the most nearly comparable data for that year—income from wages and salaries.

This substantial improvement in incomes of nonwhites resulted from increased civilian employment, significant shifts from farm to factory, and considerable upgrading in type and level of jobs for both men and women. Added significance arises from the large proportion of nonwhite families which customarily have two

[7] Data are not available in the April 1947 survey for values of owner-occupied units.

[8] Differences in the income concept, in the size of the respective samples, in coverage and in sampling error prevent exact comparison of these data. In 1939, for example, only income from wages and salaries was reported and persons who derived income from sources other than wages and salaries are excluded from Table 6. But the 1945 figures include, in addition to wages and salaries, net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment (i. e., money income from a business or professional enterprise or farm in which the individual was engaged on his own account). Also, the 1939 data include earners in quasi-households such as hotels and quarters for resident employees of institutions, but the 1945 data exclude such persons.

or more regular wage earners. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, "reconversion of industry to peacetime activities brought no major downgrading in the occupational composition of the Negro workers. This is especially significant in view of the concentration of wartime employment advances of Negroes in those occupations, industries, and areas in which the postwar readjustment was most severe."[9]

Condition and Facilities of Housing

The rise in incomes between 1940 and 1947 was closely associated with the general improvement recorded in the condition and facilities of nonfarm dwelling units during this period.[10] Out of 32,354,000 occupied dwelling units in 1947, about 24,249,000, or 75 percent, were in good condition or in need of minor repairs only and contained private bath and private flush toilet. In 1940, little over 60 percent of all occupied dwelling units fell into this category. In contrast, the proportion of dwelling units occupied by nonwhites which were in good condition and had private bath and private flush toilet rose from about 25 percent in 1940 to 39 percent in 1947. However, twice this proportion, or about 78 percent, of nonfarm white households was living in such units at the time of the April 1947 survey; in 1940, the proportion was 66 percent.

There was a slight rise between 1940 and 1947 in the proportion of total nonfarm occupied dwelling units with electric lighting. However, this masks the sharper increase in the use of electric lighting which occurred in units occupied by nonwhite households during this period. While only about 60 percent of these units were equipped with such facilities in 1940, the proportion rose to 80 percent in 1947. Nevertheless, the 20 percent of the dwellings occupied by nonwhites which did not have electric lighting was about 10 times as large as that among white households.

The figures shown in the 1947 Census indicate a considerably higher proportion of nonfarm units occupied by nonwhites (about 72 percent) to be without central heating in contrast to the comparable proportion for white households (about 40 percent). To some extent, however, geographic factors probably account for the magnitudes involved. Because of the large number of nonwhite households located in the South and in rural areas, requirements for central heating equipment are fewer and the weight of such households contributes to the higher proportion of units without central heating occupied by nonwhites.

The proportion of units lacking one or more facilities (i. e., electric lighting and running water; flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and installed cooking facilities) was about three times as large among dwellings occupied by nonwhites as for whites (i. e., almost 60 and 20 percent, respectively).

Tenure

Other evidence of the impact of changes in the distribution of population and income upon the existing housing supply is shown in the changes which occurred in tenure during the 7-year period. The percentage of owner-occupied units in nonfarm areas rose from 41 percent in 1940 to 53 percent in 1947. Not only did nonwhites participate in the general increase in home ownership in nonfarm areas, but the proportion of owner-occupancy increased more sharply in this group than among whites. Thus, the increase for whites was about 27 percent and, among nonwhites, it rose about 40 percent.

In normal times home ownership is recognized as a desirable social goal. If it results, however, from the necessity of buying as the only means of obtaining a home, the effects of such forced purchases may be deleterious in the years to come. Many families, including nonwhites, were compelled to buy despite their preference to rent in order to have a place to live. Although some were well able to undertake the financial obligations of home ownership, there undoubtedly were marginal buyers for whom the risks of home ownership are great because of their more limited financial capacity. It is especially difficult for nonwhites to acquire living quarters during periods of general housing shortage because of prevailing restrictions upon their occupancy as well as their relatively lower incomes. Provided these workers are able to maintain and further their economic advances and have fuller access to an expanding housing supply, the trend toward increased home ownership among nonwhites will be more firmly established.

[9] *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1947, p. 665.

[10] Improvement in condition and facilities of housing observed in terms of Census data (i. e., state of repair and plumbing facilities) may be due in part to the effect of migration. However, data are not available to determine the extent to which the movement of nonwhites was from "poor" to "better" housing.

Significantly, in 1947, the proportion of nonwhite households occupying rented dwelling units was still high, i. e., approximately 66 percent compared to 46 percent among white households. (The detail is shown in the text table below.) This fact, taken together with their position in the income scale, makes it clear that the rental market is of major importance in housing nonwhites.

Tenure in nonfarm occupied dwelling units, by color of occupants: 1947 and 1940

Tenure	1947			1940		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
	(In thousands)					
Total	32,354	29,511	2,843	27,748	25,459	2,289
Owner-occupied	17,025	16,071	954	11,413	10,867	546
Tenant-occupied	15,329	13,440	1,889	16,335	14,592	1,743
	(Percent)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owner-occupied	52.6	54.5	33.6	41.1	42.7	23.8
Tenant-occupied	47.4	45.5	66.4	58.9	57.3	76.2

Sources: U. S. Bureau of the Census, "Characteristics of Urban and Rural-Nonfarm Dwelling Units, by Color of Occupants: April 1947," Series P-70, No. 2, January 1948; 1940 Housing Census, Vol. II, "General Characteristics, Part I: United States Summary," Table 1, p. 7.

Monthly Rents

The rents paid by nonwhite tenants in 1947 tend to be lower than those paid by whites, although the rental distribution for both groups showed greater proportions in the higher brackets than in 1940. The median rents paid by nonwhites in 1947 were $17 compared to $31 for whites. In 1940, the corresponding medians were $11 and $23, respectively.[11] About 27 percent of all nonfarm tenant-occupied dwelling units in 1947 fell into the monthly rent class of $40 and over as compared to 15 percent in 1940. Accordingly, there was a decline in the proportion of renters who paid less than $20 a month, i. e., from 45 percent in 1940 to 27 percent in 1947. While almost half of the units occupied by nonwhite tenants in 1940 rented for less than $10 a month, by 1947 only a fourth were in this bracket. Despite this upward shift of monthly rents paid by nonwhite tenants, they are still concentrated in relatively high proportions in the lower rent classes. About 78 percent of them were living in units which rented for less than $30 a month, while less than half (47 percent) of the white tenant-occupied units were in the same rental range.

It should be borne in mind that despite these relatively low rents, about 185,000 households, or approximately 10 percent of the nonwhite tenants, were paying $40 per month and over. In addition, there are a number of nonwhite households able to pay and desirous of paying higher rents for better accommodations than those which they are now compelled to occupy.[12] This conclusion is reinforced by data obtained from the 1940 census which show that higher proportions of nonwhite than white families in the relatively high income and rent groups were occupying housing that was deficient in various respects.[13] Thus, although the majority of nonwhites require accommodations at very low rents, there is positive indication of the existence of a considerable rental market within the reach of privately financed housing.

[11] The changes in rent scales shown here reflect moves from cheaper units to more expensive units as well as rent increases, and should not be confused with the Bureau of Labor Statistics rent index which attempts to measure the changes in the rent of identical or closely similar units.

[12] See Housing and Home Finance Agency, *The Housing of Negro Veterans*, January 1948, pp. 20–24.

[13] See C. K. Robinson, "Relationship of Condition of Dwelling Units and Rentals, by Race," *Journal of Land and Public Utility Economics*, August 1946.

APPENDIX

TABLE 1.—*Population and occupied dwelling units for urban and rural areas in the United States: By region and color, 1947 and 1940*

(Numbers in thousands)

Region, Area, and Color of Occupants	1947				1940 [1]			
	Population		Occupied Dwelling Units		Population		Occupied Dwelling Units	
	Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*
Part I								
United States, total	142,061	100.0	39,016	100.0	131,669	100.0	34,855	100.0
The Northeastern States	39,315	27.7	10,716	27.5	35,977	27.3	9,479	27.2
The North Central States	42,663	30.0	12,064	30.9	40,143	30.5	10,963	31.4
The South	42,773	30.1	11,070	28.4	41,666	31.7	10,278	29.5
The West	17,310	12.2	5,166	13.2	13,883	10.5	4,134	11.9
Urban	83,860	100.0	23,835	100.0	74,424	100.0	20,597	100.0
The Northeastern States	29,456	35.1	8,118	34.1	27,568	37.0	7,341	35.6
The North Central States	25,862	30.9	7,446	31.2	23,437	31.5	6,571	31.9
The South	18,394	21.9	5,076	21.3	15,290	20.6	4,134	20.1
The West	10,148	12.1	3,195	13.4	8,128	10.9	2,551	12.4
Rural	58,201	100.0	15,181	100.0	57,246	100.0	14,258	100.0
The Northeastern States	9,859	16.9	2,598	17.1	8,409	14.7	2,139	15.0
The North Central States	16,801	28.9	4,618	30.4	16,706	29.2	4,393	30.8
The South	24,379	41.9	5,994	39.5	26,375	46.1	6,144	43.1
The West	7,162	12.3	1,971	13.0	5,756	10.0	1,583	11.1
Part II								
White	127,044	100.0	35,495	100.0	118,215	100.0	31,561	100.0
The Northeastern States	36,973	29.1	10,160	28.6	34,567	29.2	9,123	28.9
The North Central States	40,410	31.8	11,543	32.5	38,640	32.7	10,566	33.5
The South	33,243	26.2	8,824	24.9	31,659	26.8	7,870	24.9
The West	16,418	12.9	4,968	14.0	13,350	11.3	4,002	12.7
Urban	74,851	100.0	21,594	100.0	67,973	100.0	18,869	100.0
The Northeastern States	27,185	36.3	7,574	35.1	26,303	38.7	7,016	37.2
The North Central States	23,846	31.9	6,975	32.3	22,159	32.6	6,226	33.0
The South	14,161	18.9	3,958	18.3	11,659	17.2	3,152	16.7
The West	9,659	12.9	3,087	14.3	7,851	11.5	2,474	13.1
Rural	52,193	100.0	13,901	100.0	50,242	100.0	12,693	100.0
The Northeastern States	9,788	18.8	2,586	18.6	8,264	16.5	2,108	16.6
The North Central States	16,564	31.7	4,568	32.9	16,481	32.8	4,340	34.2
The South	19,082	36.6	4,866	35.0	19,999	39.8	4,718	37.2
The West	6,759	12.9	1,881	13.5	5,498	10.9	1,527	12.0
Part III								
Nonwhite	15,017	100.0	3,521	100.0	13,454	100.0	3,294	100.0
The Northeastern States	2,342	15.6	556	15.8	1,410	10.5	356	10.8
The North Central States	2,253	15.0	521	14.8	1,503	11.2	398	12.1
The South	9,530	63.5	2,246	63.8	10,007	74.4	2,408	73.1
The West	892	5.9	198	5.6	534	3.9	132	4.0
Urban	9,009	100.0	2,241	100.0	6,451	100.0	1,728	100.0
The Northeastern States	2,271	25.2	544	24.3	1,265	19.6	325	18.8
The North Central States	2,016	22.4	471	21.0	1,278	19.8	345	19.9
The South	4,233	47.0	1,118	49.9	3,631	56.3	982	56.8
The West	489	5.4	108	4.8	276	4.3	77	4.5
Rural	6,008	100.0	1,280	100.0	7,004	100.0	1,565	100.0
The Northeastern States	71	1.2	12	1.0	145	2.1	31	2.0
The North Central States	237	3.9	50	3.9	225	3.2	53	3.4
The South	5,297	88.2	1,128	88.1	6,376	91.0	1,426	91.1
The West	403	6.7	90	7.0	257	3.7	55	3.5

[1] Because of rounding figures for 1940 do not necessarily add to totals.

Source: Population data from U. S. Bureau of the Census, "Urban and Rural Residence, Age, Sex, Color, and Veteran Status of the Civilian Population of the United States: April 1947," Series P-20, No. 9, January 19, 1948. Data on occupied dwelling units from 1940 Housing Census, Vol. II, "General Characteristics, Part I: U. S. Summary," Table 27, p. 64-5.

TABLE 2.—*Population, occupied dwelling units and population per occupied dwelling unit* [1] *for nonfarm and rural farm areas in the United States, by color: 1947 and 1940*

Color and Area	1947			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1947	
	Population	Occupied dwelling units	Population per occupied unit	Population	Occupied dwelling units	Population per occupied unit	Population	Occupied dwelling units
	(*in thousands*)			(*in thousands*)				
United States, total	142,061	39,016	3.6	131,669	34,855	3.8	7.9	11.9
Nonfarm	114,756	32,354	3.5	101,453	27,748	3.7	13.1	16.6
Rural farm	27,305	6,662	4.1	30,216	7,107	4.3	−9.6	−6.3
White, total	127,044	35,495	3.6	118,215	31,561	3.7	7.5	12.5
Nonfarm	103,220	29,511	3.5	92,752	25,459	3.6	11.3	15.9
Rural farm	23,824	5,984	4.0	25,463	6,102	4.2	−6.4	−1.9
Nonwhite, total	15,017	3,521	4.3	13,454	3,294	4.1	11.6	6.9
Nonfarm	11,536	2,843	4.0	8,701	2,289	3.6	32.6	24.2
Rural farm	3,481	678	5.1	4,753	1,005	4.7	−26.8	−32.5
	(*percent*)			(*percent*)				
United States, total	100.0	100.0	----------	100.0	100.0	----------	----------	----------
Nonfarm	80.8	82.9	----------	77.1	79.6	----------	----------	----------
Rural farm	19.2	17.1	----------	22.9	20.4	----------	----------	----------
White, total	100.0	100.0	----------	100.0	100.0	----------	----------	----------
Nonfarm	81.2	83.1	----------	78.5	80.7	----------	----------	----------
Rural farm	18.8	16.9	----------	21.5	19.3	----------	----------	----------
Nonwhite, total	100.0	100.0	----------	100.0	100.0	----------	----------	----------
Nonfarm	76.8	80.7	----------	64.7	69.5	----------	----------	----------
Rural farm	23.2	19.3	----------	35.3	30.5	----------	----------	----------

[1] Population per occupied dwelling unit overstates slightly the actual number of persons in the occupied dwelling unit because it includes some persons living in places not classified as dwelling units, but in large rooming houses, hotels, and institutions. However, this group is so small, relatively, that the trend of the figures from 1940 to 1947 is not significantly affected.

Sources: Population data from U. S. Bureau of the Census, "Urban and Rural Residence, Age, Sex, Color, and Veteran Status of the Civilian Population of the United States: April 1947," Series P-20, No. 9, January 19, 1948.

Data on occupied dwelling units from U. S. Bureau of the Census, "Housing Characteristics of the United States: April 1947," Series P-70, No. 1, October 29, 1947.

TABLE 3.—*Contract monthly rents of tenant-occupied dwelling units in nonfarm areas, by color of occupants: 1947 and 1940*

Contract Monthly Rent	1947			1940 [1]		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
	(*In thousands*)					
Total	15,329	13,440	1,889	16,335	14,592	1,743
Under $10	1,102	649	453	2,862	2,036	826
$10 to $19	3,038	2,384	654	4,543	4,030	513
$20 to $29	3,585	3,221	364	3,885	3,648	237
$30 to $39	3,442	3,207	235	2,546	2,448	98
$40 to $49	2,260	2,167	93	1,310	1,269	41
$50 or more	1,902	1,812	90	1,189	1,161	28
Median monthly rent [2] (dollars)	29	31	17	21	23	11
	(*Percent*)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $10	7.2	4.8	24.0	17.5	13.9	47.4
$10 to $19	19.8	17.7	34.6	27.8	27.6	29.4
$20 to $29	23.4	24.0	19.3	23.8	25.0	13.6
$30 to $39	22.5	23.9	12.4	15.6	16.8	5.6
$40 to $49	14.7	16.1	4.9	8.0	8.7	2.4
$50 or more	12.4	13.5	4.8	7.3	8.0	1.6

[1] Figures adjusted to include units for which monthly rents were not reported.

[2] Medians rounded to the nearest dollar.

Sources: U. S. Bureau of the Census, "Characteristics of Urban and Rural-Nonfarm Dwelling Units, by Color of Occupants: April 1947," Series P-70, No. 2, January 13, 1948; 1940 Housing Census, Vol. II, "General Characteristics, Part I: United States Summary," Table 18d, p. 54.

TABLE 4.—*Median total money incomes of urban and rural nonfarm families and individuals, by regions and color of head, for the United States: 1946*

Region and Color of Head	Urban and rural nonfarm				Urban			
	Families and individuals		Families [1]		Families and individuals		Families	
	Number (000)	Median incomes (dollars)	Number (000)	Median incomes (dollars)	Number (000)	Median incomes (dollars)	Number (000)	Median incomes (dollars)
United States	37,065	2,603	29,827	2,976	27,804	2,706	21,884	3,123
White	33,368	2,741	27,171	3,094	24,812	2,858	19,789	3,246
Nonwhite	3,697	1,562	2,656	1,834	2,992	1,634	2,095	1,929
The Northeastern States	11,829	2,883	9,563	3,268	9,621	2,892	7,693	3,294
White	11,021	2,970	9,019	3,327	8,824	2,998	7,156	3,367
Nonwhite	808	1,773	544	2,220	797	1,782	537	2,235
The North Central States	11,149	2,596	8,843	2,993	8,607	2,737	6,677	3,171
White	10,475	2,657	8,355	3,053	7,986	2,819	6,231	3,244
Nonwhite	674	2,059	488	2,273	621	2,079	446	2,294
The South	9,064	2,174	7,444	2,422	5,947	2,280	4,686	2,626
White	7,070	2,441	5,947	2,709	4,548	2,622	3,673	3,014
Nonwhite	1,994	1,318	1,497	1,527	1,399	1,343	1,013	1,549
The West	5,023	2,786	3,977	3,137	3,629	2,820	2,828	3,191
White	4,802	2,824	3,850	3,152	3,454	2,855	2,729	3,206
Nonwhite	221	1,970	127	2,659	175	2,125	99	(2)

NOTE.—These figures are estimates derived from sample surveys and, therefore, are subject to sampling variation, which may be relatively large where the size of the percentage, or the size of the total on which the percentage is based, is small. In addition, as in all field surveys of income, the figures are subject to errors of reporting. For a more specific statement see "source and reliability of the estimates," page 5 of the source.

[1] The term "family," as used in this table, is not synonymous with "households" or "occupied dwelling units" referred to previously in this report. The term "families," as used above, refers to groups of two or more persons related by blood, marriage or adoption and residing in the same household or in the same living quarters of a quasi household. The term "individual" is used to refer to a person living alone or with persons not related to him.

[2] Median not shown where base is less than 100,000.

Source: Bureau of the Census, "Income of Nonfarm Families and Individuals: 1946," Series P-60, No. 1, January 28, 1948, Table 4, p. 10.

TABLE 5.—*Percent distribution of urban and rural-nonfarm families and individuals by total money income level, by color of head, for the United States: 1944, 1945, and 1946*

Total Money Income Level	1944			1945			1946 [1]		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $500	9.6	8.2	20.5	7.3	6.5	15.9	7.8	6.9	15.5
$500 to $999	9.5	8.5	18.0	7.6	6.8	14.7	8.3	7.5	15.9
$1,000 to $1,499	10.7	9.8	18.4	8.2	7.4	16.0	9.2	8.3	16.7
$1,500 to $1,999	10.8	10.2	15.2	11.6	11.3	15.2	10.1	9.5	15.7
$2,000 to $2,499	11.6	11.7	10.3	12.9	13.1	9.7	12.4	12.5	12.3
$2,500 to $2,999	10.2	10.8	5.1	12.5	12.8	9.0	10.8	11.1	8.3
$3,000 to $3,499	10.4	11.1	5.3	10.4	10.7	7.0	10.3	10.8	5.8
$3,500 to $3,999	7.5	8.0	2.8	6.8	7.3	2.6	7.1	7.6	3.0
$4,000 to $4,499	4.7	5.1	1.3	5.6	5.8	3.8	5.5	5.8	2.0
$4,500 to $4,999	4.1	4.5	0.9	3.7	4.0	0.7	4.2	4.5	1.5
$5,000 to $5,999	4.6	5.1	1.1	6.0	6.5	1.6	5.7	6.1	1.6
$6,000 to $9,999	4.7	5.2	1.1	6.0	6.2	3.9	6.7	7.3	1.7
$10,000 and over	1.6	1.7	0.2	1.4	1.5	----------	2.0	2.2	0.1
Median income for all units reporting (dollars)	2,410	2,573	1,314	2,595	2,690	1,613	2,603	2,741	1,562

NOTE.—These figures are estimates derived from sample surveys and, therefore, are subject to sampling variation, which may be relatively large where the size of the percentage, or the size of the total on which the percentage is based, is small. The figures for nonwhites, especially those for 1945 and 1944, are subject to large sampling variations. In addition, as in all field surveys of income, the figures are subject to errors of reporting.

[1] Includes families and individuals residing in quasi households (hotels, large rooming houses, etc.) as well as households. The 1944 and 1945 data are for families and individuals residing in households only.

Source: The 1944 data are unpublished estimates of the Bureau of the Census. The 1945 data represent material which is shown in greater detail in Bureau of the Census, "Family and Individual Money Income in the United States: 1945," Series P-60, No. 2, March 2, 1948.

TABLE 6.—*Comparison of wage or salary workers without other income by wage or salary income in 1939 with civilian earners by civilian money earnings in 1945, by color, for the United States*

Specified Type of Income Level	1939 [1]			1945 [2]		
	Wage or Salary Workers Without Other Income by Money Wage or Salary Level			Civilian Earners by Civilian Money Earnings Level		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
Percent [3]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Loss				0.6	0.6	0.9
$1 to $999	55.9	51.9	90.3	34.0	31.2	56.5
$1,000 to $1,999	33.1	35.9	8.9	27.1	27.1	28.0
$2,000 to $2,499	5.8	6.4	.6	12.6	13.0	9.0
$2,500 to $2,999	2.1	2.4	.1	9.1	9.9	3.0
$3,000 to $3,999	1.8	2.1	.1	10.3	11.3	2.2
$4,000 to $4,999	.5	.5		3.0	3.3	.2
$5,000 and over	.7	.7		3.3	3.6	.3
Median (dollars)	885	964	371	1,575	1,689	815

NOTE.—These figures are estimates derived from separate samples prepared in 1939 and 1945 by the Bureau of the Census. They are subject, therefore, to sampling variation which may be relatively large where the size of the percentage, or the size of the total on which the percentage is based, is small. For example, the figures for nonwhite workers in 1939 and nonwhite civilian earners in 1945 are subject to larger sampling variations than corresponding figures for whites. In addition, as in all field surveys of income, the data are subject to errors of reporting.

[1] Data for 1939 exclude persons who derived income of $50 or more from sources other than wages and salaries and secondary families and individuals in households, such as lodgers and servants; but they include earners in quasi households, such as hotels and quarters for resident employees of institutions.

[2] Data for 1945 include, in addition to wages and salaries, net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment (i. e., money income from a business or professional enterprise or farm in which the individual was engaged on his own account); but they exclude earners in quasi households (hotels, etc.).

[3] Figures do not add to totals because of rounding.

Source: Wage and salary income data for 1939 are from the U. S. Bureau of the Census, "The Labor Force (Sample Statistics), Wage or Salary Income in 1939." Civilian money earnings data for 1945 are derived from Bureau of the Census, "Family and Individual Income in the United States: 1945," Series P-60, No. 2, March 2, 1948.

TABLE 7.—*Condition and plumbing facilities of nonfarm occupied dwelling units, by color of occupants: 1947 and 1940*

Condition and Plumbing Facilities	1947			1940 [1]		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
	(In thousands)					
All occupied dwelling units	32,354	29,511	2,843	27,748	25,459	2,289
In good condition or in need of minor repairs	29,944	27,810	2,134	23,831	22,254	1,574
With private bath and flush toilet	24,249	23,145	1,104	17,342	16,769	569
No private bath or flush toilet	5,695	4,665	1,030	6,489	5,485	1,005
In need of major repairs	2,410	1,701	709	3,917	3,205	715
	(Percent)					
All occupied dwelling units	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In good condition or in need of minor repairs	92.6	94.2	75.1	85.9	87.4	68.8
With private bath and flush toilet	74.9	78.4	38.8	62.5	65.9	24.9
No private bath or flush toilet	17.6	15.8	36.2	23.4	21.5	43.9
In need of major repairs	7.4	5.8	24.9	14.1	12.6	31.2

[1] Figures for 1940 do not necessarily add to totals since they were adjusted to include units for which condition and plumbing facilities were not reported.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, "Characteristics of Urban and Rural-Nonfarm Dwelling Units, by Color of Occupants: April 1947," Series P-70. No. 2, January 13, 1948; 1940 Housing Census, Vol. II, "General Characteristics, Part I: United States Summary," Table 6b, p. 16.

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16- Housing

Calendar No. 139

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 866

[Report No. 140]

PART 2

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 15, 1948

Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed

APRIL 8 (legislative day, MARCH 29), 1948

Reported by Mr. FLANDERS, and ordered to be printed

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. FLANDERS to the bill (S. 866) to establish a national housing objective and the policy to be followed in the attainment thereof, to facilitate sustained progress in the attainment of such objective and to provide for the coordinated execution of such policy through a National Housing Commission, and for other purposes, viz: As follows:

1. By striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"That this Act may be cited as the 'General Housing Act'.

"DECLARATION OF NATIONAL HOUSING POLICY

"SEC. 2. The Congress hereby declares that the general

16 - Housing

Housing for America

A Ten-Year Program

THE WELFARE of the people must take precedence over the interests of speculative builders and mortgage lenders. If a famine, a dearth of clothing or medicine—or a housing shortage—finds private enterprise unable to meet the people's needs, it is the duty of the government to intervene: to supplement the activities of private enterprise or, if necessary, to do the whole job itself. Only when business operations are again adequate, is it time for the government to withdraw. This is the theory that justified government intervention in the war-housing emergency. It is no less valid during a peace-time emergency.

A housing program for America should have the following goals:

Construction of 15,000,000 new urban and rural homes in the next ten years: government-subsidized housing for those unable to afford any other decent shelter; self-supporting housing for the middle-income groups. The T.-E.-W. bill is a step in that direction.

Clearance of all slums.

Prevention of future slums through practical building codes and standards, acceptance of which shall be the condition of federal housing assistance.

Replanned cities that will provide decent homes at reasonable cost in solvent neighborhoods, with the journey to work shortened, ample space for recreation, and adequate technical and social facilities to meet the needs of working mothers.

Communities where no discrimination based on race, religion, color, or creed is practiced or allowed.

A home for every veteran needing one.

Housing for the elderly as a right.

Continuance and strengthening of rent controls until the supply of houses has caught up with the demand.

Sounder private ownership through government insurance that will secure owners against the risk of default due to illness, unemployment, or other hazards.

A sound mortgage system, with loans by government agencies if private money is unavailable or private interest rates excessive.

A revitalized, stabilized building industry achieved through large-scale government-sponsored undertakings.

Rationing of critical materials to assure distribution according to need.

Prosecution of monopolies and outlawing of unfair practices that limit construction or rig the prices of materials.

Establishment of a new Cabinet post for Housing and Community Planning.

A SPECIAL SECTION OF THE NATION · MAY 15 · 1948

WHAT ARE OUR GOALS?

I. Cities Fit to Live In

BY LEWIS MUMFORD

WHAT kind of cities do we want? We Americans have never asked ourselves this question, during the last century, in terms of the needs of human living. We have asked for big cities, for skyscraper cities thronging with traffic and rife with trade, sometimes for monumental cities with great civic centers to express a dignity denied by every other activity. More lately we have asked for cities whose blighted areas and partly emptied slums have been converted back again into profitable investments or done over into hygienic "housing developments."

American cities, to a large degree, have been the products of the private land monopolist, the speculative builder, the too canny banker and insurance administrator, the centralizing business bureaucrat, bent on seizing and displaying power. With profit, prestige, and power the controlling influences in city development, more rational and humane ends have become secondary. Accordingly, if we dare to ask ourselves what kind of cities we want, we must be prepared to liquidate many of our present financial activities and to transform the remainder into social enterprises.

Is that too drastic a demand upon our social conscience, our political intelligence, our economic competence? Perhaps it is, but in that case there is no use asking what kind of cities we want. Whatever we may privately yearn for, we shall get the product of the same forces that have been operating in the past; and such modifications as public-housing authorities may make will be subservient to those forces. At best, they will do reasonably well what private enterprise has done badly, to the undermining of its own long-term interests.

Admittedly, the present is a bad time to frame more human demands, since while the housing shortage prevails people will put up with any kind of city so long as it incidentally puts a roof over their heads. That condition, however, is a temporary one. Our great metropolises are overcrowded, financially topheavy, environmentally lopsided; and the excessive costs of the congestion they promote are rivaled only by the costs of the remedies for alleviating it. Even our smaller cities, which have imitated the metropolitan pattern, likewise fall short of any adequate human goal. In the long run our civilization, just because it has already become predominantly urban, cannot afford to misdirect its energies in this fashion. It did not take the atomic bomb to prove that the present form of our cities is doomed. Though decentralization is no answer whatever to the practice of genocide, it is a first step toward building up a sound, life-centered civilization.

The tendency of population movements during the last century has been to heap people into spreading metropolitan districts, dominated by cities with over a million people; some quarter of the population of the entire country lives in such metropolitan areas—suburban in almost every sense. Do we want this movement to continue? If it does, it will produce two unfavorable results: it will wipe out the local balance between city and country and require those who seek recreation in rural areas to travel ever greater distances to have even a glimpse of nature. But even more fundamentally, if metropolitan standards prevail, it will bring about a premature stabilizing of the population, indeed, probably cause it to recede, since the big cities do not biologically reproduce their population and an ever smaller rural group remains to compensate for this lack of urban fertility. Theoretically, the great cities of the Eastern seaboard and the Great Lakes region might continue their growth until they merged into one another, as Minneapolis merges into Saint Paul, in one vast undifferentiated urban mass. But before that point was reached, the urban population would begin to dwindle, for with immigration restricted, its supply would be cut off at the source.

As between big cities and small cities, then, every biological argument backs the small city as more favorable, despite its lack of highly organized medical services, to life. The problem of population is too complicated to be disposed of in an aside; but if we wish to achieve even stability at present levels, we shall have to make it possible for more people to live in towns of fifty thousand or less, because they produce an environment and a routine of life more favorable to family life

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and reproduction. Does this mean that we must abandon the city altogether, as Frank Lloyd Wright has proposed? No, it means something quite different—namely, that we must drain away its population steadily into smaller centers until the metropolitan areas themselves can be reconstituted into a constellation of relatively self-contained communities, built on a more open pattern and separated from one another by parks and green belts.

London already has plans to remove a million people from its central areas into New Towns of some sixty thousand people each, not suburbs but complete and balanced communities, with factories and workshops for the local population. There can be no adequate rebuilding of our congested centers until the pressure that produces this congestion is thus removed. Hence housing and slum clearance, even if undertaken by public authorities, without industrial decentralization, are the most superficial of palliatives. But one must not minimize the cost of such a radical form of urban redevelopment. Since it involves cutting down present urban land values on a colossal scale, it will require heavy state and federal aid to make even the first steps possible: otherwise, merely to avoid bankruptcy, our municipalities—to say nothing of our banks and insurance companies—will fight it tooth and nail.

IN SHORT, we must plan and build new communities, on a large scale, before we can adequately replan and rebuild our old centers. Our present policy of replacing slum areas with grim monumental structures of the kind favored by the New York City Housing Authority changes the existing pattern of congestion but does not alter the fact itself, nor does it lower the land values which make congestion inevitable. A housing policy that purposes to rebuild American cities in this fashion is in the long run the most extravagant possible: it builds the wrong thing, in the wrong order, in the wrong place.

To achieve a better result, we must use governmental means to carry farther the tendency toward industrial decentralization which was fostered in many industries during the war. Regional planning, industrial decentralization, housing, and city development are four aspects of a single process which must be unified if it is to be effective. Administratively, this program cannot possibly be handled from Washington. If we wish to achieve it, our first step must be a political one: we must create regional authorities, on the model of the New York–New Jersey Port Authority or the Tennessee Valley Authority, capable of planning, building, developing, and holding these new communities till they are ready to take over the tasks of self-government. In an article as brief as this I cannot particularize all the political and economic measures that will be necessary: what I would emphasize is that the controlling factors in city building are no longer of a local nature; and that even the most farsighted municipality cannot by itself take the measures necessary to establish a better social structure.

The main point I would make is simple: there is no use asking ourselves what sort of city we want unless we are ready to deal energetically with the forces that have been automatically piling up congestion, disorder, and human depletion. Once this fact is realized, the next thing to understand is a fundamental theorem about city development first put forward by Ebenezer Howard exactly half a century ago. Howard pointed out that there were essentially two methods of city development: one is by continued agglomeration and extension, without any essential change in form; and the other is by reproduction. With the first method growth is unlimited and unbalanced. With the second method, which Howard reinvented, the city has a norm of growth: its area and population are limited. When the city reaches the limits of its growth, another community must be formed, on

"May be the people aren't ripe for it yet."

the same lines, to carry on the social and economic processes. Howard placed the optimum number of people for a relatively self-contained community at 32,000, some two thousand of whom were to be occupied by agricultural pursuits in the surrounding rural area. This was a reasonable guess; though by now, with the increase of facilities for transportation and communication, the upper limit is probably around sixty thousand. What is important to understand about Howard's conception of the garden city as he called it is not merely the limitation of area, or the collective ownership of the land, or density and numbers, but the even more essential principle of cellular growth and cellular division.

Ideally speaking, a city is a group of cells each of which has a social nucleus which furthers the common life, and the city as a whole is the larger organ of that common life. The principle of cell division applies to every part of a city's activities. If 100 beds is the right number for a well-organized general hospital, then when 500 beds are required, they should not be combined into a single gigantic institution but into five self-contained units distributed through the city or region. If 250 pupils is the desirable number for an elementary school, the neighborhood unit must be scaled and planned to that size. From the smallest housing group to the city as a whole, the aim is to create a balance of activities, in a varied and balanced environment. Instead of fostering growth by agglomeration, we must foster growth by reproduction.

The kind of city we want, accordingly, is one adequately planned and equipped for the fulfilment of life at every stage from cradle to grave. A city might be composed of houses and open spaces of the most excellent design, from one end to the other, without meeting this requirement. Consider the life of an ordinary city neighborhood today. We are happy when such a neighborhood has adequate playgrounds for the young: too easily we forgo the possibilities of swimming pools and gymnasiums, health clinics and maternity clinics, reading rooms and game rooms, where the members of the family would, even outside the home, find a common life. Despite the fact that an ever larger part of the community now lives beyond the age of sixty, what provisions have we made, in new housing communities, to enable the old to continue their normal social relationships? We either shift the aged into overgrown institutions, already cramped for space, or we condemn them to a state of dependency in the insufficiently roomy quarters of their own families. By building special quarters for old folks, scattered about a residential unit, we would give them the care, the stimulus, and the neighborly companionship they need.

None of the essential needs of a well-planned neighborhood, from nursery schools to special quarters for the aged, will be provided by private enterprise, seeking profit, except in the most limited and grudging manner. If we want better cities, we must look forward to the resolute extension of public enterprise, not as at present to rescue bankrupt investments but to rehabilitate a bankrupt life. Free enterprise in a democracy means, among other things, freedom to socialize.

Whatever changes toward more efficient administration take place in the political organization of the country at large, the most important task of all is to rebuild the essential unit of spontaneous cooperation and voluntary effort in the local community and, to begin with, in the neighborhood unit. We must rebuild and reequip the essential cell of community life. All large-scale planning will be inadequate until we have such units to work with. Once we have such units, we can build up balanced cities and draw them together in larger schemes of cooperation; so that eventually we shall have regional units capable of performing effectively all the functions that our metropolitan areas now perform at such a heavy cost.

What kind of cities do we want? Cities in which man

What T.-E.-W. Provides

THE Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill has as its purpose the encouragement of the construction of 12,500,000 to 15,000,000 new dwelling accommodations during the next ten years. In order to accomplish that goal, the bill expands credit facilities so as to encourage private enterprise to do the bulk of the job. More liberal guaranteed-loan terms on low-cost housing for rental purposes are provided, and the bill would guarantee a minimum of 2¾ per cent interest to investors who build housing units, on a large scale, for low rentals. It would extend through March, 1949, the government's authority to insure home loans for an additional sum of $1,600,000,000, thereby increasing the total to almost $7,000,000,000. The bill's most controversial title deals with the authorization of funds to eliminate slum areas and replace them with public-housing units for rental to families whose income is so low that private enterprise cannot and will not provide them with decent, sanitary homes.

The critics of this provision are merely trying to confuse our people as to the purpose and effect of the whole bill. Actually, public housing represents only about 8 per cent of the annual construction program. I know that it will be money well spent, an investment which will pay dividends in better health, better school attendance, and lower crime rates among families now living in slums. That statement is not a theory—it is a fact, proved by the public-housing program inaugurated under the Public Housing Act of 1937. The powerful real-estate lobbies opposed to the legislation scream loudly that the bill is socialistic, that it will ruin the construction industry. Those assertions are entirely without foundation. There is absolutely no competition between public housing and private enterprise. We have specifically provided that federal contributions cannot be made available until a community's elected officials certify that private enterprise cannot and will not meet that community's needs for decent housing for low-income groups.

I have been interested in housing legislation for a long time, and this bill is to a great extent the result of my own experience and observation. If it contained any provision threatening free enterprise or tending toward socialism, you may be sure that I would not be sponsoring it.

ALLEN J. ELLENDER, United States Senator

is at home again—at home in an orderly and comely environment cut to the human measure: cities where every function necessary to growth and development, biological and cultural, has an appropriate place in the plan and an appropriate structure. To bring such cities into existence, we cannot continue to follow the line of least resistance. Quite the contrary, we must alter our present life-denying goals and lay down the foundations for a new civilization—not a money economy but a life economy.

II. Freedom of Choice

BY CATHERINE BAUER

"HOUSING," says the recent report of the National Association of Housing Officials and the National Public Housing Conference, "is one of the great universal tests in this difficult and dangerous post-war world: a test of ideals, ideas, skills, resources; of our democratic capacity for change and growth; of the effectiveness of both private enterprise and government, and of their ability to cooperate; of the intelligence of consumer and voter as well as producer and administrator. If we in America with all our resources cannot even solve our own housing problem, what hope is there?"

It is in this sense that the housing situation should be a matter of prime concern not only to "housers" and the homeless but to all serious citizens. The construction and improvement of homes and communities is a major peace-time art; and since it requires, in our complicated modern world, the delicate adjustment of a great many factors, psychological and political as well as economic, it is an excellent gauge of the social aims and effectiveness of any society, of its ability to use its resources for the benefit of ordinary people.

During the disastrous boom and crash of the late twenties some valuable experiments with planned non-speculative private housing developments were undertaken. Low-rent housing and slum clearance were first begun on a national scale under the United States Housing Act of 1937. This framework stood us in good stead later, when we faced the need of providing emergency homes for migrant war workers. But now, in the worst housing crisis in our history, we have thrown away all our gains in knowledge and experience. The report of the N. A. H. O. and the N. P. H. C. says:

> As far as national policy is concerned, we have turned the clock back to the world of 1920. Of course, we do have rent control [pro tem at least]; interest rates are lower [though they're getting higher again]; and mortgage finance has been considerably reformed. And although house building is as exclusively the province of the speculative builder as it was then, the federal government has in the meantime taken over most of the risk for the builder's mistakes, through the Federal Housing Administration, the Home Loan Bank Board, and the Veterans' Administration. In other words, the government now guarantees much of the profit of private enterprise but assumes no parallel responsibility in the consumers' interest, no assurance of an adequate supply of new housing, no program to secure housing for the families who need it most desperately.

THREE GOALS

The result is that in our third post-war year we are no nearer to housing the homeless veterans than we were in 1945. And we are busily planting the seeds for still worse failures in the future. The N. A. H. O. and N. P. H. C. set three goals for an effective national housing policy. Let us see what the score is today on each.

Goal 1: "Enough homes—to overcome the present shortage, keep up with the increase in families, and replace the slums." We need 20,000,000 new dwellings by 1960, or 1,500,000 a year. Even if we produce at this rate, it will take at least three years to meet the purely quantitative contemporary shortage and another ten to replace the worst slums and provide for new families. But only "around 835,000 permanent homes were completed in 1947," and "this scarcely covers the net increase in families during the same period, let alone making up arrears." Thus we must just about double the current rate.

CATHERINE BAUER, a lecturer at Harvard and Cornell universities and former Rosenberg professor of housing at the University of California, is married to William Wilson Wurster, dean of the School of Architecture and Planning at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. She is vice-president of the National Public Housing Conference and was chairman of the joint committee of the N. P. H. C. and the National Organization of Housing Officials which drew up the report "A Housing Program—for Now and Later," quoted extensively in her article. The complete report may be obtained from the N. P. H. C., 1015 Fifteenth Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C., for 25 cents. Miss Bauer is the author of "Modern Housing" and also a frequent contributor to magazines.

The fact that the shortage is not by any means wholly due to the war has been too little recognized. In the thirties even as in the forties the net increase in family groups was far greater than the number of homes provided. "By 1939 most large cities were acutely aware of a shortage, even though it was partly hidden by unemployment, which always causes considerable 'voluntary' doubling up." This long-term failure of the home-building industry suggests that the present deplorable situation may in fact be all too "normal."

Solely from the viewpoint of productive capacity, strong measures may be necessary if the shortage is to be met in three years: allocation of scarce materials, cutting down of non-essential construction, getting rid of restrictive practices all along the line, expansion in steel and other basic industries. But the first essential is "a firm bi-partisan Congressional determination to achieve a rate of 1,500,000 dwellings per year as quickly as possible, and *maintain* that rate for the next ten to fifteen years." Hit-or-miss measures will never do the job, simply because "most of the restrictive practices which have hamstrung the housing industry . . . reflect fears of over-expansion and underemployment, fears all too well grounded in the past."

Moreover, "the heroic effort required to solve the shortage by 1951 will . . . create the very instrument we need later on to replace slums and, incidentally, combat depression." For it will result in the "high-level stabilization" of residential building which is essential for productive efficiency and social well-being.

But homes will not be produced unless they can be distributed, which brings us to the second aim.

Goal 2: "New homes for all kinds of people—in all income groups, for rural as well as urban families." The great American fallacy has been the notion that any over-all housing progress could be achieved by building solely for the top of the market, letting the older dwellings "filter down" to families in the middle and lower income groups. On paper this can be made to sound like quite a logical theory, but in practice there is never enough decent, suitable, and well-maintained hand-me-down housing to take care of more than a fraction of the middle group, and almost none ever reaches the really low-income families. Instead, it is the very process by which we continually add to slums and blighted areas.

> In a shortage filtration either doesn't work at all or works in reverse. Even with rent control, the decent older dwellings are picked up at fancy prices and remodeled by the *higher*-income families. . . .
>
> When the shortage is finally met and we tackle our long-term replacement needs, the theory will work no better. Either families displaced by large-scale clearance operations will overcrowd other blighted or potentially blighted areas or new homes must be built for them directly.

What *is* the effective market in this country today?

> The residential building business as presently constituted can reach only the richest 30 to 35 per cent of American families even in a period of full employment and moderate costs, still fewer at today's inflated price levels. And it is now clear that there are no technological miracles of cost reduction just around the corner. . . . Enough housing to meet bare quantitative needs simply cannot be distributed solely to this small group, even were we to ignore the tragic immediate plight of average and lower-income veterans. And slum replacement and urban redevelopment are out of the question as long as this narrow and ineffective market for new housing is allowed to persist.

The principles of the N. A. H. O. and N. P. H. C. "were first developed in a depression, but in a period of shortage and inflation they are truer than ever. If new housing is to reach all income groups, the production of the speculative builder must be supplemented by non-speculative private housing in various forms and by public construction for the people who cannot get new homes any other way—which brings us right back to the provisions of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill." These provisions are dealt with in detail elsewhere in this issue of *The Nation,* as well as in the N. A. H. O.–N. P. H. C. report. But one point deserves special emphasis: the small low-rent public-housing program envisioned in the T-E.-W. bill should be expanded, and it must not be hamstrung by limiting amendments. All in all, the T.-E.-W. bill is the very least that can possibly be termed a "comprehensive housing program" today. It is the rock-bottom minimum that will get us started, at long last, toward achievement of a *universally effective housing market.*

But attacks on the problems of quantity and price, however bold, will not insure quality, which is our third basic aim.

Goal 3: "Good homes in good neighborhoods in pleasant and efficient communities." First of all:

> Standards must go up, not down. The standards set now by federal and local agencies are likely to determine the quality of America as a place to live in for the next generation. By 1960 about 40 per cent of the population may be occupying homes built *after* 1947. It is too easy, in a period of emergency, to slip backward. The standard of demand has been temporarily lowered: people will take almost anything . . . and there is all too great likelihood that much of what we build now will be obsolete and "undesirable" long before it is worn out or amortized.

Plenty of shoddy building, miserably planned, is going up today. And space standards are rapidly reverting to log-cabin scale. But our ideals and practice are probably farthest apart on the question of arranging homes—and people—in neighborhoods.

Variety is a basic principle of modern "neighborhood planning." Different types of homes should be included, "to provide adequate choice and to prevent over-standardization both in population and in general appearance," and schools, shops, playgrounds, and other community facilities should be built in at the start. In practice, however, we tend to operate very differently. A central site is usually covered solid with identical apartment buildings and little besides, even if the people to be housed there include many families with small children. And most of the progressively designed community schemes for outlying land have been stopped short by obsolete and rigid zoning ordinances that permit only detached houses, with few if any group facilities.

THE QUESTION OF SEGREGATION

Standardization of building types is matched by a strong trend toward complete social segregation, by class as well as by race, which is about as far from the ideals of democracy as anything could be.

> Zoning and large-scale housing operations tend to standardize wide areas within narrow income limits, while restrictive covenants and tenant-selection policy —with some notable and successful exceptions among forward-looking housing authorities—push us toward the most complete and absolute segregation by race. Housing and planning agencies have a major responsibility for effectuating progress, as rapidly as possible, toward the full integration of ethnic minority groups into our American democracy.
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> The trend toward wholesale class segregation is no less marked. . . . But when we get a broad-based and efficient home-building mechanism, it should not be impossible to plan new developments to include different types of public and private housing. . . . In recent planning for central reconstruction part of the stated purpose is often to "bring back" some well-to-do families and restore a healthier civic balance. The reverse principle is equally necessary—inclusion of lower-income families in suburban plans. The greatest opposition will come from those upper-class communities whose primary preoccupation is protecting themselves against "invasion." Perhaps they should just be allowed to gently obsolesce in full possession of their prejudices, provided we don't create a lot of new ones.

Does all this sound sentimental and "utopian," even to a liberal audience? Let me state the alternative, implicit in present trends. Your children—and still more, your children's children—will grow up in a world in which generally they will see only one kind of person, their own kind. Anyone of different color or racial origin or economic status will seem queer and foreign to them, and probably dangerous. If this is the right training for citizenship in One World, or even in one nation or one city, then the principles on which this country was founded are indeed obsolete.

NEW HOMES ON NEW LAND—WHERE?

How are we going to fit all this new housing into the larger civic pattern?

> For the past five or ten years we have concentrated on how to get rid of slums and redevelop blighted areas. . . . The work will not be wasted, but the timing and emphasis turn out to have been sadly misplaced. The critical planning problem today is not slum replacement, which cannot be tackled on any scale until the shortage is met, but the location of housing in unbuilt areas.

Almost 5,000,000 dwellings must be built on vacant land in the next three years, more than double that number by 1960.

Drawing by Golden

> Ten million homes with their schools, shops, open space, and what not will probably take up more than three thousand square miles of space, an area equal to all the land within the boundaries of our forty largest cities, and half again as big as the entire state of Delaware. . . . This is our last great chance to do it right the *first* time, to prevent future blight and remedy some of the ills which already threaten to paralyze and bankrupt our communities . . . ills due primarily to chaotic expansion in the past.

If we follow the line of least resistance, and merely let the sprawl continue, every already insoluble urban problem will simply be redoubled—transportation, traffic congestion, blight, the relation between homes and work, the loss of open space for recreation, the multiplicity of weak local governments with tax rates mounting in direct proportion to their ineffectiveness.

Decentralization of both population and industry cannot be stopped, despite the King Canutes in the planning profession. This situation has been much more boldly faced by the conservative Tax Institute in its recent pamphlet, "The Disintegration of the American City," than by the general run of housers and planners.

What can we do? Real leadership on the question is coming mainly from Britain today. Its new Town and Country Planning Act and New Towns Act are as epoch-making as was its pioneer health and housing legislation a hundred years ago. The central areas of English and Scottish cities, whether blitzed or blighted, are being reconstructed at lower densities than formerly. And no more planless sprawling "ribbon development" is being permitted on the outskirts. New building will be channeled into complete communities, entirely new or expanded from existing small towns, far beyond the present urban fringe and including industry and adequate civic facilities for a cross-section population.

That we are pretty far behind goes without saying. The job of public education in England, although it has a long history, was mainly accomplished in the war years. In the next decade we in America can at least *begin* the task of reversing the current trend toward civic chaos—not by merely copying England, of course, but in terms of our own needs and desires.

"MINIMUM STANDARDS" ARE NOT ENOUGH

The principle of "minimum standards" for everyone, in what our housing act calls "decent, safe, and sanitary homes," is an essential concept for any modern nation, but it can have a rather bleak connotation. It suggests that the only alternative to chaotic slums may be standardized "projects," duly equipped with bathtubs and central heat but not very warming to the spirit. And it can give people the disquieting feeling that all social progress involves some sacrifice of individual liberty, some increase in regimentation.

Nothing could be more fallacious with respect to the possibilities and purposes of a defensible housing policy, whose primary aim should be to offer people a degree of choice they never had before. Indeed, as the housing organizations point out, "it is only because the choice of shelter available to people has become so limited and unsatisfactory by contrast with our resources that 'free enterprise' must be supplemented by public action."

We may have some choice in jobs at the present moment, but what kind of freedom does the home-seeker have? None at all in the current crisis, of course. Even when there are vacancies, low-income families can only choose between one slum and another. And "even if there were no shortage and you had plenty of money, you would probably have to choose between renting a noisy apartment in a crowded neighborhood, where your children must be muzzled, and buying a suburban house which is pleasant and open but isolated and an hour from your work, where you can't find a place to park anyway." Only when there are enough houses at proper prices, decently designed and sensibly located, will there be freedom of choice.

If "housing" in the past has often looked as dull as it sounds, the reasons are not far to seek. Standards and cost limits may have been set too low and administered too rigidly, or good architects may not have been given a chance. But this can be easily remedied if citizens and consumers will take an active continuing part in the formulation of housing policies.

WHAT DO PEOPLE WANT?

Some very large and basic questions of policy can never be decided until there is enough real variety in homes and neighborhoods, and enough experience in actual occupancy, to help us determine what people really want. Questionnaires are of little use; people who have never had any choice simply do not know how they would best like to live.

> For instance, a basic question . . . is whether the traditional American individual house-and-garden ideal is still as strong as ever or whether more of us will want a closer pattern of urban living, with maximum community services. Vast questions inviting all kinds of needed research are involved in this decision: Are women going to work or stay home? What will we want to do with our leisure time? Which kind of environment is more conductive to having children and raising them properly? Do people more and more want entirely different kinds of homes at different stages in their family cycle?
>
> The experts alone can never decide these matters. We shall not even begin to know the answers until a great many people have the actual power to choose between *good* examples of both kinds of housing. The choice between an expensive suburban house, twenty miles from work and with almost no neighborhood

facilities, and the usual sunless city apartment on a noisy street and almost equally lacking in group conveniences, is no choice at all.

Sometimes the experts sound as if they wanted to decide these things for us. There should be much more public debate than there has been among the proponents of Ebenezer Howard's Garden City idea, of the Le Corbusier skyscraper Utopia, and even of Frank Lloyd Wright's glorified subsistence-homestead scheme. Philosophical discussion is needed in this field, if only to make people aware of the implications of our routine decisions.

But . . . the positive form of our houses and cities evolves out of changes in popular ideals and living habits, varying from one community to another. And these can only be expressed in the long run through "natural selection," the individual's power to choose. The big job of the experts is to make a *real* choice possible.

III. Fifteen Million Homes

BY LEE F. JOHNSON

TO ASSURE every American family a decent home in a healthful community the best available estimates agree that we must build approximately 1,500,000 houses a year for at least ten years. There is only a relatively slight spread between one estimate and another. A 1945 report of a Senate subcommittee on a ten-year non-farm program proposed 1,200,000 units a year; the report of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill (S. 1592), a ten-year program of 1,500,000 units a year, urban and rural; the report of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill (S. 866), 1,500,000 units a year for a "sustained period"; the report of the Federal Reserve Board, 1,200,000 to 1,500,000 units a year, non-farm dwellings. The Twentieth Century Fund recommended a fifteen-year program for non-farm dwellings of 1,300,000 units a year; the joint committee of the National Association of Housing Officials and National Public Housing Conference, a twelve-year program for rural and non-farm dwellings of 1,168,000 units a year.

These figures were arrived at by experts with the help of statistics, charts, tables, and slide-rules. But the reasons why we need so many new houses can be discovered by any thoughtful observer: (1) The shortage is not of current origin; though it was aggravated by the war, it had reached alarming proportions before Pearl Harbor. (2) We have always underbuilt for all but the upper-income groups. (3) At least 2,000,000 families have been forced to double-up with others. (4) Millions are living in sub-standard housing. (5) The number of families has substantially increased. (6) A large number of dwellings are lost annually through condemnation, fire, storm and flood.

Drawing by Golden

If Congress would act now to carry out plans already drawn, a great stride would be taken toward our ten-year objective. Between 1932 and 1947 it has passed no fewer than sixty-eight bills of original or amendatory nature dealing in some fashion with the housing problem. In 1945 it considered a bill intended to produce housing over a ten-year period. Two and a half years and millions of words later practically the same measure is still pending. For all that the record shows, it is getting nowhere.

The Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill, now awaiting action by the House, would establish a national housing policy. It recognizes that every possible aid should be given to private enterprise and that public housing should be confined to dwellings for those income groups for which private enterprise cannot afford to build. Perhaps it is the very simplicity of this thesis that makes its acceptance difficult. In and out of Congress people are startled by the elementary proposition that it is physically possible, socially desirable, and economically feasible to take action which will enable Americans to live as Americans ought.

LEE F. JOHNSON is executive vice-president of the National Public Housing Conference, an organization with headquarters in Washington that sponsors the public-housing movement in the United States and works for progressive public-housing legislation. Its seventeenth annual meeting was held in New York City several weeks ago.

WHAT IS BLOCKING US?

I. The Building Industry

BY ROBERT LASCH

THE last time I saw Karl, who is building a house for me, he had a triumphant smile on his face and good news to report. The I-beam had come. We had been waiting for the I-beam for six weeks. The lumber yard had ordered it from the distributor, who had ordered it from the steel mill, and now at last it had been delivered and Karl could go ahead with his work.

Drawing by William Steig for "Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House" (Simon and Schuster)

With the I-beam in hand I tackled with renewed zeal the task of getting a bid out of Ed for the heating system. Ed was working twelve hours a day repairing oil burners. Every time he settled down to compute the figures for my job, an emergency call would come in from somebody whose furnace had broken down. Ed finally finished his computations, and we signed a contract.

This enabled me to start negotiations with Joe for the plumbing. While Joe was getting *his* figures together I rounded up several electricians to submit estimates on the wiring, and began to worry about finding a plasterer. About this time the distributor for my shingles called up to say they had arrived, and I had to make arrangements to have them trucked out to the site. Then I heard about a distant lumber dealer who was said to have interior doors at white-market prices. A trip out there confirmed the report. A few days later Karl called to say he had found a millwork manufacturer who would supply our window sashes and frames at a halfway reasonable price.

This sort of thing has been going on ever since I threw prudence to the winds and decided to build a house. When somebody mentions the building industry to me, therefore, my response is, "What building industry?"

Karl and Ed and Joe don't look like an industry to me. Each is a small entrepreneur, engaged in a continuous battle of wits with the unions, the lumber yards, the manufacturers of plumbing fixtures, the millwork people, the glaziers, and all the rest. Not one of them knows at the start of the building season how much work he is going to have. Not one has any reserves of capital. All operate catch-as-catch-can, with almost no planning, only the shoddiest sort of organization, and no sense of participation in an industrial effort.

Karl and Ed and Joe are not, in fact, producers of housing. They are carpenters, plumbers, sheet-metal workers, electricians, and cement men, whose work happens—sometimes—to result in the completion of a house. They may be in house-building today and out of it next year. One good season may graduate them to general contracting; a bad season may send them back to day labor.

If a housing industry really existed, I could visit an office on Main Street—just as I go to see the automobile dealer in his salesroom—and order a house. The house producer would send out truckloads of materials from his warehouse and a crew of workmen. The same crew would build the foundations, lay up the chimney, raise the frame, sheathe it and roof it, put in the wiring, instal the plumbing, instal the heating system, lay the floors, hang the doors, plaster, paint, and decorate—and then the boss would present a single bill.

ROBERT LASCH, chief editorial writer of the Chicago Sun-Times, *is the author of "For a Free Press," which won an* Atlantic Monthly *prize, and "Breaking the Building Blockade." He has been a Rhodes scholar and Nieman fellow.*

If a housing industry really existed, you could get a house by buying a certain number of standardized wall panels, roof panels, and floor panels, together with prefabricated utility units, and then hiring somebody to put them together. Or you could call on the local agent for a prefabrication firm and have him ship a standard ready-made house to your site. With few exceptions nothing like this is available to the man with an average income today. If you can afford it, you can turn your home-building headaches over to an architect and a general contractor and go away some place while the house is being built. But whether the contractor or the architect or the owner deals with the multifarious trades involved in building, the process remains the same.

BECAUSE the building industry is an unplanned amalgamation of many trades and tradesmen rather than an integrated business enterprise, its costs bear little relation to volume of production. Unit costs steadily rise in any period in which the "industry" is expanding to meet an increasing demand. Instead of bringing more and more people into the market as it expands, the building industry forces more and more people out. And eventually, when depression sets in, costs do not fall as fast as they rose. They come down only as prices in general come down. In short, it takes a depression to cut building costs. The same depression restricts the market for housing by lowering incomes. The supply never catches up with the demand until the demand no longer exists.

While building is subject to all the uncertainties of the free business cycle, it has become increasingly less free through the years. Each of its component trades has organized around a separate core. And each, in its particular self-interest, has contributed to the maddening network of combinations, restrictive practices, rackets, padded costs, and featherbed operations that strangles competition and inflates costs.

You can argue that the building trades are simply cutting their own throats. If they would jointly try to keep costs down, you can say, they might enlarge their market instead of reducing it. But the building industry is not impressed by this reasoning, chiefly because of its own fragmentation. With some justification each part can say that a few padded costs in its sphere will not greatly add to the total cost of the house. Furthermore, each department sees the others profiteering and quite understandably objects to being the sole martyr to self-restraint. When the carpenters see the contractors chalking up extra profits during a building boom, you cannot blame them too much for wanting to get theirs.

Basically, I suppose, the trouble is that none of the tough cookies in the building trades really believe the talk about eliminating depressions through planning. Knowing that business—construction particularly—has always fluctuated, they have little faith that the future can ever be different. Therefore they insist on making their profit during the up-period of the cycle, even if by doing so they insure the arrival of the down-period. This attitude, on examination, is not so very different from the attitude of business men generally. The dog-eat-dog scramble for profits is scarcely confined to the building trades. The result peculiar to the building industry, however, is a chronic inability to function fully or properly. The public needs a steady supply of new housing priced to suit various income levels, but the building industry usually produces housing only for the higher levels, and that only sporadically.

The cure for this tragic failure is to be found in planning. The first step must be national and local pressure for housing programs that will give the building industry assurance against a future depression. If the nation and the community made it perfectly clear that absorption of a certain volume of housing would be *guaranteed* for the next ten years, they would have the right to demand that the industry give up its antique ways, its monopolies, and its restrictive practices, and behave like a modern enterprise meeting modern needs. Private enterprise alone, obviously, will not create the incentives or insure the freedom necessary for the attainment of our social objectives in housing. If we are really in earnest about those objectives, we must adopt a national long-term housing program.

Teamwork in Congress

THE Senate once again rose to the level of statesmanship for which that body has often distinguished itself when it passed the Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill.

The bill as amended does not alter but strengthens the basic principles and provisions of the original bill and its predecessors, the first of which was introduced over two and one-half years ago. The bill provides the basic tools for the whole housing job: for doing it democratically, with equitable regard for the interest of all the people, in a way that places maximum reliances upon private enterprise, and without shirking the bedrock responsibility to provide for the people what they must have and cannot otherwise be provided. The general approach to the bill strikes the keynote for the spirit and method with which we must approach all our economic problems.

The success we have had thus far with the housing bill was brought about by good teamwork. The teamwork must continue in the House. I am confident that because its enactment stands as a challenge to do a big job in the American way the House will follow through and pass the bill in substantially its present form.

ROBERT F. WAGNER, United States Senator

II. Folklore and Taboos

BY JOHN P. DEAN

W. H. D. RIVERS called attention years ago to a Melanesian tribe among whom canoe building became so encumbered with taboos, social prohibitions, and personal penalties that soon no one wanted to practice it and no more canoes were built. Yet that society needed canoes. Substitute houses for canoes and present-day America for Melanesia, and you have our housing picture today. We haven't stopped building houses, but we are on the way. Meanwhile, those of us who most seriously need housing do without.

A rather intricate double-talk cloaks our ineffectiveness in attacking the problem. We engage in bitter controversy over proposals that really cannot solve anything; we give little attention to proposals that represent real progress, because we know their chance of legislative enactment is slim. The public is confused; even the experts frequently confuse one another. And through all this muddle we hold to our belief that somehow the "American way" can produce good low-priced houses for all.

In an effort to solve the housing problem without disturbing the status quo we make use of three devices: (1) we elaborate our housing myths; (2) we tinker hopefully with our aid-for-housing machinery; and (3) we pass new, complicated, experimental legislation.

OUR HOUSING MYTHS

Any realistic examination of the root of our trouble—the too high cost of good houses—is made nearly impossible by the shallow slogans which are repeated whenever the subject is discussed. Among the more widespread and pernicious are the following:

"Just give private enterprise a chance and it will do the job." But in no year since 1929 has private enterprise produced enough new houses to provide for the new families created in the same year.

"The shortage of homes is only a temporary emergency created by the war." Yet 4,500,000 homes are needed by the end of 1950 just to take care of new families and permit those now camping on their in-laws to "undouble." To build these, our rate of production must exceed by 50 per cent the rate in our most productive year to date—1925. Eight million additional homes will be needed to replace our worst slums and blighted areas. If 10,000,000 of the 12,500,000 homes we need are built on vacant land, they and the streets, schools, shops, and parks to serve them will require, as Miss Bauer points out on page 536, an area equal to the combined size of more than forty of our largest cities.

"Owning your own home is the American way." This ballyhoo is shouted constantly at the American public. The real-estate boys want everybody to believe that a house and land, in the long run, always increase in value and are therefore a good investment, that owning is cheaper than renting, that payments on a house are savings put away for a rainy day, that home ownership offers security for old age, that buying a home under a monthly-payment plan is "just like renting."

All these illusions have been exposed so often and so thoroughly that it would be tedious to do it again here. Let me just say that home ownership involves unforeseeable risks requiring great caution and expert knowledge. Every year hundreds of thousands of families disregard the risks and later regret it. Between 1926 and 1938 foreclosures came unpleasantly close to balancing the number of homes built. How many families, buying at today's inflated prices, are headed for disaster?

"Filtering down will take care of families that cannot afford new housing." In other words, even if the new homes built by private enterprise are so expensive that only one-third of our families can afford them, still, when those who *can* afford them move in, they will leave behind a number of vacant homes. Unable to compete at the highest level, these homes will drop in rent or sales price until families in the middle-income group can afford them. The homes left vacant by this group will in turn drop in rent, and so on until even the families that can pay no more than $30 a month will be able to move into decent homes.

Unfortunately, it just doesn't work that way. In the first place, we are unlikely to get the surplus required to set off the filtering-down process at any given level, since builders won't build in the face of a surplus. Even if private builders did overbuild for the upper-income groups, a tremendous number of second-hand houses would have to decline in rent to meet the needs of only those families in the middle-income group which now have no place to live. It is ridiculous to think that the number of middle-income homes would be increased to such an extent that the filtering-down process would enable our huge slum population to wind up with new homes. Even if we made this absurd assumption, we could still be quite sure that the houses would not be

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adequate in condition or design or suitable in size or location for the families that would move into them, nor could they be kept in decent condition while renting for from $20 to $40 a month. A look at the record makes it clear that filtering down, where it *has* occurred, in bits and driblets, is merely the traditional method of providing low-income families with inferior housing.

TINKERING WITH THE MACHINERY

It will be quite impossible for us to solve the housing problem without substantially revamping our traditional housing practices. Unwilling to come to grips with this basic fact, we continually tinker with the financial apparatus of house-building in the hope that, once we get the wheels of production turning, the machinery will do more than spark, creak, grind forth a few houses, and then shudder to a standstill.

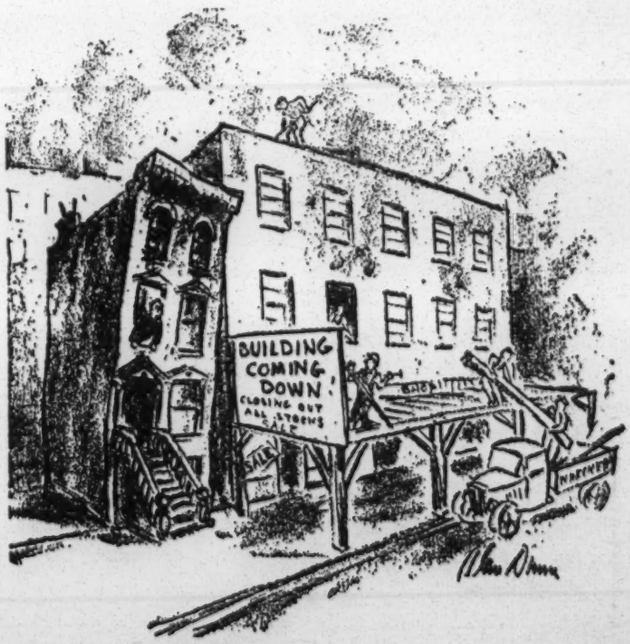
Speculative building operations were not very attractive under the Federal Housing Administration legislation, even though the government guaranteed FHA mortgages 100 per cent. But toward the end of the thirties Congress gave further assistance to the industry by permitting a smaller down payment and a longer amortization period for buyers of FHA houses. Home builders then began to vie with one another in more and more ambitious subdivisions. When the risks increased during the defense program, owing to rising costs and the reluctance of the FHA to underwrite inflated values, the builders pressed for ever greater protection. So Congress responded with the Title VI war-housing fund, which permitted the FHA to underwrite high war-time risks.

After the war the mortgage-lending fraternity and the home builders succeeded in having Title VI extended to include the Veterans' Emergency Housing Program. This cleared the track for some of the largest speculative subdivisions we have ever seen. The revolution had begun: the private-enterprise housing industry learned that under manipulated government protection it could become big business, but as someone has pointed out, it was scarcely "private" or "enterprise."

Manipulation of mortgage arrangements and liberalization of credit under the FHA and the G. I. Bill of Rights are supposed to invite families of smaller means into the home-purchasing arena—and sometimes they do. More often, the easier financing terms are reflected in higher selling prices. Even in ordinary times the home purchaser needs to keep all his wits about him to steer clear of a sour investment; today, in a seller's market of overpriced second-hand homes and the first high-priced samples of post-war housing, liberalized credit to the consumer is likely to be a temptation to disaster.

If we are going to widen the home-purchasing market by juggling the financing arrangements, then we should reduce the buyer's risks. There are three obvious ways of doing this: (1) Make the terms of purchase so easy that buying will truly be "just like paying rent." By eliminating down payments, reducing interest rates, allowing for flexibility in payments during times of financial distress, eliminating deficiency judgments, and making home transfer easy, we could make sure that in case of default, the buyer would lose nothing more than he was laying out every month. (The home buyer seldom understands that his mortgage obligation is a solemn debt that he must repay whether he stays in the house or not. If the return from a foreclosure sale or other sale does not cover the outstanding debt, the owner must make up the deficit. The court ruling that requires this payment is called a deficiency judgment.) (2) Develop some form of equity insurance. It would not take much revamping of the FHA formula to establish a system in which the equity that a purchaser built up by paying off his mortgage would be returned in case of default. As it is, we protect the lender rather than the home owner. (3) Improve the standards of house and neighborhood design. If easier terms were made dependent upon higher standards, the home owner, mortgage lender, and guaranteeing agency would all benefit and the risk would be shifted from the integrity of the home owner to the house—where it belongs. The mortgage machinery should be adjusted in favor of the consumer.

What about rental housing? Before the war 80 to 90 per cent of all new construction consisted of houses for sale. Builders had to be induced to produce rental housing by special FHA rental-housing provisions: the FHA lets a builder get his expenses out of a project before it is rented—and then hands him an equity he didn't pay for. The magic that produces this miracle is as follows: Although rents are permitted that insure only a 6½ per cent return, a 7 per cent allowance for vacancies boosts the builder's return for the first few years to 10 or 15



per cent. Allowances for management and operation under the FHA exceed the usual needs of building management. Generous reserve allowances permit the builder, who has invested no money in the project, to milk it by providing as little maintenance as he can get away with. Is it any wonder that stiff pressure is being brought on Congress to extend these benefits for ten years?

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

If we reject the idea that our aid-for-housing institutions require a major overhaul, we have to call in the slide-rule wizards and ask them to conjure up new formulas that will preserve the status quo and achieve housing for families with modest incomes. The common denominator of the suggestions that have been made is a set of fictions that conceal from all but the sophisticated the nature of this sleight-of-hand.

Tax exemption is a popular feature of these proposals. It does not require appropriations, and huge hidden subsidies can sometimes be concealed in it. An equivalent cash subsidy would be "inexpedient politically," since the public would be quick to perceive what was going on. Uncontrolled tax exemption, as granted during the early 1920's, was an outrageous subsidy to speculative builders of shoddy housing. Nevertheless, it is being proposed today in slightly modified form.

Procedures that would favor special groups are included in many of the new schemes. The American Legion's Veteran Homestead bill, for example, would allow five or more veterans to organize an association to build, buy, or rent real estate. If the Veterans' Administration were lenient in administering the law, many veterans would incur losses; if the V. A. were tough, few houses would be built.

Befuddled by contradictions and complexities such as these, we have forgotten America's strength. Our productive capacity can achieve unbelievable goals when properly channeled. America can do pretty much what it wants to do, if it wants to badly enough. But unless we cut through our tangled system of aid for housing before the undergrowth gets any thicker, we may find housebuilding choked off.

CAN WE DO IT?

I. Yes, in an Integrated Economy

BY LEON H. KEYSERLING

IN HIS State-of-the-Union message and Economic Report in January President Truman set as the housing goal a decent home for every American family within ten years. In a special housing message in February the President made more detailed recommendations for attaining this goal.

President Roosevelt and many others had previously voiced the same general aspiration. Specific housing proposals almost as comprehensive as those advanced in February by President Truman had been urged upon Congress by the President on earlier occasions, and many of them were embodied in the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill two years ago. The question is, then: Has anything significant recently emerged in the field of housing policy?

LEON H. KEYSERLING has been vice-chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers to the President since its creation under the Full Employment Act of 1946. Between 1937 and 1942 he became acting commissioner of the Federal Public Housing Authority and then general counsel to the National Housing Agency. He is the author of "Legal Problems in the Housing Field," "The Road to Freedom," and "Why the Wagner Act?"

The answer to this question is emphatically in the affirmative. The new element of vital significance is the recognition that our housing goal cannot be defined or achieved in splendid isolation. It must, instead, be placed firmly within the framework of a consistent program of goals for the whole economy.

This is the signal import of President Truman's messages. For the first time they place a ten-year goal for housing in the setting of ten-year goals for the growth and improvement of the whole economy, and outline the related policies for the attainment of these related goals.

We cannot decently house all Americans unless our economy expands at a rapid and steady rate through continuous full employment. The drop from more than 900,000 urban homes built in 1925 to less than 100,000 built in 1932 shows what happens to housing when our whole economy runs down-hill. We cannot sustain an average housing production over the next ten years more than twice as large as the record made in the best ten years before the war unless our total national output rises by 1958 to about twice as much as it was in 1938.

On the other hand, full employment and full production will not *of themselves* assure this high housing

achievement. We now have full employment and almost full production, but even if these were to be maintained indefinitely there would still be millions of lower-income families who could not afford decent housing under any foreseeable conditions of income distribution and housing techniques.

Thus there is need for *specific* housing measures even under conditions of continuous full employment. And without these specific housing measures to sustain a high level of mass demand for new residential construction, we cannot indefinitely sustain full employment, because residential construction looms so large in the total compound of national production. Housing, in short, affords the best illustration of the interrelationship between highly specialized programs and a general program for American prosperity. Responsive to these realities, the President's Economic Report of last January outlines some attainable objectives for the next decade. The report calls for a 35 per cent increase in total national output and a 27 per cent improvement in living standards after allowing for population growth and other factors. It goes on to cite some of the specific areas in which our efforts should be concentrated: plant expansion, resource development, diets, educational and health services, and housing. Finally, the report sets forth the economic policies, on the part of both private enterprise and government, for the attainment of these goals.

NOW what is new in this approach directed toward these economic goals? The trouble with a good deal of current economic thinking is that attention is concentrated almost entirely upon the detailed economic policies to be pursued—price policies, wage policies, profit policies, tax policies, etc. It is thought that these can achieve a condition of economic health. But just because the health that we are seeking consists of certain consumer-satisfaction goals, it is only by defining these goals first that the detailed economic policies can be wisely derived or applied. Economic policy being a means to human ends, we cannot evaluate the means without knowing where we want to go.

During the war we had specific ideas about production goals and the allocation of resources. We knew that about half of our national output had to be withdrawn from civilian use and applied to the prosecution of the war. We knew that we had to use certain materials to build planes, tanks, and guns, even if it meant—for example—deterioration of our railroad equipment. We knew that we could afford few gadgets, little joy-riding. And just because we had some clear idea of the end results needed, we could rally popular support for intelligent economic policies.

Today there are too many of us who have carried over from war-time experience a preoccupation with the mechanics of economic policy—such as the wage-price-profit relationship—while neglecting to lift our sights to the end purposes which must give these mechanics meaning. In peace as in war, though by different methods, the designation of at least a few major goals, housing among them, is the essential starting-point for worth-while national achievement.

President Truman's Economic Report, carrying out the sound requirements of the Employment Act of 1946, makes a sizable start toward developing these goals. It includes the goal of a decent home for every American family within ten years. More broadly, the report tests economic policy against "needed levels" of employment and production within the device of a "nation's economic budget." This is a convenient tool for applying, in the national economy, the adjustment of means to ends which govern the operations of a soundly run business or a well-managed family. It is within this long-term program for the economy as a whole that a long-term housing program finds its significant place.

So much for the *economic* value of goals. They are equally valuable from the viewpoint of the popular psychology. Whether the unfolding years will realize our incalculable capacity for progress or instead bring on another depression depends on our *affirmative* efforts. A program for such effort is not too hard to formulate; the trying task is to gain the general agreement which alone can put the program into effect in time. In 1933 that sufficiency of agreement resulted from four years of unparalleled economic suffering; in 1941 it resulted from foreign attack. Where is the propulsion to come from today; what moral equivalent have we for depression or war? We now face the infinitely difficult task of mobilizing public opinion when the bases for action are obscured by full employment and high prosperity.

We can and must rise to the challenge. We should

The Duty of the State

WE have long recognized the duty of the state to give relief and free medical care to those unable to pay for it, and I think shelter is just as important as relief and medical care. . . . I believe there should be a comprehensive [housing] plan with the ultimate purpose of securing decent housing for all American families, and I think the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill is a step in that direction. As for a public-housing program, I would hope it might take care of the needs of 10 per cent of the people, namely, those of the steadily employed low-income group who have the lowest income. . . . If I were sure we could solve the housing problem in this country and keep it solved by expending $400,000,000 a year, I would favor doing it.

ROBERT A. TAFT, United States Senator
(New York *Post*, January 27)

popularize our national economic goals, realistically and effectively. Americans have a tremendous faith in what they can do. They want to combine social justice with economic progress. They can be excited by a program to stamp out poverty no less than by a war to stamp out fascism. They do not need to be "sold" a housing program on the ground that it will provide jobs and stave off unemployment. They can understand that slums are even more intolerable in a prosperous economy than in one which is depressed.

Our American tradition is to pyramid progress upon progress, never being satisfied that the best for today is good enough for tomorrow. These things the people feel. They need only the unifying goals to provide a basis for action.

This initial momentum can result from the Employment Act of 1946. Under its provisions the government needs to assert considerable leadership because it has the over-all perspective, but private and public groups are participant. This will require new combinations of federal, state, and local responsibility. Housing provides an unequaled opportunity for this composite action, since its primary goal is the welfare of all the people and its development in practice is enormously complicated. The magnitude and content of the program this calls for, and the methods by which we can make it succeed, are set forth in the other articles of this special issue of *The Nation*. My purpose here is to make clear the fact that the housing problem is part and parcel of the problem of our entire economy, and that without an inclusive approach there can be no solid solution.

Those dispirited or alienated liberals who find it easy to blame a few individuals for the present relative lack of forward drive—in housing and elsewhere—do not fully measure the tasks before us. No one man or group of men can alone provide the people with the moral equivalent for depression or war. Countless workers everywhere must assume the hard and often unglamorous task of popular education. If that job is not shirked, President Truman's goal of a decent home for every American family—and his other goals for national progress—will certainly be reached.

II. A Business Man's Prescription

BY NATHAN STRAUS

ALL the new housing built this year will be beyond the means of half of the population, whether it is housing for sale or housing for rent. If one disregards a little trickle of public housing built by local authorities during the Roosevelt Administration for the poorest third of the population, the same thing could have been said in any year of the past half-century, in good times or bad. This fact must be the starting-point of any useful discussion of housing.

Even the public-housing trickle has dried up; the Washington lobby of the slum landlords and the building and loan associations has seen to that. The cheapest two-bedroom house or flat now offered by the speculative builder is priced at $8,000 exclusive of the land, or it rents for $80 a month and up. To afford that, a family today should have an income of $4,000 a year. Only one family in four will earn that much this year.

NATHAN STRAUS is a business executive who believes good housing is good business. His radio station, WMCA, staged a successful campaign for the adoption of a program of self-supporting housing in New York City last January. From 1937 to 1942 he was administrator of the United States Housing Authority in charge of an $800,000,000 public-housing program. He has also been special housing commissioner for the City of New York. He is the author of "The Seven Myths of Housing."

What is the answer? Can homes be built that will be within the means of the families that need them most? I believe they can. And I will stake my reputation, based on years of successful experience in private and public housing, on the soundness of the following proposals.

Low-rent public housing should be erected by local housing authorities. It should be designed by private architects and built by private contractors employing labor at prevailing wages. This public housing should be of two kinds—subsidized and self-supporting. The subsidized housing would be for the lowest-income families. The annual subsidies required would range from $25 to $125 per family, and would come from state and federal funds. (The conspicuous success of the United States Housing Authority from 1938 to 1942 has set a pattern which it is safe to follow. Nearly 200,000 families were rehoused, every one of which came from a slum tenement or shack. Construction cost averaged about 25 per cent less than that of housing put up by private speculative builders during the same years in the same communities.)

The capital funds needed for a subsidized public-housing program can be obtained without difficulty from private sources. Experience proves this. Investors are ready to buy local housing-authority bonds in practically

unlimited amounts at an interest rate of approximately 2 per cent.

Subsidized public housing should, however, be only a minor part of the program. Self-supporting public housing should constitute the major part. Rents in self-supporting projects should be set at a level sufficient to meet all operating costs and financial charges. They would amount to about $50 a month for a four-room or two-bedroom apartment.

The cities in which these projects are built would collect taxes on the land utilized for them—but not on the buildings.

As in the case of subsidized housing the capital funds needed to finance the construction would be obtained from private investors. Two methods have been worked out for tapping this source. Both have been discussed in detail with banks, life-insurance companies, and the largest private-banking concerns in Wall Street. The legal details have been studied and approved by the legal counsel on whom these large financial institutions are accustomed to rely.

Bonds of the local housing authority would be sold to private investors in an amount equal to 100 per cent of the cost of the project. Security for these bonds would be the rentals themselves. But in order to insure the sale of the bonds at a low interest rate, additional security is required. This can be provided in one of two ways.

One method calls for a small annual city tax. For a housing project costing $10,000,000, the tax would have to provide only $100,000 a year. And it is probable that the tax would never have to be collected after the first year. Once raised, it would lie in the treasury of the housing authority as additional security or guaranty, to be drawn upon only if unforeseen circumstances interfered with the collection of rents. All experience with public housing in the last ten years indicates that the guaranty would never have to be used.

The alternative method of providing the necessary security is a federal guaranty: that is, the United States government would guarantee the bonds of the local authority. To build up a reserve fund on which the federal government might draw in case of default by a local authority, the authority would have to pay over a certain number of years an annual premium of one-eighth to one-quarter of 1 per cent of the total bond issue.

Bonds secured by a mortgage upon public-housing projects and further secured by either one of the methods proposed above could be sold at an interest rate not exceeding 2¾ per cent. Since the chief factor in the annual cost of housing is the cost of capital, this feature of the proposals is of the highest importance.

Such a program would provide good housing at low rents without imposing a great burden on the taxpayer. The arguments against it arise from honest ignorance or from deliberate misrepresentation. Many of the arguments advanced by the National Association of Real Estate Boards, the National Association of Home Builders, and the United States Savings and Loan League are based on misrepresentation. The heart of the opposition to public housing is formed by these powerful and immensely wealthy organizations.

Under their influence government policies today are aiding speculative builders of houses for sale. This is wrong, for there is no shortage of credit for that purpose. It is wrong because the government should not encourage families with small incomes, including veterans' families, to buy homes. Half the families in the United States, even in this period of high incomes, earn less than $2,700 a year. A house bought on the instalment plan by such a family often becomes an insatiable monster that swallows earnings and hopes alike. The buyer finds that he does not own the house but that the house owns him.

The federal government should stop aiding speculative builders to peddle houses on the instalment plan and should start aiding communities to build large-scale rental-housing projects.

The A. F. of L.'s Position

IF THE housing shortage, now in its most acute stage, is to be met fully and effectively, the two most essential steps are, first, the enactment of the T.-E.-W. bill, already approved by the Senate and now pending before the House, including its public-housing title, and, second, stabilization of building-material and real-estate prices. Local planning for redevelopment of cities, towns, and rural areas, construction of low-rent homes by local authorities, and slum clearance must be made a part of a long-range program for the whole nation, with provision for the necessary federal aid. Equally important is the assurance of extended economic stability, without which millions of low-income families will continue to be deprived of decent homes. Firm standards must be established for private-home construction, putting an end to widespread jerry-building. An eighteen-month guaranty against structural defects should go with the purchase of every new home. A lapsed-payment plan, extending the payments up to two years in the event of unemployment or other acute economic distress, should protect home buyers against eviction when they are least equipped to meet the emergency. Payment of not less than prevailing wages on all home construction should be required by federal law. A large amount of rental housing for families of low and moderate incomes should spearhead the long overdue attack on America's most vital domestic front. Labor's objective on the housing front is the assurance of a decent home for every American family.

WILLIAM GREEN, President, A. F. of L.

THE POLITICS OF HOUSING

I. Veterans Want Action

BY CHAT PATTERSON

NEARLY two thousand veterans from thirty-nine states, representing seven major veterans' organizations, gathered in Washington last March to tell their representatives in Congress that they wanted long-range housing legislation—and pronto. For three years the returned soldiers had been demanding that Congress take action to solve the housing crisis, and for the same period the powerful real-estate lobby had been fighting against any effective program. The first round had been won by the real-estate lobby: with an assist from President Truman the lobby killed the Wyatt Emergency Housing Program just as it was beginning to show results. The Washington congress was an expression of the veterans' determination that the second round should not be lost—that the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill should be passed.

When the war ended, the nation faced the greatest housing shortage in history. And the returning ex-service men found that as a group they were hit the hardest by it. The Bureau of Census last year published a report which showed that from 30 to 40 per cent of married veterans were living in rented rooms or doubled up with in-laws. In Los Angeles County, California, 50 per cent of the married veterans were without acceptable living quarters; in New York City, 44 per cent. The report also showed that veterans could not afford to buy or rent the housing now being produced. With an average weekly income of $40 to $50 veterans cannot pay more than $50 a month rent or buy a house costing more than $7,000.

Recognizing the ex-soldiers' housing plight, Congress passed the Veterans' Emergency Housing Act and named Wilson Wyatt as administrator. By the use of priorities and controls on materials prices Wyatt attempted to get houses built at costs within the veterans' means. After the 1946 elections, however, the Wyatt program was abandoned, and everybody waited to see if the real-estate lobby would carry out its promise that once controls were removed, abundant low-cost housing would be forthcoming. We all know the result. Housing is being produced—but at prices half again as high as under the Wyatt program, prices which effectively exclude the majority of veterans from buying homes.

Today housing is as scarce in most parts of the country as in 1945. The goal of the veterans' program was to build 2,700,000 units in two years, including new permanent housing, conversions, temporary housing, trailers, and 800,000 prefabricated units. Actually 1,900,000 units have been built—1,500,000 of them permanent construction. The prefabrication scheme has been a complete failure. This is something Congress should investigate, for next to the T.-E.-W. bill, industrialized housing offers the best hope of bringing down costs.

One reason for the failure of the housing prefabricators is found in the antiquated municipal building codes. These codes force up the cost of homes and make erection of industrialized housing virtually impossible. The housing-research section of the T.-E.-W. bill is expected to bring real progress in gearing housing production to our industrial system, but the progress will be stymied unless the building codes are revised.

Only the A. V. C. among veterans' organizations rallied to the defense of the Wyatt program. In the old-line veterans' groups the intrenched World War I leadership chose to take their cue from the lobbies rather than heed the pleas of the new veterans. The issue was brought to a head when World War II veterans in the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars began calling for indorsement of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill. In the V. F. W. the bill's supporters finally won a victory in the 1946 national convention, but Commander Louis Starr made a last-ditch attempt to throw the decision out the window. Claiming that the "acoustics were bad" at the time the convention voted for indorsement, Starr said the action was not valid and would not be implemented. But when delegate Jack Kennedy, a World War II veteran who is now a Congressman from Massachusetts, said that if the vote on the T.-E.-W. bill were challenged he would challenge Starr's election on the ground that acoustics were equally bad when he was elected, Starr gave in. Under his leadership, naturally, the V. F. W. did not campaign very vigorously for the T.-E.-W. bill, but this year it has joined A. V. C. in a real effort to force action from Congress.

The position of the legion has been a bitter blow to the housing hopes of ex-service men and has greatly aided the campaign of the real-estate lobbyists. In

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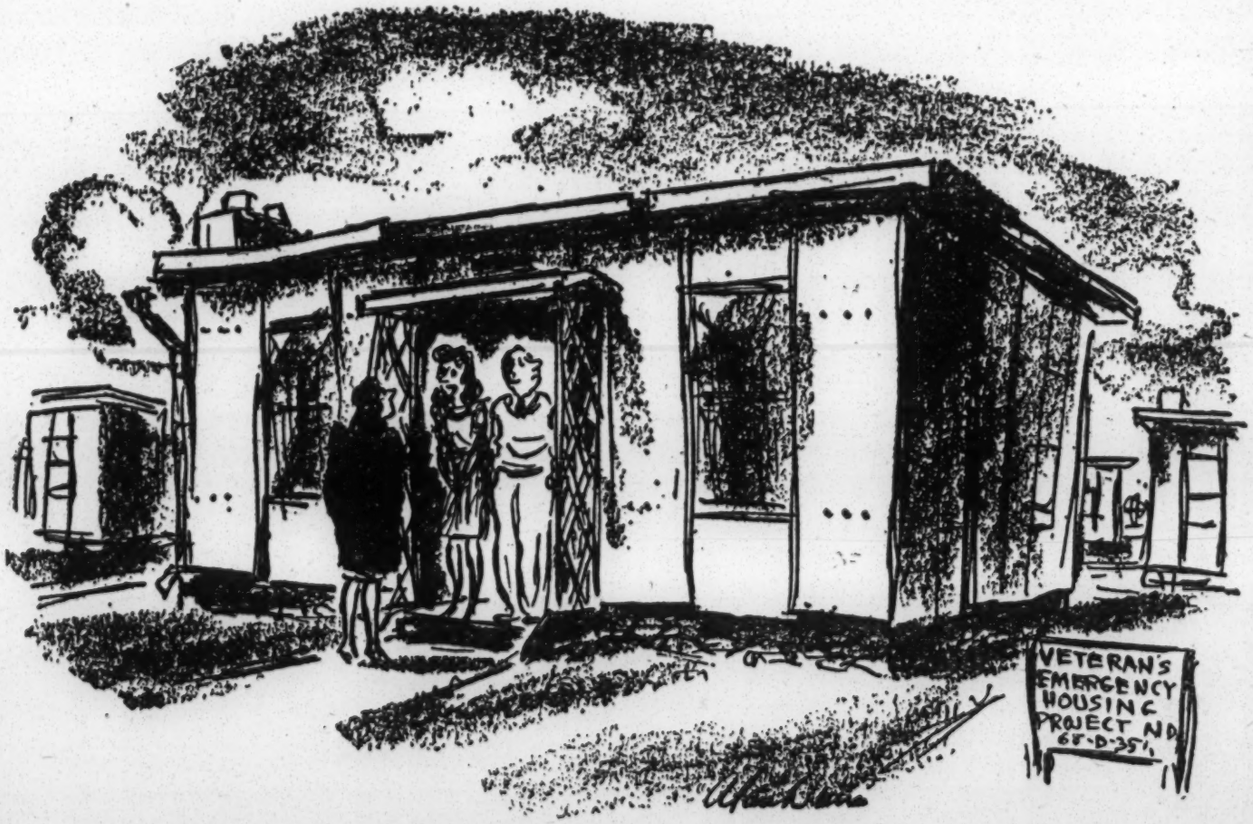
1946-47, under Commander Paul Griffith, the legion was the lobby's principal errand boy on Capitol Hill. At the legion's 1946 national convention the leaders arbitrarily killed any discussion of housing by appointing a so-called housing committee, which spent a year parroting the negative program of the lobbyists. At the 1947 convention the leaders resorted to the shockingly undemocratic procedure of counting delegates not actually on the floor as opposed to the T.-E.-W. bill. To prove its interest in the housing problem, and to keep veterans divided, the legion recently came forward with a so-called Veterans' Homestead Act which is obviously unsatisfactory and unworkable.

AT THE A. V. C.'s national convention in June, 1947, the delegates agreed that there was need for a demonstration of united veterans' support for the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill. They therefore voted to call a national conference of all veterans' organizations in Washington and to demand action by Congress on the bill. With Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., A. V. C.'s national housing chairman as sponsor, the call was sent out, and thanks to the cooperation of such outstanding spokesmen for veterans' housing interests as Jack Kennedy of the V. F. W., Jack Javits of the Jewish War Veterans, Robert Wagner, Jr., of the Catholic War Veterans, Audie Murphy of the Disabled American Veterans, and Paul McCauley of the American Legion, the conference was held as scheduled. McCauley deserves particular credit for his courage in acting as the leader of the millions of legion members who support the T.-E.-W. bill. The legion national office, of course, not only refused to allow any official participation in the conference but made every effort to force McCauley to withdraw. The number of legionnaires who did attend was a shock to the hierarchy, and the next convention is expected to sing a different tune.

The position of Amvets on the T.-E.-W. bill has been confused. At their convention last year Senator McCarthy persuaded them to refrain from indorsing it specifically, saying he was going to introduce other legislation they would prefer to support. McCarthy's proposals, it turned out, closely paralleled the T.-E.-W. bill except for their rejection of public housing. When they met total defeat in both the joint Housing Committee and the Senate Banking Committee, the Amvets were left out on a limb. Now that the Senate has passed the T.-E.-W. bill, however, they are released from their obligation to support McCarthy's measure and are expected to join A. V. C., the V. F. W., and other ex-service men's groups in the House fight.

At the Washington conference the delegates divided into state groups and called on their own Senators and Congressmen. Senators Taft and Tobey pledged quick action by the Senate Banking Committee and early referral of the T.-E.-W. bill to the Senate floor. They kept



"Just think, in twenty years it will be all ours!"

their promise, and the Senate passed the bill last month.

The chief significance of the veterans' housing conference was that for the first time veterans were acting together as an organized group. Members of Congress were forced to listen, and many of them were perhaps surprised to learn that World War II veterans regard housing as the most important question before the Eightieth Congress. They have not been allowed to forget it either. After the conference the delegates went home and organized city and state councils on which the various veterans' organizations were represented. When the vote on the T.-E.-W. bill loomed in the Senate, these groups showed what they could do. In Chicago, where a tremendous job of organizing support for the bill has been done under the leadership of A. V. C.'s Hugh Will, the Illinois Veterans' Housing Council reported that telegrams went to the Illinois Senators from every veterans' group in the city. Their work paid off when Senator Brooks, long considered on the side of the real-estate lobby, voted a vigorous "nay" to the Cain amendment to strike public housing from the bill.

A big job remains to be done in the House. At this writing the petition to bring the T.-E.-W. bill out on the floor without waiting for action by the House Banking and Currency Committee bears more than 130 signatures. A. V. C. is now asking each member of the House to say whether or not he has signed. If he has not, the united veterans' council in his district will be notified and asked to follow up. Jesse Wolcott, chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, has been forced to schedule hearings now that the Senate has passed the bill, but any measure he reports to the floor will be as weak as he can make it. He will certainly use his control of the committee to eliminate the public-housing section, which is vitally needed to give balance to the entire program. The veterans are determined to continue their campaign for the discharge petition as the only sure means of getting affirmative House action. They think they will succeed where they have failed in the past, because for the first time they are united.

II. A Plank in a Platform

BY CHARLES ABRAMS

FOURTEEN years after our first public-housing experiment we are no nearer solving the housing problem than when we started. In the years between 1934 and the present we have dashed from one emergency program to another. In 1935 we tore down slums to provide employment, in 1937 to give decent homes to a "third of the nation," in 1940 to build houses for defense. A year later we put up trailers, mudvilles, and makeshifts to house war workers.

Today a whole nation is immobilized by a housing shortage; 45 per cent of the veterans between twenty-one and twenty-four years of age vainly hunt places to live; only 165,000 homes have been built for slum dwellers; and new slums crop up from coast to coast.

What keeps America from alleviating its housing shortage is not a production problem. No one who has studied our war-time records doubts our ability to produce the million and a half houses we need annually if only we are determined to do it. It is not the cost. The maximum expense of a slumless America would be no more for a year than the expense of World War II was for three days.

The reason we have made no progress is our failure to resolve a conflict between ideologies. A major contest has developed for control of public moneys, credits, and powers. Five main groups, each with its own ideas on the social function of government, are seeking to direct the political policy in housing.

The laissez faire advocates. This group consists of those who think the federal government should keep its hands off all social reforms, including housing. They see such reforms as interference with business, a step toward socialism. Europe, they insist, is headed for doom because it has embarked on social security, planning, price control, and social reforms. We too shall fail unless we retrace our steps to the staid individualism of the nineteenth century. The intellectual angels of this group are Hayek and Von Mises, and its spokesman is the N. A. M. Its program for solving the housing problem is to abolish rent controls, lower taxes, get the government out of everything. Private enterprise will then rise to the occasion and build houses for everybody. It vehemently opposes public housing but completely ignores the building and lending lobby that has been campaigning for continued government intervention in housing and is the most serious threat to free enterprise.

CHARLES ABRAMS, housing adviser and columnist of the New York Post, *has been* The Nation's *adviser in the preparation of this issue. Mr. Abrams is author of "The Future of Housing" and "Revolution in Land," and of two pamphlets—" A Housing Program for America" and "Race Bias in Housing" (the last originally appeared as a series of articles in* The Nation). *He was formerly general counsel to the New York City Housing Authority.*

16 - Housing

80th Congress
2d Session

JOINT COMMITTEE PRINT

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SLUM CLEARANCE

REPORT

OF A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE ON HOUSING

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

PURSUANT TO

H. Con. Res. 104

(80th Congress)

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Housing and Civil Rights

Remarks of

Hon. Paul H. Douglas

of Illinois

in the

Senate of the United States

Thursday, April 21, 1949

(From the debate on the amendment to the general housing bill, S. 1070, offered by Hon. John W. Bricker, of Ohio, to bar discrimination and segregation in public housing)

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REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL H. DOUGLAS

OF ILLINOIS

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, before the roll is called I should like to answer the statement made by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER] with respect to the amendment now pending before the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. No Senator has as yet voted. The Senator from Illinois is recognized.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I think we should be very careful to see what the exact effects will be of the amendment offered by the junior Senator from Ohio. It necessarily creates a sharp conflict within the hearts of all of us who want, on the one hand, to clear the slums and to provide decent housing for the slum dwellers and who, at the same time, feel very keenly that we should not treat any race as second-class citizens. We believe that all human beings are indeed children of God and that in our democracy they should be granted equal rights and opportunities. There are differences between individuals, but we want to see men judged and treated according to their individual merits and neither exalted nor depressed because of the accident of their birth.

The amendment of the Senator from Ohio will in any event probably be supported by the hard core of some 25 to 30 Senators on the other side of the aisle who agree with his thinking in virtually all matters. It will, of course, be opposed by the approximately 30 Senators from the Southern and border States.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Illinois yield to the Senator from New York for a question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. IVES. The Senator does not imply in that statement, does he, that all who support or may support this particular amendment, in doing so are opposed to the whole idea of public housing?

Mr. DOUGLAS. In no sense.

Mr. IVES. The Senator from New York expects to support the amendment, because he believes in the principle involved in it. The Senator from New York also wants to make it clear that he is also going to support the public-housing bill.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I want to say that no one could question the good motives of the junior Senator from New York. I certainly do not. I know that he has been a stalwart friend of slum clearance and public housing throughout his public career.

Mr. IVES. The Senator from New York thanks the distinguished Senator from Illinois.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. CAPEHART. It is not clear to me what the Senator from Illinois means when he says that 25 Senators on the Republican side of the aisle will vote with the able Senator from Ohio because they think as he does.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I simply mean that if we take the roll calls during this session we will find that there is a group of from 25 to 30 Senators who generally agree with the distinguished junior Senator from Ohio.

Mr. CAPEHART. Could it be possible that the Senator from Ohio might agree with the other 24 Senators.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is correct. Let us say there is a community of feeling or a community of thought among them.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I ask the Presiding Officer: What is the question before the Senate?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment lettered "A" offered by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER].

Mr. WHERRY. Was there a vote on the amendment?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The yeas and nays were ordered, and the clerk began to call the roll, but no Senator voted before the Senator from Illinois obtained the floor.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, the issue will turn on what we Democrats of the North and West, some 25 in number, who regard ourselves as liberals do on this matter together with what the small

but gallant group of liberal Republicans on the other side of the aisle decide to do.

Now what would happen if we voted for and hence adopted the Bricker amendment? The answer is very simple.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Illinois yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Does the Senator from Illinois mean that this small and gallant group of liberals is going to vote for the amendment or does he mean it is going to vote against it? Being liberals, of course, they would vote to support an amendment which provides that there shall be no discrimination. Which is the gallant group?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Illinois yielded for a question.

Mr. DOUGLAS. What I am trying to say is that the amendment creates quite a storm in the hearts of 25 northern and western Democrats, and, I think, in the hearts of the small but gallant group of Republican liberals on the other side of the aisle.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Illinois yield to the Senator from Nebraska for a question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator means the gallant group which is going to vote for the amendment?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I shall make my position clear very shortly, I will say to the distinguished minority leader.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Illinois yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I should like to have a chance to finish my statement.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator need not yield to any Senator.

Mr. DOUGLAS. There has been one sentence of discussion on my part and 10 sentences of query.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate will be in order. The Senator from Illinois need not yield to anyone for any purpose.

AMENDMENT WOULD DEFEAT BILL

Mr. DOUGLAS. What would happen if we voted for and hence adopted the Bricker amendment? The answer is very simple. It would inevitably defeat the whole housing bill itself. I think every Member present in this Chamber knows that to be a fact, and knows why it is so. But it needs to be made plain to the people of the country.

In the first place, it would compel virtually all of the some thirty southern and border State Senators to vote against the housing bill as a whole, once this amendment were included in it. Many of them would do this with a heavy heart, for they believe in this bill and want to see it passed. But their sentiments and those of the people whom they represent are so intense on this question that if the choice is presented between added housing with the abolition of segregation in the housing projects of the South and no housing at all, they will choose no housing. We may deplore their feelings, as I personally do, but let us judge not, lest we ourselves be judged.

SOUTHERN SENATORS FAVOR HOUSING

Let me emphasize the fact that from all I can learn a large majority of the southern Senators are in favor of the bill in its present form without the Bricker amendment. The senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] has for years been one of the leading sponsors of this bill. In the present session, perhaps its two most vigorous and intelligent champions have been the distinguished Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] and the distinguished junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN]. As a humble member of the Banking and Currency Committee with those Senators, I want to pay tribute to the devotion and public spirit with which they have fought for this measure. If the Bricker amendment is not included, they and a large majority of their southern and border colleagues will vote for the measure, and enable it with northern and western help to pass. But if the Bricker amendment is adopted, then all of them will move into opposition.

What then will the junior Senator from Ohio and those on the other side of the aisle who stand with him do? Here I want to speak with accuracy and clarity. First, let me say how grateful we are to such splendid Senators on our committee as the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] and the junior Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS].

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. TOBEY. It so happens that I am the junior Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I beg the Senator's pardon.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President——

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Did the Senator from Illinois mean the senior Senator from New Hampshire or the junior Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I meant the junior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY].

Mr. WHERRY. I thought the Senator was speaking of the other liberals.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, with no disrespect to the other Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] I can say that wherever Senator TOBEY sits, there is the head of the table.

AMENDMENT WOULD INVITE FILIBUSTER

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. The able Senator from Illinois has spoken about the probable opposition to this measure on the final vote if this amendment were incorporated in it. Is the Senator sanguine enough to believe that there would be a vote at any time soon if the amendment were incorporated in the bill?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am afraid not.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Does the Senator think there would be a vote on anything involving civil rights if it were taken up for debate on the floor of the Senate—even including the cloture rule?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I should not like to enter into a discussion of the Wherry amendment to the rules of the Senate. I have already expressed my views in that connection. However, on the whole, I believe that makes it very difficult to bring these measures to a vote. I will say to the distinguished Senator from Nebraska that I did not raise this question. He himself raised it.

Mr. WHERRY. Why do we not put the cloture rule to a test and see whether or not we can end debate?

Mr. DOUGLAS. At the moment I am discussing the pending amendment.

I will say to the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] and the junior Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] that by their constructive criticism of the original measure they have greatly improved it, and in a very real sense they are coauthors of the bill. I for one cannot be too grateful to these men and to the group for whom they speak, and I am sure that the millions of people huddled together in body-weakening and soul-depleting slums, out of their darkness and their misery nevertheless recognize these men as their true defenders and champions. All honor to them. And all honor, too, to the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] for the way he has championed the cause of decent housing during the yast 4 years.

GROUP OPPOSES PUBLIC HOUSING

But the real question is what the 25 or 30 Senators on the other side of the aisle who join with the junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER] will do. Here again I want to be both charitable and just. Unfortunately I have not had the opportunity to become well acquainted with the junior Senator from Ohio, but from what I have seen of him, I like him. He is friendly in manner, direct in speech, and has a saving sense of humor. He has been justly honored by his State and his party. I hope that what I have to say will not cause him a momen'ts pain, for that is the last thing on earth I wish to do.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a suggestion?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator cannot yield for a suggestion. He can yield only for a question.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield for a question.

Mr. TOBEY. In justice to the visible evidence and the physical facts, would not the Senator from Illinois add to the statement with respect to the junior Senator from Ohio and the handsomest Member of this body on either side of the aisle?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I think that is probably correct. I hope that what I have to say will not cause him a moment's pain. That is the last thing on earth I wish to do. But surely it is permissible to point out that the Senator from Ohio has made no secret of his attitude toward the bill. He is opposed to it. He would be opposed to it without his amendment, but he would also be opposed to it if it were to include his amendment. I think he is opposed to

the bill on conscientious grounds. He does not believe that the Government should go into the business of clearing the slums and providing decent housing for low-income families living in the slums.

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. BRICKER. My position was made clear yesterday. I am in favor of the slum elimination section. I am opposed to the public housing section. I favor the research section, and I am opposed to the farm housing section.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I respect the sincerity of the junior Senator from Ohio, although I disagree with his conclusions. I think the evil is so great that the Government should act. It is no idle mind-reading, therefore, when I say that the adoption of his amendment would not win over the junior Senator from Ohio to the support of the bill which he so sincerely dislikes. Nor, I am sure, would it win over the support of the large group of Republican Senators who feel as he does on this subject. Their group, when joined with the southern and border Senators, would then be sufficient to defeat the bill as a whole.

OUR CHOICE: 810,000 DWELLINGS

We therefore have the choice of voting for the Bricker amendment prohibiting segregation in public housing everywhere and thereby killing the whole program, or voting it down, enabling the act to be passed, the slums to be cleared, and the 810,000 dwellings to be constructed, and then let the localities themselves decide this question of segregation in public housing.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. CAPEHART. Would the Senator be in favor of the amendment if he were certain that the bill would pass?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am pretty certain that the bill would not pass.

Mr. CAPEHART. Will the Senator please answer my question? Would the Senator be in favor of the amendment if he were certain that the bill would pass?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Personally I do not believe in segregation; but I also know that the Southern States are firmly committed to that principle, and I do not want at this time to disrupt the United States of America during a period of grave national crisis when we are being threatened by the police state in order to force upon them what I believe to be correct.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. KILGORE. I wonder if the Senator from Indiana could guarantee the passage of the bill with the amendment. Would he go so far as to say——

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Indiana may be permitted to answer the question of the Senator from West Virginia.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. CAPEHART. I intend to vote for the bill, and I intend to vote for the amendment. That is more than the able Senator from Illinois intends to do. He is going to vote against the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator yielded only for a question.

Mr. DOUGLAS. As for me, the choice is clear. I want slum clearance and housing for 4,000,000 people. I want it for all groups, regardless of race, creed, or color. I should like to point out to my Negro friends what a large amount of housing they will get from this act.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Is the Senator going to vote for the amendment?

Mr. DOUGLAS. No; I am not going to vote for the amendment.

MORE NEGRO HOUSING POSSIBLE

I should like to point out to my Negro friends what a large amount of housing they will get under this act. At present Negroes occupy approximately 46,000 dwelling units in Federal Housing projects, or about one-third of the total. This does not mean that the Negroes, who form only one-tenth of the total population, have been unduly favored. Because of their poverty and the bad quarters in which many of them live, they need a third of the units. It does show, however, that the American cities as a whole have not discriminated against the Negroes in providing quarters for them.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am glad to yield. I feel as though this afternoon I were the bull in a Spanish bull ring, with the banderilleros opposite throwing in the darts. But I have learned to develop a

thick hide; and the toreador, the matador, the bandellero, or what have you, can now cast his darts.

(Manifestations of applause in the galleries.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. The occupants of the galleries are not permitted to engage in demonstrations of any sort.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to ask a question; the Senator can call it a question from a banderillero or anything he wishes to call it; but I still am a Member of the Senate of the United States, and when the Senator from Illinois states that he is in favor of all these things, but then says he will not vote for them, I think I have a right to question him so that I can learn where he stands.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Certainly.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to ask this question of the Senator——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Illinois yield for a question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am glad to yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Does the junior Senator from Illinois think that if this bill passes without this amendment, one Negro family will have an opportunity to obtain quarters in any of the units which are to be built under this bill?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I certainly do.

Mr. WHERRY. Then why is the Senator from Illinois afraid to put it into the law?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Let me point out that of the approximately 140,000 units constructed by the Federal Housing Authority, I believe, exclusive of those originally built by the Public Works, 46,000 are now occupied by Negroes, or one-third of the total, despite the fact that Negroes form one-tenth of the population; and in virtually every southern city that I know of, dwellings have been constructed for Negroes.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am glad to yield.

Mr. WHERRY. But in those units, Negroes are segregated; are they not?

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is true.

Mr. WHERRY. Then I renew the question. Here is a question for the local community to decide, through the Housing Authority. I ask this question of the Senator, most respectfully: Does he feel that these units can be built and handled in such a way that a Negro family can have an opportunity to move into qaurters in them, and, if so, why is not the Senator from Illinois in favor of writing such a provision into the law? What objection is there to doing so?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Because the South believes, I hope, in the principle of equal treatment for the races, but does not believe in intermingling the races. As I said to the Senator from Georgia during the debate a month ago, I think they see things from the wrong perspective, but it is their choice.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am glad to yield for a question.

Mr. TOBEY. A moment ago the distinguished Senator from Illinois spoke of the bull fight and the toreadors and the gay banderilleros, and so forth. Is it not true that what was really in the heart of the Senator from Illinois was that he wanted to shy away from those who were trying to throw the bull? [Laughter.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I welcome the wit of the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for another question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am very glad to yield for a question.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Illinois not only shied away, but he has not even answered my question as yet.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I think I have.

Mr. WHERRY. Then does the Senator from Illinois feel that if there is to be equal opportunity in the case of the units to be authorized under this bill, even though such a provision is not contained in the statute, Negro families will have the same right that white families will have to occupy these units? Is that the Senator's statement?

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Negroes should have the same right that whites have for decent housing, according to their need.

Mr. WHERRY. Will they get it under this bill?

Mr. DOUGLAS. They will.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I wish to ask the Senator a question. Did he notice in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a statement that

when the hearings on housing were commenced before the Banking and Currency Committee, at the meeting of the full committee the chairman placed in the RECORD a statement showing the number of Negro units in Columbia, S. C., and in Charleston, S. C., and showing that there were more Negro units in Columbia than units for whites, and that in Charleston the number for Negroes was equal to the number for whites, although the populations of both of those cities are predominantly white?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes; and when the distinguished Senator from South Carolina was mayor of Charleston, as I recall, he constructed in that city two of the earliest public-housing units. One was for Negroes and one was for whites; and he gave equal treatment to the Negroes in that respect.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for another question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am glad to yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Of course, that was under an authorization where provisions were made for segregation. However, I am speaking of the pending bill. Does the Senator from Illinois feel that under this bill the decision as to whether any units will be built for Negroes is to be left with the local housing authority, to be reaffirmed by the Housing Authority in Washington?

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is correct. But the Federal Housing Administrator could refuse to authorize the construction of projects which were unduly weighted in favor of one group.

DISTINGUISHED NEGROES OPPOSE AMENDMENT

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am glad to yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I should like to ask the Senator from Illinois whether he is familiar with a statement by the National Council of Negro Women, with offices at 1318 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I have a copy of the statement, but I shall be glad to have the Senator from Minnesota explain to the Senate what it is.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Minnesota cannot do so in the time of the Senator from Illinois, under the guise of a question.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Then, Mr. President, I would reply to the distinguished Senator from Minnesota that I do know of that statement, which has been issued by the National Council of Negro Women, under date of April 12. The president of that organization is Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, certainly one of the leading Negro women of the country. Mrs. Bethune says their organization is opposed to the so-called Bricker amendment because they believe it would kill the housing program.

I hope the distinguished junior Senator from Ohio will excuse me if I read some of the statements contained in this letter. The words used in it are not my words, but are Mrs. Bethune's words; I wish to make that point clear.

It says:

> Can we put our trust in the Cain-Bricker move—clearly calculated as it is to kill public housing? * * * Or do we work with our proven friends?

The answer they give is that they should oppose this amendment, as proposed, and should favor the passage of the bill without it.

I also have on my desk an article from the Chicago Defender, one of the largest Negro newspapers in the country, under date of April 9, opposing this amendment.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am glad to yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. In reference to the question asked by the distinguished minority leader, the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], as to the number of houses or housing units which would be available to Negroes under Senate bill 1070, is not it true that according to the estimates made by the National Council of Negro Women, an organization which of course is fundamentally interested in the housing of more Negroes, under this bill, if housing for them is constructed in the same proportion as under the United States Housing Act of 1937, the American Negroes would receive 279,000 of the new homes?

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is correct; and those 279,000 houses would house approximately one and one-third million Negroes, or nearly 10 percent of the Negro population of the United States.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am glad to yield.

STRATEGY ENDANGERS MANY REFORMS

Mr. HUMPHREY. Let me make this comment in prefacing my question: One of the distinguished leaders in the field of housing, a fighting lawyer in New York

City, is Charles Abrams. He has had a great deal to do with the construction of Stuyvesant Town. I should like to ask the Senator from Illinois whether, as he has looked over the statement of the Council of Negro Women, he is familiar with what Charles Abrams had to say, and whether for the purposes of the Senate he would read what Charles Abrams had to say in reference to the pending amendment?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I shall omit the personal references in the statement by Mr. Abrams.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I think that is desirable.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I shall say that Charles Abrams, writing in the New York Post, declared:

> If the device—

In other words, the Cain-Bricker amendment—

> succeeds, it will become the forerunner of a whole series of efforts to use the civil-rights issue as an instrument for killing off civil reform.

He goes on to say that the civil-rights fight—

> must be made on many fronts, but in choosing the front there is no compulsion to accept the one the enemy designates.

I want to say immediately that I do not regard the Senator from Ohio, of course, as being in any sense such an enemy. I am simply quoting Mr. Abrams. I want to make that very clear.

Mr. HUMPHREY and Mr. WHERRY addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Illinois yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I should like to yield to the Senator from Minnesota first.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I wonder whether the junior Senator from Illinois has this statement by Charles Abrams, referring to the amendment:

> The Cain-Bricker maneuver is made not to advance equality but to destroy public housing. If it succeeds, it will have killed the program which has done more to point the way to real nonsegregation than any other measure in our time.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is a continuation of the statement which I have read thus far.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, may I merely ask one clarifying question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am very glad to yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Is it not true that under the statutes of our Nation, under the United States Code, we have basic civil-rights protections which can be applied, and are being applied, by the courts of the United States and by the executive departments?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I think there was a civil-rights law in 1866 on this issue.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I thank the Senator.

Mr. WHERRY and Mr. CAPEHART addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Illinois yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I think I should yield first to the Senator from Nebraska.

25 VOTES WOULD BE LOST

Mr. WHERRY. In view of all the observations made by the junior Senator from Minnesota and the statements made by the junior Senator from Illinois, I ask the Senator once again, if all those rights are guaranteed, if all this building were done under the Housing Act passed by the former Congress, which I helped pass, and which has worked satisfactorily, why cannot this matter be worked out in the pending bill? And if it can be, what is wrong about adopting the proposed amendment?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I will tell the Senator what is wrong with it. It would throw away 30 votes, or at least 25 southern votes, without any commensurate gain in support from across the aisle.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for another question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Illinois yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. But the local housing authority has the right to build the units. The local authority has the determination. The corporation or the local individual makes the application. It does not mean that all the units will be taken over by the people of any particular race or color.

Mr. DOUGLAS. No.

FOR NONSEGREGATION IN CHICAGO

Mr. WHERRY. But the right is vested in the local authority. All that is proposed by the amendment is that there shall not be segregation. What is wrong with that? Addressing myself to Senators who have been in favor of the

civil-rights bills, I inquire, what is wrong with that? It is up to the local authority to make the determination. Why not write it into the bill, if Senators mean what they say?

Mr. DOUGLAS. If it related only to the city of Chicago, I should vote for the Bricker amendment, to be applied to local housing projects in the city of Chicago.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Illinois yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. That is exactly what is provided. We provide the authority. The application to the Federal Government must originate with the local authority. That is the great burden of the pending legislation. According to the preamble, when private enterprise fails, and when the local community needs housing projects, the local community must originate the application, for it is wholly within its power, we were told the other day. I ask the Senator whether he was on the floor when I addressed certain questions to the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN]? He said, "The Federal Government has nothing to do with it. It originates with the local community." The local community makes the application and it issues the bonds. The local community decides who may live in the houses. The local community decides for whom the Government is going to build the houses. I ask the Senator, if that be true, and amendments are being written into the bill, why not write into it that there shall be no discrimination? It is solely within the power of the local community, through its local authorities, to do as it chooses about building units for people of all classes. If the Senator is not for that, he is not for the purpose of the bill, he is not for the people in the slums, he is not for those he is trying to help.

Mr. LONG and Mr. CAPEHART addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Illinois yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I should first like to reply to the Senator from Nebraska. While I am a new Member of this body, I have certainly had sufficient experience to enable me to know the meaning of language. I should like to remind the distinguished Senator from Nebraska that on page 2 of the amendment it is stated that every housing project must be operated "without discrimination or segregation." This would mean that in every single housing project of the South there would be a necessary intermingling of the races. And consequently, southern Senators would vote against the bill, and we would have no slum clearance or public housing. I should like to say——

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President——

Mr. DOUGLAS. May I finish, please?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Illinois yield to the Senator from Nebraska for a question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am delighted to yield for a question.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator. It is up to the local housing authority, is it not?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Under the amendment a community cannot get any housing unless in each housing unit asked for there is to be no segregation.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Illinois yield to the Senator from Indiana for a question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. CAPEHART. Does the able Senator from Illinois know that the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, headed by Mr. White, is for the Bricker amendment?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I think that is perhaps true. I have great respect for Mr. White, myself.

Mr. CAPEHART. Will the Senator read what they say, if I should hand the copy to him?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I should be very glad to have the Senator from Indiana read it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Indiana cannot read it under the guise of a question.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I should be very glad to read it for him. The Senator from Indiana has just handed me page 4,886 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for April 20, containing a release which the Senator from Indiana put into the RECORD, quoting, "A press release which is undated, but which is issued by the Washington Bureau of the NAACP," under

date of April 18. Would the Senator from Indiana like to have me read it verbatim?

Mr. CAPEHART. I shall leave that to the Senator.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I shall be very glad to do so. I want to see that the Senator from Indiana gets full justice.

It reads as follows:

In telegrams to the Democratic majority leader, Senator SCOTT W. LUCAS, and Senator KENNETH S. WHERRY, Republican minority leader, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People urged support not only for the amendment proposed by Senator JOHN W. BRICKER, Republican, Ohio, to the multimillion dollar public housing bill prohibiting segregation in public housing projects but asked for a broader amendment to cover all federally aided housing, public and private.

The telegrams, signed by Leslie S. Perry, Washington representative for the NAACP, said—

That apparently is not Mr. White, but it is Mr. Perry. It continues:

When the NAACP representative testified before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on the housing bill, S. 1070, among other amendments advocated was one to prohibit racial segregation in Federal public housing.

We have studied the antisegregation amendment proposed by Senator BRICKER and believe as framed it would correct part of the serious housing situation confronting racial and other minority groups.

Federal funds should not be used to aid or subsidize by loans, grants, insurance, or any other means any housing, public or private, which segregates or otherwise discriminates against eligible citizens because of race, color, creed, or national origin.

We, therefore, urge support not only for the Bricker amendment but a broader one to cover all federally aided housing contemplated by the bill.

Since various public charges have been made regarding Senator BRICKER's motives in proposing the amendment—

I desire to say that I have not only never made such charge publicly or privately, but I have never questioned his sincerity, either publicly or in private, either orally or in a writing of any kind. The telegram goes on to say—

the association desires to point out that it looks to the legal effect of a proposed amendment or law; it does not probe the secret motives of the sponsor.

I shall go even further and say that I feel certain the motives of the junior Senator from Ohio are worthy in this respect.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for another question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Illinois yield to the Senator from Indiana?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am delighted to do so.

Mr. CAPEHART. Does the Senator not know that the National Negro Council likewise is supporting the Bricker amendment?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I think that is correct.

Mr. CAPEHART. Will the Senator likewise, for the benefit of Senators, read a statement addressed to them in that respect?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I shall be delighted to do so. This seems to be a process in which I do the reading lessons for the Senator from Indiana, on this issue.

Mr. CAPEHART. I should be happy to read it, but I am not permitted to do so under the rules.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I shall be delighted to do so. I cannot read it as well as could the Senator, but I shall try to read it as loudly. It reads as follows:

COPY OF RESOLUTION SENT TO SENATOR LUCAS, MAJORITY DEMOCRATIC LEADER, SENATOR MYERS, DEMOCRATIC WHIP, SENATOR TAFT, CHAIRMAN, MINORITY POLICY COMMITTEE, AND SENATOR WHERRY, MINORITY REPUBLICAN LEADER, DEMANDING SUPPORT OF BRICKER ANTIDISCRIMINATION AND ANTISEGREGATION AMENDMENT IN MULTI-BILLION-DOLLAR NATIONAL HOUSING LEGISLATION BY THE NATIONAL NEGRO COUNCIL

The civil rights conference of the National Negro Council, in a resolution, protested the unanimous action of the Senate Democratic caucus in ordering the defeat of the Bricker antidiscrimination and antisegregation amendment, proposed for inclusion in the multi-billion-dollar national housing legislation. This apparent public and open conspiracy to sabotage the constitutional guaranties of equal rights to 13,000,000 Negroes, would actually give official sanction for all time to come to such denial of their civil rights in the pending housing bill.

Such Senate action on the heels of the filibuster debacle by the Democratic majority of the Eighty-first Congress would serve notice of the complete repudiation of the President's civil-rights promises and the platform pledges of the Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia last summer. * * *

The civil rights conference, therefore, calls upon the Democratic and Republican leadership in the Senate, in keeping with the civil-rights pledges of both parties in their platforms and in this first opportunity for a direct vote on civil rights for Negroes

in the Senate, to support the enactment of the Bricker antidiscrimination and antisegregation amendment as part and parcel of the national housing legislation or stand exposed for political insincerity and copartners with the Democrats in perpetuating the present Federal housing policies of racial discrimination and segregation.

EDGAR G. BROWN,
Director, National Negro Council.

I should like to say in reply to these statements that I think both gentlemen are mistaken. I am ready to appeal to history and to time that it is in the best interest of the Negro race that we carry through this housing program as planned, rather than to put in the bill an amendment which will inevitably defeat it and defeat all hope for rehousing 4,000,000 persons.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I shall be very glad to yield to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. LONG. Does the Senator realize that a large number of very excellent housing facilities have been constructed in the South exclusively for Negroes, and that many of the Negroes are very well pleased that the facilities have been built for Negroes and that the Negroes do not have to mix with the white people?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I shall not go into the question of segregation. My views on that question differ from those of southern Senators. I may say that we of the North should not try to sabotage housing in order to adopt an amendment the effect of which would be to defeat housing.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

NO SMILE WITHOUT THE CHESHIRE CAT

Mr. DOUGLAS. Let me finish first. As a boy I used to read Alice in Wonderland. It is a good book for everyone, including United States Senators, to read. The Senators will probably remember the passage in Alice in Wonderland describing the smile of the Cheshire cat, which continued after the cat itself had faded from sight. That smile was not very substantial. There cannot be a smile without a Cheshire cat. On the question of housing, let me say that nonsegregated housing without a housing bill does not amount to anything—and I follow the example of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] by pounding the desk to emphasize that point.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am happy to yield to the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. CAPEHART. Who will vote against the housing bill if this amendment should be adopted? Why is the Senator so certain that the bill will be killed? Who is helping to kill it?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am a proud resident of the Middle West, but I happened to grow up in Yankeeland, in the State of Maine. A Yankee proceeds to answer one question by asking another, and I should like to answer the Senator's question by asking, Would the Senator vote, and would all the Senators around him vote, for this bill even if it included the Bricker amendment?

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I stated a moment ago that I would vote for it. I shall vote for it with or without the Bricker amendment.

WOULD BLOCK SOUTHERN HOUSING

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I shall gladly yield to the distinguished Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SPARKMAN. The question has been repeatedly put to the Senator from Illinois with reference to the defeat of housing if the Bricker amendment should be adopted, and reference has been made, apparently, to the question of defeating the bill. What I want to ask the Senator from Illinois is this: It is true—is it not—that no housing project is to be imposed upon any city or any local housing authority, but it is to be placed there only upon application of the local authority?

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is correct.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Is it not merely good, practical sense, which we might as well recognize right here, that if the bill should pass and become law with an antisegregation amendment in it, no city or town in Southern States, where segregation is a custom and tradition, and, in most of those States, a part of the law, would have any housing project applied for; and is it not also a fact that the South is the place in which the Negroes most need housing?

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator from Alabama, as always, states the case accurately and with precision.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Is it not true, then, that for all practical purposes, public

housing, certainly so far as the Negro is concerned, would be defeated, bill or no bill, law or no law?

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is correct.

MEANING OF AMENDMENT'S DEFEAT

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I shall be glad to yield to the distinguished Senator from New York.

Mr. IVES. The Senator from New York does not want to enter into any debate that would in any way do damage to the bill itself, because the Senator from New York favors the bill, but the Senator from New York would like to ask the distinguished Senator from Illinois a question which, I think, is rather far reaching. Assuming the pending amendment comes to a vote and is rejected, will not its rejection be at least an implication, if not a direct indication, that the Senate of the United States condones and approves segregation and discrimination in public housing?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I do not believe that any such implication or inference can be drawn. I do not believe in segregation in public housing. We are moving away from it in the North, and we shall continue to move away from it if this bill is passed. It is simply that we who oppose this amendment place the cause of existent housing as the most important thing, and we do not want to endanger it by adopting a provision which will throw the whole South into opposition to the measure. I think, as a northerner, I perhaps can speak on this subject, because, without indulging in mock heroics in the slightest, I know that I am taking a political hazard in making this speech.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I shall gladly yield to the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. TOBEY. Referring to the remarks of our distinguished friend from New York, I ask this question: In view of the fact that the court always looks at the committee hearings and the record of debate on the floor in considering legislation, will not any fair-minded person examine the record and see the motivating purpose behind the legislation?

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is the reason I rose today to speak. Some persons have been telephoning me all day long, saying, "Do not speak on this issue, because whatever you say will be misunderstood and used against you." But I felt it was important to make the issue clear. Every Senator knows what the issue is, but the public does not know, and the courts may not know what the issue is. That is why I rose and, in my humble and incomplete way, tried to make clear what is the real issue.

NEGROES OPPOSE SEGREGATION

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. LONG. Is it not true that insofar as public housing is concerned, segregation would not at all amount to discrimination, for the reason that the housing facilities would be the same, whether they were constructed for white persons or colored persons?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I should like to say to my good friend from Louisiana that I think white men should realize the feelings black men inevitably have when they are told that because of the fact of color they are marked off, isolated, and cannot associate with white persons. I think the pain of being a black man in the United States of America is very great. So I do not think the Senator from Louisiana should excuse the southern position on that point by saying that Negroes want to be segregated. Perhaps some of them do; but, certainly, every man has the desire to be treated as a human being and accepted on his individual merits. As I say, I am between Scylla and Charybdis. I hope the classical Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] will correct me if I am wrong. I have been between Scylla on that side, and Charybdis on the other side, and it is quite possible that my ship will strike a rock somewhere between.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield to the group from Scylla.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator if I correctly understood him to say that the amendment would endanger the legislation for the simple reason, as was pointed out by the Senator from Alabama, that the States where the need is great would take advantage of the situation. Is that correct?

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is only a part of the story. It would prevent any public housing in the South. In my judgment, it would also probably defeat the pur-

pose of the bill in the North itself and would result in no housing for the North, because, while I very much appreciate the generosity of the Senator from Indiana, my neighbor, I cannot believe that he speaks for any considerable number of the 25 or 30 Senators on the other side of the aisle who generally have an affinity for each others views.

FOR NONSEGREGATION IN WASHINGTON

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I should like to ask the able Senator from Illinois a question. In view of the statement he previously made that had this been Chicago he would have felt differently about the question we are discussing, and since the Senator from Illinois is on the floor of the United States Senate in a dual capacity, first as a Senator of the United States legislating for the entire country, and secondly as, in effect, a member of the municipal governing body of the city of Washington, I ask him whether he would feel that there was a different situation presented if an amendment were offered which would provide that in the Nation's Capital, the capital of the United States of America, no public housing should be built under segregated conditions. A few days ago the able Senator from Maryland and the able Senator from Michigan were talking about making the United States capital a kind of an example to the country. Would the able Senator from Illinois support an amendment providing that no public housing built within the District of Columbia should be segregated?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, with full sense of the solemnity of my words, not as having any importance as coming from myself, I can say that I would support such an amendment. I think we have an obligation to realize that Washington is not merely a southern city, or a border city, but that it is the National Capital, and I think such a provision as that indicated by the Senator would be proper as coming from the Congress in the capacity of a municipal body, and I would vote for it.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Illinois yield to the Senator from Indiana?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I should like to point out, if I may, that I have tried to be extremely generous to those who have asked questions. I had a prepared statement which I had hoped I could finish in 15 minutes. I recognize that as a freshman Senator, I should not take too much of the Senate's time, and I had hoped to conclude very shortly. I have been on my feet almost an hour and nearly all the time has been taken up in discussion with other Senators. I think I have shown that I am ready to answer questions, but in simple justice and kindness I should like to ask that I be permitted to complete my address, and then if my unworthy remarks justify any questions, I shall endeavor to reply.

Oliver Wendell Holmes began the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table by saying, "As I was saying when I was interrupted." As I was saying when I was interrupted some half hour ago, to me the choice is clear. I want slum clearance, and housing for 4,000,000 people. I want it for all groups, regardless of race, creed, and color.

270,000 NEW NEGRO HOMES

I should like to point out to my Negro friends what a large amount of housing they will get out of this act. At present, Negroes occupy approximately 46,000 dwelling units in Federal housing projects, or about one-third of the total. This does not mean that the Negroes, who form only one-tenth of the total population, have been unduly favored. Because of their poverty, and the bad quarters in which many of them live, they needed a third of the units. It does show, however, that the American cities as a whole have not discriminated against the Negroes in providing quarters for them.

I would expect that this approximate ratio will continue in the future, so that the Negroes stand to get under the proposed act about 270,000 dwelling units, or enough to house about one and one-third million people. This is nearly one-tenth of the Negro population of the country. I should like to ask those who are opposing my stand if this is something which should be lightly turned down. We have the chance to build a happier home life and to reduce the sickness and deaths amongst the Negro community by passing this bill and by providing for 1 out of every 10 Negroes. Is this not more important than asserting the right to nonsegregation in houses which will not be built? I prefer the substantial benefits which the act will bring. As we raise the level of housing, health, and education for Negroes and whites alike, and open up job opportunities more broadly, the severity of many

of our race problems will be lessened, and we will find that the groups will be able to live in the same communities on better terms.

MORE UNSEGREGATED HOUSING

It should also be noted that the increase in public housing in the North will decrease the total amount of segregation which now exists. We northerners should be frank to admit that most of our communities do practice many forms of segregation. It is not done as openly or as sharply as in the South, but it is practiced. But the point is, and it is an important one, that we are ashamed of it in our hearts, and that we are seeking to reduce it. The trend in the North is away from segregation, and while we have all varieties of practices in the housing authorities, we are moving away from it there. Some cities like Detroit, I believe, do practice segregation, but others like New York, Pittsburgh, Chicago, and Los Angeles do not. And it may be interesting to know that after the initial shock is over, no alarming consequences result.

I should like to call the attention of my southern friends to this statement, which I repeat, that after the initial shock is over, no alarming consequences result. Both sides settle down and discover that those in the other group are not bad fellows after all. To defeat more housing by adopting the Bricker amendment would, therefore, actually prevent the development of this tendency toward better understanding between the races in the North and West.

SUBSTANTIAL GAINS POSSIBLE

It seems to me that we shall make more progress if we build up, as I have said, the general level of housing, education, health, and job opportunities. I cannot believe that those groups are wise who in trying to get everything at once defeat the possibility of getting something substantial now. We should not try to legislate on everything at once. There are some problems which we can leave to the future.

I have quoted the attitude of the National Council of Negro Women, the Chicago Defender, and the material from the NAACP and the National Negro Council.

There is one final note on which I should like to conclude. I think we northern Democrats have shown that we are not demagogues trying to get votes at any price.

We could take a demagogic position on this bill, go with a whoop hurrah for the pending amendment, and pretend to be for both public housing and against segregation. That would be vote-getting tactics to adopt, so far as the North was concerned. It would certainly be vote-getting tactics so far as my own State of Illinois was concerned. I do not want to pin too many roses on us, but I want to say that we have not acted that way.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. THYE. Would the Senator be so generous as to include a few of the northern Republicans in the very generous statement he made concerning the northern Democrats?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I would most certainly do so. And I do not want the Senator from Ohio to think that I am saying that those who favor the amendment are demagogs. I do not mean that at all, and I hope he will not think so, because that is not in my thought. But I do want to say that those of us who are opposing the amendment, at political risk, cannot be accused of being demagogs.

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, the Senator does not pose as an expert on who is and who is not a demagog, does he?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Certainly not, and I did not want to indulge in too much self-laudation. What I am going to say is primarily for my southern brethren, because I am coming to them in a moment. What I say is that we northerners, Republicans and Democrats alike, who vote against the amendment, are not demagogs.

CIVIL RIGHTS RESOLVE

All we are seeking is the welfare of our country as we see it, but as we decline to make political capital out of this issue, and have exposed ourselves to attacks and misunderstandings amongst our constituents, we must assume a still greater moral responsibility for supporting the civil-rights program which we Democrats adopted at Philadelphia, and which the Republicans, perhaps in a little bit less definite language, but certainly, I would like to believe, with equal ardor in their hearts, adopted.

APPEAL TO SOUTHERNERS

Mr. President, I should like to say to my southern friends that just as we have

refused to make political capital out of this issue, they, too, should give a little. I do not know that I can thump the desk as vigorously as does my friend the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], but I will do the best I can to emphasize my admonition. I want to say to my southern friends that if we decline to make political capital of this issue, they should not be so unyielding on civil rights. Give a little on your side.

Thus, having made everyone angry [laughter], and probably having cut my political throat from ear to ear, but having tried to speak the truth as I see it, at long last I sit down.

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16 — Housing

Rural non-farm p.9

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 866

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 26, 1948

Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency

AN ACT

To establish a national housing objective and the policy to be followed in the attainment thereof, to facilitate sustained progress in the attainment of such objective, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Housing Act of 1948".

DECLARATION OF NATIONAL HOUSING POLICY

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby declares that the general welfare and security of the Nation and the health and living standards of its people require a production of residential construction and related community development sufficient to remedy the serious cumulative housing shortage, to eliminate

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The GEORGIA TECH ENGINEER

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The Black Heart of Atlanta

D. A. CRANE, Arch. '49

(Ga. Tech Engineer - Vol. 19, No. 4, May '49)

A condensation of research material compiled by students of Senior Architectural Design, Georgia Institute of Technology.

WHEN ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN students at Georgia Tech began to study how Atlanta's worst slum area, Census Tracts F-17, F-18, F-28, and F-29, might be cleared up, they were shown development plans for the Greater London Plan. They thought to themselves of the vast opportunity London has had to rebuild from the ashes a city capable of housing millions of people engaged in thousands of activities, not originally anticipated when medieval architecture conceived the Greater London. They thought to themselves how wonderful it would be if the "black heart" of Atlanta slums were to be levelled by bombs tomorrow. Certainly, it would seem, such a destruction, bloody as it might be, would in the end save more lives lost from crime and tuberculosis than it would destroy. And, it seemed to these students, such a temporary destruction would ultimately become a construction of a foundation of good community citizenship—apparently the only way to arouse a politically decayed citizenship to put an end to crime, disease, poverty, and land-owners' greed.

The mission of architecture in contributing to the cleanup of Census Tracts F-17, F-18, F-28, and F-29 would appear to point primarily at recreational and residential development. To improve the "machine for living," as the house has been termed by le Corbusier, becomes only a subsidiary goal of architecture. The principal area where architecture and allied arts and sciences can best serve human welfare is probably in the field of community and city planning—developing for all men at least a minimum in living comfort. To build structures "low and intimately related to the soil" is one thing—to build simple, cheap housing for all men, regardless of their pocketbooks or color, is another. All men should have a good standard of living, evidenced most by the buildings in which they eat, sleep, work, and play. The Frank Lloyd Wright ideal of beautiful, "stirring" structures for those few who can afford "art for art's sake" is a rejection of the social responsibilities.

Architectural students in senior design courses at Georgia Tech were given the problem of investigating Census Tracts F17, F-18, F-28, and F-29 as to sociological factors to be considered as essential in writing the comprehensive program for a new community. These students were asked to make their studies along two lines—the general (or optimum) phase, and the existing conditions. Existing conditions were not particularly difficult to ascertain, but, in the general phase of investigating what is to be desired, students were stimulated little, if any, by planners and people in responsible positions of city agencies.

A researcher might ask, "How many well-baby clinics do you need?" The answer would almost invariably be, "We don't know." This lack of imagination indicated that conditions have been substandard for so long that, given the opportunity and money, it is likely that it would take years to set a definite criterion for improvement. That anything in a community, now swallowing $9.00 of municipal and state services for every $1.00 tax return, would ever be changed seemed inconceivable to authorities working in this "black heart" of Atlanta slums. Researching students were dismayed that slum conditions come to be accepted as inevitable.

A slum is defined as a district in which there are 75 per cent or more houses which are unsafe, unhealthy, or detrimental to good morals. For their research on Atlanta slums, the design students from the School of Architecture, Georgia Institute of Technology, were given the worst possible portion of the blighted areas. This section, chosen for convenience as Census Tracts F-17, F-18, F-28, and F-29, is bounded by North Avenue, on the north, Piedmont Avenue and Courtland Avenue, on the west, Edgewood Avenue, on the south, and the Southern Railway Belt Line, on the east. The four tracts are separated by Baker Street and Highland Avenue, running east and west, and Boulevard, running north and south. The tracts are, clockwise from the northeast corner, F-18, F-17, F-29, and F-28. Since the great Atlanta Fire of 1917, which wiped out a large part of this area, it has developed into a great mass of derelict construction and falls easily into the 75 per cent limit of substandard dwellings.

Vital Statistics

In these tracts residential density is found to be rather variable. In Tract F-17, an essentially white community of relatively good conditions, we find a density of 12,600 persons per square mile. On the other hand, Tract F-28 has a population density of 32,600 persons per square mile. Tracts F-18, F-28, and F-29 have over 83 per cent non-white residents. The total population of all four tracts is 31,265, as of the 1940 Census.

← Alleyway entrances to residences in Atlanta Census Tract F-28.

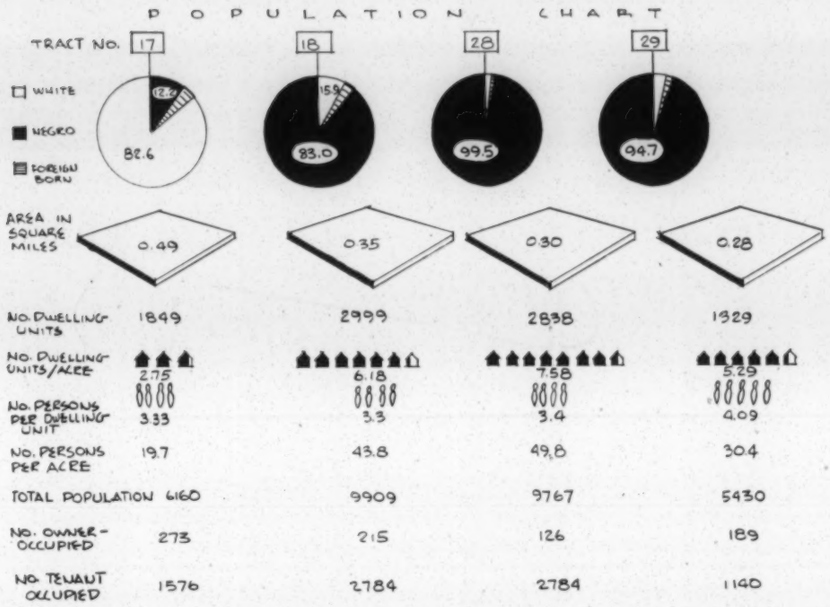


Figure 1. Breakdown of population and pertinent housing statistics by census tracts.

The income average per family is found to be not quite as low as might have been expected in an area of this type. However, most of these families have more than one member working. There are 68.3 per cent of the households which have an income of $150.00 per month or more, and 21.1 per cent have a family income of $250.00 or more. The family budget is further improved by low rent payments, 72.7 per cent paying less than $20.00 per month. Although it is safe to say these rented hovels are not worth more than that, indications are that, on the average, these people could afford to pay for the better living quarters which might be provided by public housing.

Disease and crime are prevalent in these tracts. Tract F-28 reported more new cases of tuberculosis in 1948 than any other tract in Atlanta. Tracts F-18 and F-29 also reported a large number of cases, comparatively speaking. We find more criminal offenses, juvenile delinquency, and decay of all types in these areas than anywhere in Atlanta. The mortality rate is much greater than the birth rate, but, due to influx of people seeking warrens of any description and the lure of accelerated industrial jobs, the population is growing more dense.

Residential Density and Land Coverage

An area may have a relatively high residential density and still retain desirable living conditions if there is enough open area to satisfy the requirements of light, air, recreation and playground, and aesthetic need for pleasant surroundings. Land coverage includes the land occupied by dwellings, businesses, and incidental structures, as well as streets and alleys. Land covered by buildings should not exceed 30 per cent within a residential district, and street area should not be in excess of 10 per cent. Residential density should be less than 100 people per acre, unless, of course, the land is at a high premium.

In the tracts under consideration, it is seen that population density is well under the limit of 100 per acre and dwelling units fall far short of the 60 units per acre maximum. Pertinent statistics on residential and dwelling unit densities are seen in Fig. 1. On the other hand, we find that in Fig. 2, showing land coverage, considerably more than 30 per cent of the total area is covered by buildings. While F-17 has a coverage of only 24.5 per cent, with an average height in stories per building of 1.2, Tract F-28 has a 59.5 per cent coverage, and average stories per building of 1.5. Tract F-18 has a 46.1 per cent coverage, and 43.5 per cent of Tract F-29 is encumbered with low, ramshackle dwellings. The indication is that this area could house thousands more if the land were utilized more efficiently and encumbrances of chicken coops, pig pens, and other parasitical structures were eliminated.

Implementation

Studies were made of the land value in Census Tracts F-17, F-18, F-28, and F-29. Cost of land in this slum area is exorbitantly high, primarily because

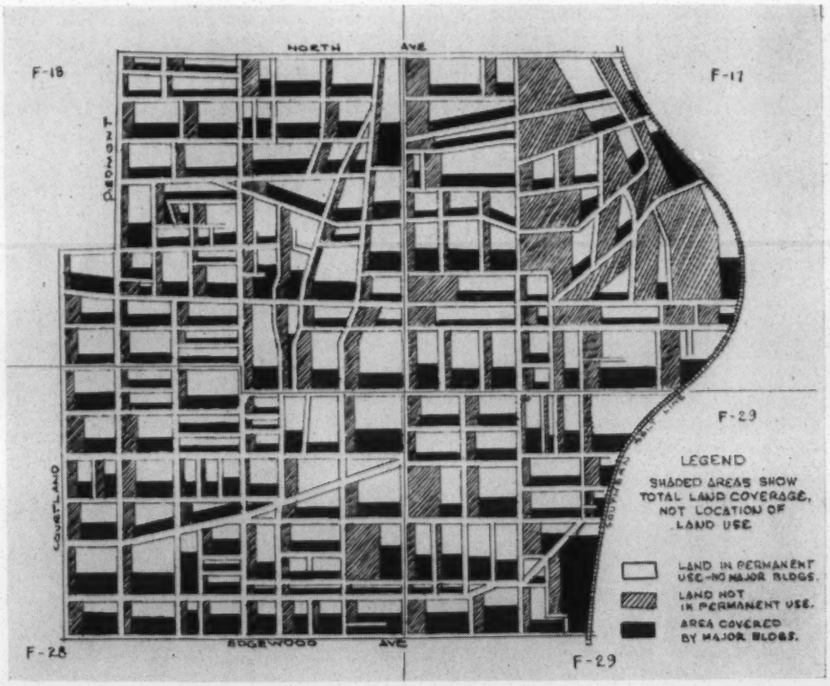


Figure 2. Area representation of land encumbered by parasitical structures.

real estate owners can make great profits off houses requiring no input for maintenance and repair. High-priced land can in a very few years be paid for by high returns on the investment, even at cheap rental prices. A typical block for the Negro district was found to cost approximately $65,400. This is true because of the fact that, being more crowded, there are many more lots to a block than in the white area of F-17, where a typical block costs approximately $45,500. Negro areas, comprising two-thirds of the whole, cost $16,650 per acre, while white areas cost approximately $11,700 per acre. At the present-day value of real estate, the price of the total area of the four tracts, $25,508,000, is double the tax assessor's value of $12,-754,000. Thus do unscrupulous landowners exploit misery and need for shelter.

To clear up this area and construct the necessary housing projects would take a large federal appropriation. To secure the desired territory, the city planning commission would turn over to the "Atlanta Real Estate Board" the district for appraisal. When the board settled upon the sum to be paid, the city would then contribute this amount to the courts. These courts would then be obligated to procure the property at the set price, or, through the "Right of Eminent Domain," condemn the land in a trial process and force the owner to accept its own price. It is likely that no jury in Atlanta will ever sustain such a condemnation procedure until public opinion is aroused against owners exploiting the market for new housing.

Open Space and Recreation

Parks, green areas, and other outdoor recreational areas are practically non-existent in Tracts F-17, F-18, F-28, and F-29. Those which do exist are pitifully substandard and inadequate for a district of this size. The importance of recreation areas and facilities in city planning cannot be denied. Crime and disease prevention can be controlled to a great degree by providing enjoyable leisure-time occupation. Without such areas, this "black heart" will continue to be a parasite of moral and social decay in Atlanta.

Cities today are spending great sums of money to acquire needed recreation space in densely populated neighborhoods. A few years ago land for this purpose was available at low cost. The execution of the proposed National Housing Program will probably reduce the open space in existing neighborhoods and will cover with dwellings large areas where limited recreation areas are already inadequate. Atlanta is fortunate in having the opportunity to benefit from past mistakes in other cities. We can wipe out Census Tracts F-17, F-18, F-28, and F-29, buy the land, and construct a community whose recreation needs are realized in the initial conception of the project. Such an investment would return money to the city now spent in crime, fire, and disease prevention.

A typical example of outdoor toilet facilities in F-17, F-18, F-28, and F-29

Health Factors

Henry W. Grady Hospital, at 36 Butler Street, is fairly adequate to maintain hospitalization for all the persons living in F-17, F-18, F-28, and F-29. It is, however, subject to crowded conditions in the Negro maternity wards, and patients often are required to leave a day and a half after delivery. Because of a high rate of still-births and the birthrate, expectant mothers and well babies are the principal area of medical care. Public health nurses who go into homes to instruct and care for mothers and babies are not enough for the demand. One colored public health nurse is available and active in this entire area. At least one per census tract is needed. The nearest prenatal clinic for expectant white mothers is one and a half miles north of the boundary of F-17, the white neighborhood. A prenatal clinic for colored mothers is held at Grady Hospital, but this service could be provided more efficiently with the construction of well-baby clinics in each tract. Social diseases are treated at the Atlanta Health Center No. 1, within commuting distance of the slum area. This center is kept constantly overcrowded because dirt and immorality in the slum areas more than keep abreast of the curing rate.

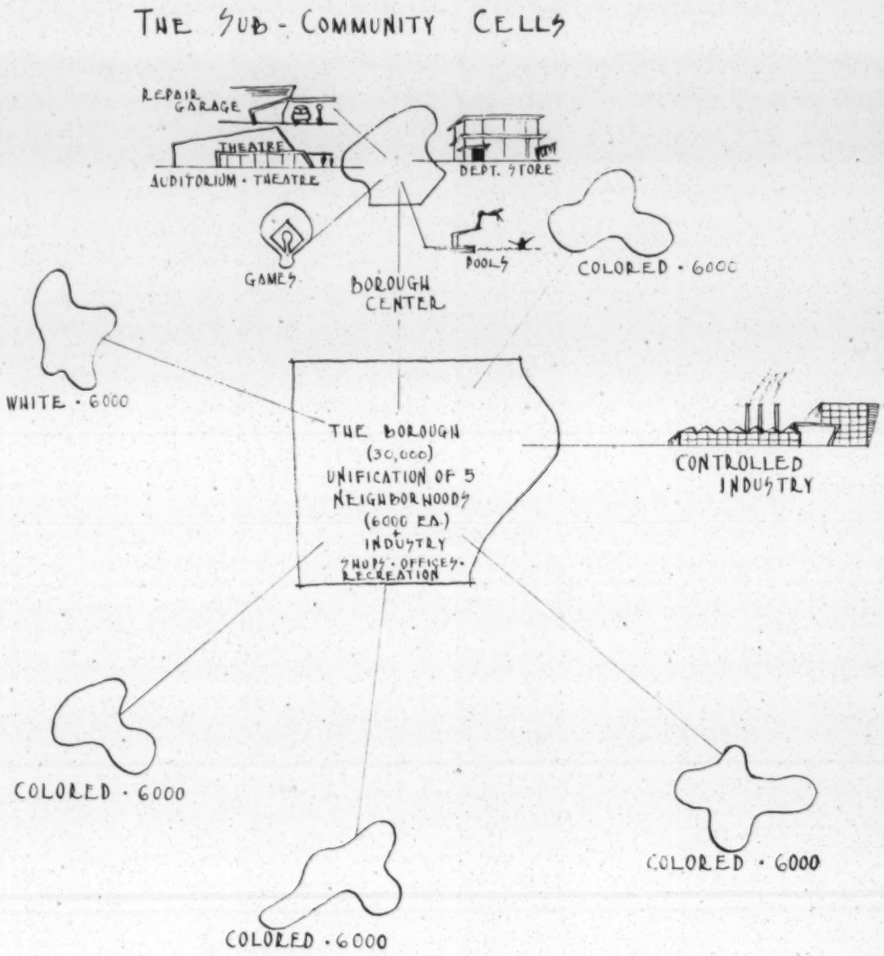
Construction of well-baby clinics in this area would provide more facilities for tuberculosis detection and prevention. These clinics would be used for X-ray operations by tuberculosis mobile units. An out-patient clinic for treating wounds incurred by criminal assaults and other crime is sorely needed, but it is certain that a clean-up of this area would reduce crime and subsequently the need for treating the injured. There are no colored dental facilities available in this area, and a Negro dental clinic is needed.

Health maintenance will never be adequate without a complete new construction of the community. Structures in this area are entirely opposed to the concept of health. At least 12 per cent of dwellings have their access in narrow alleys or someone else's pig pen. Twenty-two per cent of the houses are without kitchen sinks and 23 per cent have only back-yard water-taps, shared with other families. Seventy-eight per cent of

the families in these tracts have no washing facilities such as a wash basin or laundry tub. Only 33 per cent of these families have inside, private toilet facilities, and 45 per cent have no bath facilities. Ninety-five per cent of the dwelling units have no central heating, and 98 per cent of the families have less than one-half their rooms heated at all. Fifty-five per cent of all dwelling units have one or more rooms whose areas are substandard from the standpoint of air cubage and occupancy. Thirty-seven per cent of all units have a plague of rats and other rodents or insects. It is small wonder that tuberculosis mortality rates in F-18, F-28, and F-29 are higher than anywhere else in Atlanta.

Education

There are three elementary schools in Census Tracts F-17, F-18, F-28, and F-29. Hill School and John Hope (now under construction) are Negro schools, while N. B. Forrest School is the only white elementary school. There is one Negro high school, David T. Howard High, and no white high schools are located in the area. The total attendance at these schools is 4,705, indicating that these schools draw approximately one-half of the school-age children in the area. Laws for the compulsion of school-age children to attend school seem to be strict enough, but it is doubtful whether any, Negro or white, obtain the service from education that they are entitled to. An interesting fact is that Hill School for Negroes, with an attendance of 2010, has buildings worth $84,933. On the other hand, Forrest School, for whites, with an attendance of 396, has buildings worth $155,322. Thus, the Forrest School is worth per pupil 9.35 times the value per pupil of Hill School for Negroes. Hill School has 21 classes of over 50 students per class per hour.



The sub-community seen as an integration of organic cells.

Other Sociological Factors

Entertainment and recreation facilities in Tracts F-17, F-18, F-28, and F-29 are inadequate. No theaters can be said to exist in this area, and it is obvious that great distances must be travelled to reach decent cinemas. A vocational school in the colored section provides a small playground for the children of both races. No swimming pools or park areas are to be found—the nearest park is some distance beyond the Southern Railway Freight Belt Line on the east. There are no branch libraries to provide recreation through reading. Buildings and areas for family groups to recreate do not exist. In the vicinity of the five schools in or neighboring this section under consideration are playgrounds, and daily programs of after school activities

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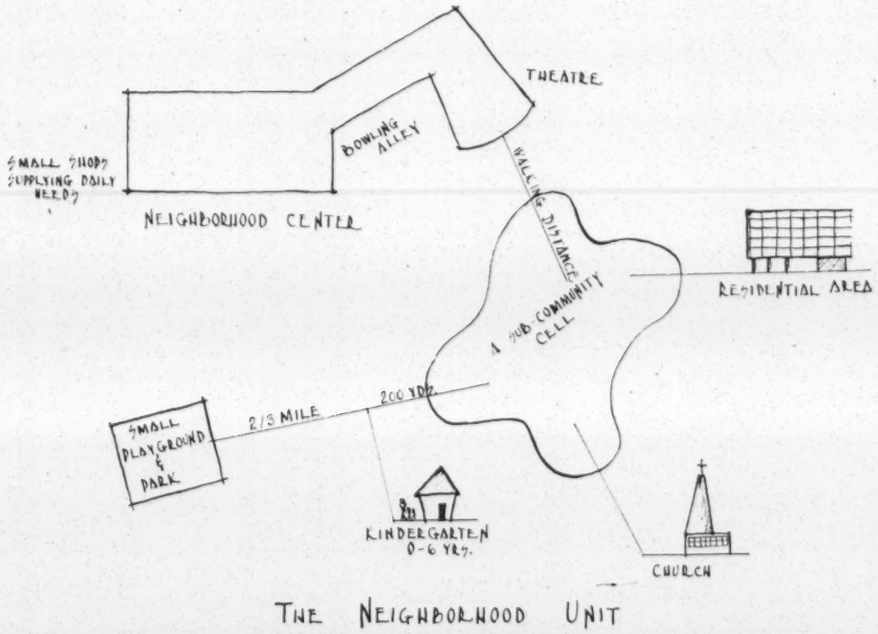

The neighborhood unit is a machine for the satisfaction of every basic need.

Black Heart

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are conducted. These areas are insufficient and, in most cases, are in poor repair.

It is interesting to note that occupational patterns in these tracts are relatively uniform, with the exception of F-17, which is largely a white community. Predominant occupational types in F-18, F-28, and F-29 are as follows: 33 per cent domestic workers, 22 per cent to 30 per cent other service workers, 16 per cent to 17.5 per cent operative and kindred workers. In F-17, 35 per cent are clerical and sales workers, 12 per cent are proprietors, managers, or officials, and 13 per cent are operative and kindred workers. Researchers found it difficult to ascertain how many workers from outside this area come in to man the industries contained therein. From the fact that 24 per cent of the working population in F-28, 15.4 per cent in F-17, 14.6 per cent in F-18, and 21.3 per cent in F-29 remain in their respective tracts for their jobs, the conclusion is drawn that the largest part of the working population work far from their homes. At the same time, their homes are blighted by industries, uncontrolled, which draw thousands of workers from outside the area.

In planning for a new community, many racial problems arise. The conception of a community designed to provide the recreation and social intercourse so necessary to a well-balanced life is contrary to the problem of race differences. Architectural students engaged in making development studies of the area under consideration have come to the conclusion that a new development cannot force an issue of such

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strong controversy. These planners, however, propose to design facilities within communities which are flexible —looking forward to the possibility that in some years to come race problems will not be a factor.

In any event, student planners intend to do what is within the realm of architecture and engineering to abolish racial discrimination. Racial segregation may or may not be necessary, but discrimination in facilities cannot be tolerated. It is maintained by these students that, whereas the Negro probably does not want social intercourse with the whites, he feels slighted when he is forced to enter small back doors of train stations while a white man enters through monumental portals. The mission of this architectural plan will, therefore, be to create equal facilities for living, playing, working, eating, shopping and worshipping.

Architectural Concept of the Sub-Community

In making a research on this "black heart" of Atlanta slums, students have found that the section is mostly residential. In recommending a remedy for this blighted condition, any architectural program of planning is based on the premise that Tracts F-17, F-18, F-28, and F-29 should be made into a group of neighborhood units, each essentially like the others. Since the architectural solutions to this problem are unlimited in number and scope, we here endeavor to discuss the general concept of the sub-community as it should be and as it has been conceived in certain localities. Within a month, the senior design students of the School of Architecture of Georgia Tech will have emerged from their studies with comprehensive plans for the entire area, a given neighborhood unit, and the principal buildings comprising the typical neighborhood. It is important, however, not to think in terms defined by this group or any other group of planners, but to think of the moral problem involved and adapt the criteria made elsewhere to good advantage in wiping a blemish from Atlanta's face.

The land-use plan of each sub-community (taken here to relate to the area including all four census tracts) is an integral part of the land-use plan of the metropolitan area, but within its confines it should be balanced and should be related to the needs of the residents and their characteristics. Likewise, the individual cells of each sub-community should be related to the overall plan of the sub-community while at the same time achieve neighborhood unity.

The cells of a sub-community should include a secondary business center, the function of which is similar to that of the central business district. Several light industrial districts should be located in such a way as to employ a number of people in jobs close to their homes, thus reducing the cost in time, money, and energy of employees and affording a maximum of time and energy for neighborhood social life. One or more heavy industrial districts may be placed so as to be convenient to employees living in the sub-community or to good transportation facilities. Another integral cell would be some major recreational, civic, health, or social facilities which cannot be provided for each neighborhood unit. All other major cells of the sub-community would be the neighborhood units, sufficient in number to accommodate the anticipated population of the sub-com-

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munity. In general, the cells of the sub-community are bounded by, rather than intersected by, the limited access streets. Through traffic should be routed around the sub-community by large surface high-speed boulevards or depressed highways. The neighborhood units must be adequately insulated from the industrial districts and from the major thoroughfares by well-planted "minor green belts."

The Concept of the Neighborhood Unit

Fundamental social objectives in the neighborhood unit must be considered. It is necessary that residents have the time, energy, and opportunities to make desirable social contacts, and the design of the neighborhood unit should be directed towards the encouragement of neighborly relations. Although each should be large enough to enable each individual to find many others of compatible interests, a reasonable degree of segregation of housing types is to be desired for both social and aesthetic reasons. There should be enough different types of housing to interest people from many income and intellectual groups. By social intermingling, it may be expected that intellectual and civic leaders would soon tend to raise their neighbors to their level of social responsibility. Public and semi-public activities, such as churches, lodge organizations, clubs, and societies, would receive from a varied populace financial and interested support. Provision in land-use plans should be made for semi-public as well as public buildings. Instead of the rotten apple in the barrel causing the decay of all the apples, we base our concept of neighborhood

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strength on the premise that a good citizen will destroy decay in poor citizens.

The most important single factor in making the neighborhood unit concept work toward social unity would be the educational system and program. An educational system should be designed to include an influence on all the people within the unit, and mere buildings in which children are taught cannot be considered as an ultimate goal. The public educational system should be extended to provide within the neighborhood unit nursery schools for 3- and 4-year olds, kindergartens for 5-year olds, and adult education in arts and crafts, as well as in the liberal arts. Although in general a neighborhood unit will have only one elementary school, in high density areas it may be necessary to build two or more. The analysis of this problem is dependent on how many students may be reasonably accommodated in a single school, what the maximum travelling distances to schools should be, and what population is needed to provide enough pupils for a separate school.

From the standpoint of convenience, safety, and economy, it is desirable that major streets constitute the boundary lines of the neighborhood units, and that the entire area within the bounds of major streets be considered as a balanced neighborhood. Within a sub-community, access should be had from one neighborhood unit to another, but the streets should be so designed as to discourage traffic through the sub-community and to confine traffic entering the sub-community to that activity necessary to maintain the neighborhood units as cells within a cell of a metropolitan plan.

Each neighborhood unit should be provided with its own local shopping center. This should take its place, along with the school and the social center, as a focal point of the neighborhood. It should be located so as to be convenient to the residents of the neighborhood, and business from outside the unit should be discouraged. Only such shops as are reasonably necessary for neighborhood convenience should be granted permission to do business. Ample provision should be made for off-street parking at the local shopping center, and the entire area should be proportioned to the population served. It should not be necessary for any of the residents of a neighborhood to enter the major thoroughfare systems to reach the local shopping center, school, community center, or recreation areas.

There should be within the neighborhood unit an adequate system of recreational facilities. It should be correlated to the school system and accessible from all homes without crossing heavily travelled streets. It should be so designed as to meet indoor and outdoor needs of young and old alike. Principal areas of green would include football and baseball fields, as well as minor facilities for the youngest children. Major recreational areas and facilities, such as large parks, golf courses, arboretums, swimming pools, and parkways should ordinarily be provided as cells within the structure of the sub-community, rather than within neighborhood units.

Summary

The neighborhood unit plan, as contrasted to the rotten stench of Atlanta's "black heart," may appear to be an idle dream. Certainly, if people in a position to affect the course of the growth

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of Atlanta could think in terms of untenable goals, there might emerge from such dreams the growth of such a community.

Park, Burgess, and McKenzie, in their book entitled "The City," have said, "Where mobility is greatest and where in consequence primary controls break down completely, as in the zone of deterioration in the modern city, there develop areas of demoralization, of promiscuity, and of vice. It has been found that areas of mobility are also the regions in which are found juvenile delinquency, boys' gangs, crime, poverty, desertion, divorce, abandoned infants, and vice." Thus have the automobile and machine encumbrances of civilization made of a zone of mobility a zone of spiritual unrest. In order to avoid these evils, it is necessary to change the environment of family life so as to create neighborhood pride and spirit, promote healthy social interests, and thus, indirectly, contribute to the building up of a social responsibility on the part of all men.

To redevelop slum and blighted areas, at a great outlay of public and private funds, could not be justified were there any possibility that these areas could again become blighted. The neighborhood unit plan, however, is based on the principle of building from the outside in, a principle which is bound to provide great internal strength. This proposed development is at the same time conducive to building into the metropolitan plan protection, permanence, and structural flexibility to future changes. The choice becomes a resolution between two forces. Are we going to awaken to the moral challenge to our foresight, intelligence, and compassion for our fellow men? Or are we going to remain inert, causing the destruction of hope for freedom from want, freedom of religion, freedom from selfish government, freedom of speech, or freedom from fear?

16-Housing

Reference and Source Material on...

I. HOUSING AND HOUSING NEEDS

II. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COSTS OF GOOD AND BAD HOUSING

III. WHO PAYS FOR PUBLIC HOUSING

Compiled by;

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION
Housing and Home Finance Agency

May 1949

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I. HOUSING AND HOUSING NEEDS

HOMES ARE THE FOUNDATION OF A COMMUNITY.

A working-man spends one-third to two-thirds of his time there.
A housewife spends 2/3's to 19/20's of her time there.
A preschool child spends 2/3's to 19/20's of his time there.
A school child spends half to 3/4's of his time there.

More of a city's area is used for housing than for any other purpose.

Residential property contributes about half of a city's real-property tax income.

Services for residential areas (including schools) consume more than half of the community income from real-property tax income.

--Source for above data and statements: Introduction to Housing, Facts and Principles, by Edith Elmer Wood. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1940.

Studies of 22 cities show that the greatest amount of land area in urban communities is used for residential purposes. Streets and alleys take up the next highest amount of land, and then come industrial establishments, commercial enterprises, public and institutional buildings, and parks and open space, in order named.

--Source: National Housing Agency, Chart VIII-A, "Use Pattern of Developed Urban Land Areas." Statement of National Housing Administrator before the Senate Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Redevelopment, January 1945.

Housing constitutes approximately 40 percent of developed urban land area, 50 percent of assessed valuation of all urban property subject to local property taxation, 60 percent of total urban real property valuation. It provides 45 percent of local tax revenues, and 35 percent of total local revenues.

--Source: National Housing Agency, Chart VIII-C, "Housing in the Municipal Economy." Statement of National Housing Administrator before Senate Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Redevelopment, January 1945.

The cost of housing and household utilities is the second largest item in the consumer's budget. Only less important than food, it accounts for almost one-fifth of total consumption expenditures in the United States.

--Source: America's Needs and Resources. by J. Frederick Dewhurst and Associates. The Twentieth Century Fund, 1947.

The average person from 1930-39 spent 28.8 percent of his income on household rent and operation, composed of 15.4 percent rent and 13.4 percent operations, including utilities, fuel, purchase and repair of household furnishings, equipment, and supplies.

Household expenditures rank second in the consumer's budget of expenditures, less only than food and tobacco, which claim 30.3 percent of his income. Annual average expenditure from 1930-39 for household rent and operation totaled $17,143,000,000 for the Nation

--Source: Department of Commerce, quoted in National Housing Agency Chart VII-A, "Housing Expenditures." Statement of National Housing Administrator before Senate Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Redevelopment, January 1945.

Percent of income spent for housing, by income groups.

A Bureau of Labor Statistics survey in 1941 of urban families in 62 selected cities indicates that the portion of the family resources allocated for housing increases as the family income declines.

Measurement of housing costs against total family expenditures shows that the ratio increases steadily from 21.3 percent for the $2,500-$3,000 income group to 33.7 percent for the group with incomes under $500. When housing expenditures are measured against family income, the ratio increases from 20.0 percent to 42.5 percent.

The fact that housing expenses loom so large in the budgets of low income families has this significance: It indicates that the general hardships of these low income families may be due not only to the inadequacy of income per se, but also to the fact that there is a channeling of an excessive portion of their income to housing at the sacrifice of other necessities. This suggests that many of our low income families who have been treated as "relief problems" should rather be treated as housing problems. It follows, also, that there would be little net advantage in a program furnishing low income groups with

better housing if it resulted in higher cost to them. The obvious reason for this is that an increase in the cost of housing would result in additional strictures upon other necessities...the reduction of housing costs is a primary requisite for an effective postwar housing program.

--Source: Statement of National Housing Administrator, before Senate Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Redevelopment, January 1945.

NEED FOR HOUSING

Estimates of post-war housing needs range from under a million to well over a million and a half units per year, for at least ten years. Some of these estimates are:

Housing and Home Finance Agency

1.	Estimated 1960 families according to Bureau of Census	39,500,000	
2.	Allowance of 4 percent effective vacancies (i.e. units actually for rent or sale and habitable year round)	1,600,000	
3.	Total dwelling units needed in 1960	41,100,000	
4.	Subtract: Effective inventory as of April 1947	32,729,000	
5.	Number of additional units needed from beginning of 1947	8,371,000	
6.	Subtract: Units added to supply in 1947 and 1948	2,100,000	
7.	Net additional number needed between 1948 and 1960 to bring requirements and supply into balance.....		6,271,000
	Add:		
8.	For replacement of estimated loses from 1947 to 1960 (fire, demolition, floods, etc.)	520,000	

9. For rehabilitation or replacement of substandard units equivalent to nonfarm units in need of major repairs and of urban units lacking private bath and toilet	5,600,000	
10. For rehabilitation or replacement of substandard units in surrounding suburban areas and for rehabilitation or replacement of standard units deteriorating by 1960	2,000,000	
11. For replacement of temporary structures	350,000	
12. Total rehabilitation and replacement, to 1960		8,470,000
13. Total nonfarm requirements to 1960		14,741,000
Add:		
14. Rehabilitation or new construction of farm housing	2,000,000- 3,000,000	
15. TOTAL U. S. housing requirements	16,741,000-17,741,000	
Annual averages		
Nonfarm	1,340,000	
Farm	182,000 - 273,000	
Total	1,522,000-1,613,000	

--Source: Estimated Future Housing Requirements of the U. S., prepared by the Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, 1948.

Senate Banking and Currency Committee

There is an estimated need for an average rate of homebuilding over the next 12 years of about 1,500,000 dwelling units a year, including nonfarm and farm.

--Source: Report, Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, accompanying S.1070, Housing Act of 1949, 81st Congress.

Joint Congressional Committee on Housing

Housing production (both farm and nonfarm) over the next 12 years should average at least 1,500,000 units a year and should well exceed that figure in many years. Of the total, it is estimated that not less than 1,285,000 should be nonfarm units. Estimates of the rural housing job call for between 200,000 and 300,000 units a year for at least a decade.

--Source: Housing Study and Investigation. Final Majority Report of the Joint Committee on Housing, 80th Congress, March 15, 1948.

Council of Economic Advisers

Estimates of the peoples' housing needs, including the rural areas, range up to a million and a half or even more units per year on an average over the next 10 years.

--Source: Council of Economic Advisers. Second Annual Report to the President, December 1947.

National Public Housing Conference
National Association of Housing Officials

1,500,000 homes are required annually from 1948 through 1960.

--Source: A Housing Program for Now and Later. Published by the National Public Housing Conference, Washington, February 1948.

Twentieth Century Fund

To bring all housing (urban and rural) up to standard during the 15-year period from 1946 to 1960 and also provide for new families, we would have to build a total of 19,678,000 new units and rehabilitate 5,438,000 units--an annual average for 15 years of 1,312,000 new and 363,000 rehabilitated units.

--Source: America's Needs and Resources, by J. Frederick Dewhurst and Associates. The Twentieth Century Fund, 1947.

Earlier estimates that have been generally supported by the U. S. Census Bureau's April 1947 surveys are:

National Housing Agency, 1944.

A 10-year need for construction of 12,600,000 nonfarm dwelling units, or 1,260,000 per year, based on assumption that we will replace only half of our existing backlog of substandard housing. If the entire substandard group were to be replaced in the 10-year period, the need would be 16,100,000 units in 10 years or 1,610,000 per year.

The 12,600,000 estimate includes:

6,300,000 units for net increase in new urban families in 10 years after the war. 6,100,000 to replace substandard units; this is one-half of existing substandard units and of those that will become substandard during the period, or their equivalent. 200,000 units to be replaced for units destroyed by fire, storm, and flood.

--Source: Housing Needs, A Preliminary Estimate. National Housing Agency Bulletin #1, 1944, Washington.

Twentieth Century Fund, 1944.

Well over a million new dwellings a year. Majority should be medium priced and low-priced, from under $2,000 to $4,000. A large part needed for rent rather than sale.

--Source: American Housing: Problems and Prospects. The Twentieth Century Fund, 1944.

Congress of Industrial Organizations, 1943.

Average of at least 1,500,000 homes per year for 10 to 20 years.

--Source: Good Shelter for Everyone. Research and Education Department, CIO, Washington.

American Federation of Labor, 1945.

Aggregate of 15,600,000 dwelling units for ten-year period after the war, averaged per year at 1,500,000.

--Source: Testimony before the Senate Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Redevelopment, January 1945, AFofL, Washington.

Producers' Council, 1943.

An annual average construction of 972,000 dwelling units in the five years from 1947-1951.

--Source: Report of the Market Analysis Committee, Producers' Council, Inc., November 1943.

F. W. Dodge Corporation, 1943.

820,000 units a year in the first post-war decade.

--Source: T. S. Holden, F. W. Dodge Corporation. Quoted from the Architectural Record, September 1943.

CONDITION OF HOUSING

The latest comprehensive figures on the supply and condition of housing is the sample surveys made by the Bureau of the Census in April 1947. The following references are based on this data:

In April 1947 there were 41,625,000 dwelling places in the U. S. ranging all the way from 40-room mansions to 1-room shacks. The 34,133,000 nonfarm dwellings of this total represented the highest proportion of such units in U. S. history. The rural farm dwellings numbered 7,492,000.

--Source: The Housing Situation - the factual background. Housing and Home Finance Agency, June 1948.

In 1947, nonfarm units needing major repairs and units in urban areas lacking private inside bath and toilet numbered close to 5,200,000. These two categories constitute the number of dwelling units that are substandard and require replacement.

In addition, replacement will be required by 1960 of 2,000,000 deteriorated and substandard units in suburban areas and 350,000 temporary structures.

--Source: Housing Study and Investigation, Final Majority Report, Joint Committee on Housing, 80th Congress, March 15, 1948.

In April 1947, 67.3 percent of rural farm dwellings lacked running water; only 20 percent had private bath and flush toilet; about 60 percent had electric lights; 10 percent were overcrowded. Only 19 percent of farm dwellings were provided with modern facilities, such as lights, running water, bath, and flush toilet.

--Source: Raymond C. Smith, Assistant Chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Dept. of Agriculture. Hearings, Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, 81st Congress, February 1949.

Overcrowding

In 1947, 2,400,000 dwelling units were overcrowded with over 1.5 persons per room. This was a decline of about 3 percent in overcrowding as compared with 1940. But to the extent that the 1,900,000 increase in the number of 2-person families between 1940 and 1947 represents recently married couples who have not begun to rear children, the proportion of overcrowded units may well rise again as these new families increase in size.

--Source: The Housing Situation - the factual background. Housing and Home Finance Agency, June 1948.

Doubling

The number of married couples living with other families has risen from about 1,435,000 in 1930 and 1,846,000 in 1940 to 2,712,000 in 1947. This means that doubled families now equal 6.9 percent of all households compared with 5.3 percent in 1940 and 4.8 percent in 1930. In addition to those living doubled with other families there were in 1947 some 149,000 normal families living in quasi-households, institutions, rooming houses, transient hotels, etc. -- compared with only 100,000 in 1940.

All told there were, in April 1947, nearly 2,900,000 married couples who lacked separate homes of their own, an increase of nearly 1,000,000 over the 1,950,000 such families in 1940

--Source: The Housing Situation - the factual background. Housing and Home Finance Agency, June 1948.

The last complete housing census was that of 1940, conducted by the Bureau of the Census. Very important changes in the housing figures have taken place since that time, but the following estimates of need, based on the 1940 figures, are included for reference purposes:

Of the 37 million dwelling units in the U. S. in 1940, it is estimated that 16 million needed to be either replaced or rehabilitated. Almost a fifth of all units needed major repairs; about 30 percent lacked running water; 40 percent lacked a private toilet; about 45 percent lacked a private bath or shower.

--Source: America's Needs and Resources. By J. Frederick Dewhurst and Associates. The Twentieth Century Fund, 1947.

In 1939, of the 21,600,000 urban dwellings, 6,200,000 or 28.6 percent were substandard by reason of needing major repairs or of lacking in modern plumbing facilities (private bath or toilet).

Of the 6,200,000 substandard urban units, 2,600,000 were in need of major repairs, the continued neglect of which would make them a hazard to safety; 1,400,000 had no running water in the house; 3,750,000 were without indoor toilets, and 5,000,000 had no private bath. Thus, many of the substandard units were defective in more than one respect.

--Source: 1940 U. S. Housing Census

Of the urban housing in 1940, 1,200,000 or 5.7 percent had more than 1.5 persons per room, a serious stage of overcrowding.

Approximately 7 million nonfarm units are believed to have been substandard in 1940 and in need of replacement.

--Source: Housing Needs, A Preliminary Estimate. National Housing Agency Bulletin #1, 1944.

Nearly 4 million nonfarm units need major repairs and over 6 1/2 million more lack running water or private indoor sanitary and bathing facilities. On the farm, conditions are relatively much worse. Of the 7,600,000 farm dwellings, nearly 2,500,000 need major repairs, and over 3,700,000 more lack any sort of indoor water supply.

--Source: Report to the Special Committee on Postwar Economic Policy and Planning by the Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Redevelopment, August 1, 1945.

Of more than 8,600,000 rural nonfarm dwellings, 5,150,000 or 63.9 percent were in need of major repairs or lacked plumbing facilities.

--Source: 1940 U. S. Housing Census

Of more than 7,600,000 rural farm dwellings over 6,900,000, or 90 percent, needed major repairs or lacked modern plumbing facilities such as baths or toilets, or running water in the house.

--Source: 1940 U. S. Housing Census

"Circles of Rot"

Because of the lack of good housing for the poorer groups, the pattern of American cities through the years has become one of progressive housing rot, usually beginning at the very heart of the city, which is the older part, and spreading through lessening degrees of decay to the expanding outer rim or suburbs where good housing has fled. High land values and taxes on the slum property have resulted in continued failure to maintain and repair the old houses, in exorbitant rents for insanitary and inadequate quarters, and in over-crowded dwellings by families unable to afford enough space to live in.

--Source: "Decline of Central Cities," pages 16-17, American Housing: Problems and Prospects. The Twentieth Century Fund, 1944.

A map of Denver's housing illustrates this point. At the center the map shows 60 percent or more of the housing substandard. Around the center is the area that is between 40 percent and 60 percent substandard. Moving out, one comes to the area of housing that is between 20 percent and 40 percent substandard. And on the fringes is the area with housing that is under 20 percent substandard. Another map, of San Francisco, also illustrates "circles of rot."

--Source: Map from Housing in Denver. Vol. 17, No. 1, University of Denver Reports, June 1941. Published by the Bureau of Business and Social Research and the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, University of Denver, Col.

--Source: "Conditions of Residential structures in San Francisco," Map reproduced in San Francisco's Housing, published by the Housing Authority of the City and County of San Francisco, May 1941.

The neighborhood near the business center of the city, the neighborhood which has seen better days and which originally contained residences of good type, is today the best known type of slum. As business crept in and changed its character; as original residents moved further from the center in search of space, quiet, and gardens; as single family houses were split up into apartments or became rooming houses, as buildings or parts of buildings became converted to office or shop use; the neighborhood deteriorated and people who could afford to do so moved out.

--Source: Slums and Blighted Areas in the United States, by Edith Elmer Wood. U. S. Government Printing Office, 1938.

WHO NEEDS HOUSING?

In the spring of 1947 there were 2,800,000 families living doubled up with other families, the vast majority because of acute housing shortage. An additional 500,000 families were living in temporary housing, trailers, rooming houses, and other makeshift accommodations. Moreover, in 1946, even with the sharp expansion of home building, the net number of new families formed greatly exceeded new homes built. Finally, a very substantial proportion of the existing housing supply is far below minimum standards of decency.

--Source: Housing Study and Investigation. Final Majority Report of the Joint Committee on Housing, 80th Congress, March 15, 1948.

The bulk of demand in the 15-year period 1946-1960 it is estimated will be for houses costing slightly more than $3800 at 1940 prices.

--Source: America's Needs and Resources, by J. Frederick Dewhurst and Associates. The Twentieth Century Fund, 1947.

Nonfarm housing needs over the next ten years require 12,600,000 units of new construction as follows, based upon 1940 price levels:

1. About 3,600,000 units, about 28 percent of the total, will be needed at monthly charges of less than $20;

2. Above 4,800,000 units, about 38 percent of the total, will be needed at monthly charges between $20 and $40;

3. Above 4,200,000 units, about 34 percent of the total, will be needed at monthly charges above $40.

--Source: Hearings on S.1592. Committee on Banking and Currency, U. S. House of Representatives, July 1946. Statement by National Housing Administrator and Expediter.

Needs of Minority Groups

One-fourth of nonfarm dwelling units occupied by nonwhites were in need of major repairs in 1947; 36 percent were without essential plumbing facilities.

The proportion of nonfarm dwelling units occupied by nonwhites which were substandard (needed major repairs or lacked essential plumbing facilities) was almost six times as high as that for whites. Overcrowding among nonwhites was over four times as great as for whites.

--Source: Housing of the Nonwhite Population (figures from U. S. Bureau of the Census, April 1947). Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, June 1948.

About 55 percent of married Negro veterans in the South and 45 percent in the North were living doubled-up or in rented rooms or trailers. Furthermore, about 37 percent of Negro veterans in the South and about 29 percent in the North were living in dwellings needing major repairs or lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities.

Negro veterans were able to pay on the average monthly rents of $31 in the South and $39 in the North.

--Source: The Housing of Negro Veterans. Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, January 1948.

VETERANS' NEEDS

35 percent of married veterans (in 108 areas surveyed by the Census Bureau July 1946 to January 1947) were living doubled-up or in rented rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins. One-tenth of all veterans (excluding roomers) in the surveyed areas were living in housing needing major repairs or lacking proper bathing or toilet facilities.

Among veterans who desire to own homes, 10 percent can afford to pay less than $4,000; 10 percent can afford $4,000 to $5,000; 22 percent can afford $5,000 to $6,000; 21 percent: $6,000 to $7,000; and 37 percent can afford to pay over $7,000.

Veterans desiring to rent homes are able to pay: less than $30 per month for rent and utilities, 8 percent; $30 to $39, 26 percent; $40 to $49, 36 percent; $50 to $59, 19 percent; $60 and over, 11 percent.

Incomes of veterans surveyed averaged $46 weekly; incomes of 3 percent averaged less than $20 weekly; 28 percent had incomes averaging between $20 and $39; 46 percent had incomes averaging $40 to $59; and 19 percent had average weekly incomes of $60 and over.

--Source: Veterans' Housing Plans and Living Arrangements in 1946, For 108 survey areas. Statistics Bulletin #2, January 1948. Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington.

Among Veterans who desire to own their homes, 14 percent felt they could afford to pay more than $50 a month, 54 percent felt they could afford to pay between $30 and $50 a month, and 32 percent felt they could afford to pay only $30 a month or less.

Among veterans who desire to rent houses, 11 percent felt they could afford to pay more than $50 a month, 55 percent felt they could afford to pay between $30 and $50 a month, and 34 percent felt they could afford to pay only $30 a month or less.

--Source: War Department Survey of Separation Centers, December 1945.

Our present housing problem is of long standing. While developments attributable to World War II have contributed to the intensity of our present problem, the current shortage actually has been accumulating over a long period of years when the volume of new housing construction was less than the net increase in new families.

--Source: Housing Study and Investigation. Final Majority Report, Joint Committee on Housing, March 15, 1948, 80th Congress.

HOUSING POLICY

"...The importance of a well conceived comprehensive housing policy cannot be exaggerated. There is no problem before the American people with more varied aspects than that of housing, each of them important to the future welfare of the country.

"From the social point of view, a supply of good housing, sufficient to meet the needs of all families, is essential to a sound and stable democracy. Every family must have a decent home in which to live. The character of that home determines more than anything else the character of family life, the conditions in which children grow up, and the attitude of the people toward the community and the Government..."

"...Slums have inevitably grown up in all our cities and in our towns and in the open country-side; and overcrowding and makeshift alteration have necessarily been utilized to balance our shortcomings.

"We can no longer accept these conditions as unavoidable. We cannot safely face the difficult undertakings of the years ahead, with the burden of hardship and discontent that bad housing imposes upon us. The issue must be faced and the task assumed. It is a task which cannot be performed in one year, nor perhaps a decade, but one which as a nation we must devotedly pursue and accomplish as rapidly as proper use of our resources permits."

--Source: Report of the Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Redevelopment, U. S. Senate, August 1945.

"Housing is of sufficient importance to the economic and social welfare of the American people as a whole as to justify and require effective Federal action to help improve housing conditions...the Federal Government should join with industry, labor, and State and local governments in policies aimed at eventual achievement of a decent home and a suitable living environment for all families--the essential foundation for any national housing policy."

--Source: Housing Study and Investigation. Final Majority Report of the Joint Committee on Housing, 80th Congress, March 15, 1948.

"...The general welfare and security of the Nation requires the realization as soon as feasible of the goal of a decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family. In our advance toward that goal, the policy declaration (in Senate Bill 1070) recognizes the necessity of attaining a rate of housing production sufficient to overcome the serious housing shortage and to replace slums and other inadequate housing..."

--Source: Report, Committee on Banking and Currency (to accompany Senate Bill 1070, to establish a national housing objective and policy). U. S. Senate, February 1949.

"...Some of the (housing) programs of strictly emergency or experimental character have been discontinued and have been or are being liquidated. But from a considerable part of this legislation have emerged permanent programs which have been continually revised and improved by the Congress to serve changing needs. These include a system of aids to home financing institutions which is administered by the Home Loan Bank Board; the credit insurance programs of the Federal Housing Administration; and the low-rent public housing program administered by the Public Housing Administration.

"Underlying the development of these programs, as well as the establishment of several emergency programs, has been the implied recognition that the well-being and security of the home are matters of national public policy, and that the stability of the home-building industry is essential to the health of the economy..."

--Source: Report, Committee on Banking and Currency, to accompany H.R. 4009 (Housing Act of 1949), House of Representatives, May 16, 1949.

II. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COSTS OF GOOD AND BAD HOUSING

GOOD HOUSING COSTS MONEY--majority built for higher income groups

"...Incomes of the American family...in the last analysis determine what kind of houses these people can afford either to buy or to rent..."

--Source: Dr. Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor. Hearings, Temporary National Economic Committee, 1939 (P.4949, Part II, Construction Industry).

During 1938, the Bureau of Labor Statistics testified, 1/10th of one percent of the new nonfarm dwellings built were within the means of the 37 percent of families with incomes under $1,000.

3.7 percent of dwellings built were within the means of the 24 percent of families with incomes between $1,000-$1,500.

15 percent of dwellings built were within the means of the 18 percent of families in the income group between $1,500-$2,000.

In summary: only 19 percent of the new housing built in 1938 was available to the 76 percent of nonfarm families having incomes of less than $2,000, while 81 percent were built for families with incomes of $2,000 or more. In other words, the number of dwellings built was in inverse ratio to the number of families in each income group.

--Source: Monograph #8 - Toward More Housing. Temporary National Economic Committee, 1940.

The reports of the Bureau of the Census show that 19.7 percent of urban families had money incomes in 1947 of less than $2,000, while 30.3 percent had incomes of less than $2,500. On the accepted basis of paying one-fifth of their incomes for housing, the average rent which the urban families in this lowest 30 percent income group can afford to pay would be approximately $27 per month, including heat and all other utilities.

"If the families now living in the slums are to be provided with decent homes, it is, therefore, evident that a large additional supply of housing must be provided at rents which will average somewhat under $30 per month, including all utilities."

--Source: Report, Committee on Banking and Currency, to accompany S.1070 (A Bill to Establish a National Housing Objective and Policy). U. S. Senate, February 1949.

Charts showing lack of home construction for families in low income brackets:

Seven Myths of Housing, by Nathan Straus.

Chart page 10, comparing urban income groups with percent of private housing and with percent of public housing provided.

Chart page 107, comparing numbers of families by income to amount of housing built, 1941. Within the means of 10 million families with annual incomes under $1,500, 500,000 new urban dwellings were built in the decade from 1930 to 1940.

Introduction to Housing, by Edith Elmer Wood.

Chart page 90, comparing number of families by income groups and housing built, from data for 28 cities, 1939.

Within the means of 3,800,000 families in 28 cities with annual incomes under $1500, 40,000 new dwellings were built between 1929 and 1935.

Housing Costs, National Housing Agency Bulletin #2, 1944.

Appendix A, part 2. Table showing for 1941 the percent of FHA Title II borrowers compared to number of families in various income groups. FHA insured mortgage loans represent housing of acceptable standards, so that comparison reflects provision of adequate housing compared to income need. Table shows that the income groups of less than $1,500, accounting for 41 percent of nonfarm families, represented only 8 percent of FHA Title II borrowers.

National Housing Agency, Chart XIII-A1, "Annual Average Nonfarm Dwelling Units Needed, 1946-1955." By monthly rentals, compared with dwelling units started.

In 1947 most of the housing built was for families in the higher income brackets. To the extent that low and middle income families were served, high cost placed an excessive financial strain upon them.

Only a small minority of families can afford to purchase new houses of satisfactory size and quality.

--Source: The Economic Report of the President to the Congress, January 1948.

BAD HOUSING COSTS MORE

The cost of slums to the taxpayer has been measured in dollars and cents.

In Boston, where the City Planning Board made a study in 1935, it was discovered that the per capita deficit to the city from a slum area was $48.24; from all other residential areas the average deficit was $10.81.

In Indianapolis, Indiana, the average per capita cost of services to a slum area was $61.85 compared to $38.56 per capita for the city as a whole.

In Cleveland it was found that the per capita cost of operating a slum area was $61.22. The deficit here was $51.10 per capita.

--Source: Introduction to Housing, by Edith Elmer Wood. Government Printing Office, 1940.

National Housing Agency Chart VIII-E-1, "Municipal Expenditures in Slum Areas, Cleveland and Indianapolis."

National Housing Agency Chart VIII-D, "City Revenues and Expenditures for Various Types of Housing Areas (based on city-wide survey, Boston 1935)."

In Birmingham, Alabama, municipal expenditures in 22 blighted areas were 3 times the income from these areas. In 4 good areas the expenditures were 5/6's of income.

In Atlanta, Georgia, slum areas contributed 5 1/2 percent of the city's real property tax revenues, but cost 53 percent of the city's police, fire, health, and other service costs.

In Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the per capita cost of crime in a typical slum area was $14.56, compared with $5.36 on a city-wide basis.

--Source: National Housing Agency Chart VIII-E-2, "Municipal Expenditures in Slum Areas."

A municipal income-and-expense study in Buffalo, based on a report of the Department of Audit and Control for 1933, showed the following comparison of average annual cost per family between the city-as-a-whole and slum areas:

	City as a whole	Slum area
Police Protection	$19.19	$27.16
Fire Protection	15.40	35.79
Juvenile Delinquency	.25	.60
Public Health Services	15.52	52.56
Public Welfare Services	89.50	224.01

--Source: 10 Years of Progress, 1934-1944. Buffalo (New York) Municipal Housing Authority.

City services (fire, police, health, welfare, and juvenile court) to the decayed Geary-Fillmore district cost $741,315; to the clean, bright Marina district (comparable in size and population) city services cost $86,659.

--Source: Blight and Taxes. A study contrasting two neighborhoods. San Francisco Planning and Housing Association, November 1947.

A comparative study in 1945 of a blighted area in Boyle Heights and a good housing area in the West Adams district clearly indicated that the blighted areas are subsidized by the rest of the city. Whereas the per capita real property tax revenue from the Boyle Heights area was $4.25 annually, the per capita cost to the city for just supplying fire, police, health, and recreation services amounted to $7.00. This was in direct contrast to the per capita real property tax revenue of $11.30 and a per capita cost of $3.67 for the same four municipal services in the West Adams district. Rough estimates indicate the Los Angeles taxpayers are subsidizing the Boyle Heights area alone to the extent of approximately $288,000 annually.

--Source: Los Angeles City Planning Commission, Los Angeles, California

The net cost of Newark's slums each year is over $14,000,000.

The "normal" municipal cost of maintaining a dwelling of minimum safety and comfort in a fairly good neighborhood is approximately $150. The municipal cost of maintaining a slum dwelling is $380. The difference of $230 would be the municipal cost per dwelling attributable to the slum conditions, or the "excess cost" of a slum dwelling.

--Source: The Cost of Slums in Newark, a study by Dr. Jay Rumney and Sara Shuman. Published by the Newark (N.J.) Housing Authority, 1946.

Part of the high cost of slum and blighted areas is the high tax delinquency. In St. Louis, delinquency in slum areas ranged from 25 to 40 percent as against 2 to 5 percent in newer residential districts. In Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Detroit, and Peoria tax delinquency and blight were closely related. Cleveland; Cambridge, Massachusetts; and New York City show the same pattern.

--Source: "(Tax) Delinquency in Slum Areas," American Housing: Problems and Prospects. The Twentieth Century Fund, 1944.

Thirteen primarily residential areas in Manhattan contained almost 1/2 of all the properties in Manhattan which had been tax delinquent for more than 3 years, although the areas themselves constituted less than 1/5th of Manhattan's area and contained only about 1/3 of the number of its (land) parcels.

In dollars and cents, tax delinquencies in the 13 areas, measured on a percentage basis, were 2 1/2 times as serious as in the remainder of Manhattan.

Tax dollar delinquency in the thirteen blighted areas was approximately double that of non-blighted residential areas.

The taxes which these thirteen blighted areas should bear but fail to pay are borne by healthy real estate elsewhere.

--Source: Ailing City Areas. Economic Study of Thirteen Depressed Districts in Manhattan. Citizens' Housing Council of New York, May 1941.

Substandard housing areas constitute pernicious environments for the young, and, while contributing little to the tax income of the municipality, consume an excessive proportion of its revenues because of the extra services required for police, fire, and other forms of protection.

--Source: Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Eastern District, January Term, 1947. Opinion of the Court, upholding constitutionality of public action to clear and reconstruct slums.

SOCIAL EFFECTS OF BAD HOUSING

Areas of bad housing and high rates of disease, delinquency, and crime coincide.

Tuberculosis is shown to be most prevalent in overcrowded homes. Highest rates of digestive diseases are found in homes without private inside flush toilet. Home accidents are most numerous in homes renting for less than $10 monthly. Common communicable diseases of childhood are most frequent in homes with more than 1.5 persons per room.

--Source: NHA Chart VIII-H, "Relationship of Housing Conditions to Health," based on National Health Survey, 1935-1936, U. S. Public Health Service.

"New Light on Relationship of Housing to Health", by Rollo H. Britten. American Journal of Public Health, February 1942.

Infant mortality rate is higher in overcrowded homes. Figures from eight cities show that the infant mortality rate in families averaging less than one person per room was 52 per 1,000 live births. Where the room density was between 1 and 2, the rate was 94.9, and for 2 persons per room and over, it was 135.7. With adjustment for income and race, it was found that the infant mortality rate in congested homes was still about twice as high as in homes where there was enough space.

--Source: "Casual Factors in Infant Mortality," 1925. Quoted in Slums and Blighted Areas in the U. S., by Edith Elmer Wood. Government Printing Office, 1938.

Pneumonia and tuberculosis mortality rates in the Basin slum area for 1939-41 were significantly greater than in the rest of the city. For the white population, Basin dwellers died from tuberculosis at nearly 3 times the rate for those living outside that area; from pneumonia at almost 2 1/2 times the rate. Infant mortality was twice as high in the Basin as it was for the rest of the city. Cincinnati's 1939-41 death rate would have been about 15 percent lower had it not been for the excessive mortality in the Basin area.

"These studies have shown beyond peradventure of doubt that a decidely unequal chance for life exists in different sections of the city. There is a striking contrast in survival between life in the slums and life on the hilltops. For want of healthful surroundings slum dwellers in the Basin suffer a terrific penalty in needless sickness and needless deaths. Compared with the mortality experience of hilltop people, infant mortality and deaths from tuberculosis and pneumonia in the Basin are indeed excessive."

--Source: A Story of Life and Death in Cincinnati, as revealed by the Mortality Studies of Floyd P. Allen, M.D. Published by the Public Health Federation, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 1947.

"Bad housing, as a matter of practical fact, is profoundly detrimental to health; and the existence of the slum is a health problem of outstanding significance."

--Source: Dr. C. E. A. Winslow, American Public Health Association. Quoted from "Housing and Health." journal of Public Health Nursing, July 1940.

"...The provision of a satisfactory supply of housing is essential to public health progress...the quality of housing bears a distinct relation to the health of the people...there is a wealth of evidence that certain elements in housing contribute to the occurrence of communicable disease and to other ailments...studies point to substandard housing as a contributor to ill health...improving the quality of housing is a necessary adjunct to the provision of better health services..."

--Source: Leonard A. Scheele, Surgeon General U. S. Public Health Service. Hearings, Committee on Banking and Currency, U. S. Senate, 81st Congress, February 1949.

Another major contributing factor to juvenile delinquency is the shortage of good low-cost and low-rent housing. It compels families to crowd up and to occupy inadequate houses because no better accommodations are available to them. It forces the occupancy of housing units which have deteriorated beyond repair and should long since have been replaced.

"...The cumulative housing shortage...has been accompanied by an alarming increase in the break-up of family life and the increase in juvenile delinquency."

"...The most influential character-guiding force in the life of the child is his relationship with his parents. That relationship is conditioned by the physical and environmental surroundings of home and neighborhood. A family lost in the slums and blighted area of a metropolitan center or the inadequate housing and community facilities of a depressed rural section finds itself victimized by anti-social forces beyond its control..."

"The correlation between unsatisfactory and inadequate housing and juvenile delinquency is clearly established.

Good housing affords an environment within the home where each member of the family can enjoy privacy and where the surroundings facilitate growth."

--Source: Report on Housing, Community Development and Juvenile Delinquency. National Conference for the Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency, November 1946. Department of Justice, Washington.

School truants, juvenile delinquents, and adult offenders tend to be concentrated in slum areas. From 1900, Chicago areas studied showed several changes in racial makeup of the population, but rates of delinquency continued high throughout. Thus one-fourth of all juvenile delinquents came from 10.9 percent of the juvenile population crowded into 6 percent of the city area. Concentration of people in the slum neighborhoods is more than twice the average for the city, and the concentration of truancy among inhabitants is 2 1/2 times the city average.

--Source: Slums and Blighted Areas in the U.S., by Edith Elmer Wood, quoting Delinquency Areas, a study of the geographic distribution of school truants, juvenile delinquents, and adult offenders in Chicago, by Dr. Clifford B. Shaw, 1929.

Chicago study results are paralleled in studies of other cities, where the relationship between concentration of population on the land and high delinquency rates among the concentrated population have been shown as follows:

City	Percent of city delinquency	Percent of juvenile population	Percent of city area
Chicago.....	25	10.9	6
Philadelphia.....	46	25.1	9.4
Cleveland.....	47.4	26.3	17.3
Birmingham.....	25	12.2	12.1
Richmond.....	50	31	18.8
Denver.....	25	11	5.7
Seattle.....	25	11.2	6.3

--Source: Slums and Blighted Areas in the U. S., by Edith Elmer Wood, quoting from volume II, Causes and Cure of Crime, Wickersham Report, 1931.

Approximately 60 percent of the cases of juvenile delinquency in this city comes from a district comprising about one-third of the city's area. In one area of bad housing in this district juvenile delinquency is nine times as great as in a good housing area of similar size in another district.

--Source: James A. McDonald, Probation Officer, Wichita Falls, Texas. Statement to the Joint Congressional Committee on Housing, 80th Congress, March 1948.

Of 1693 juvenile arrests in the Los Angeles central area during 1947, more than 70 percent occurred in the district bounded by Figueroax Street, Sixth Street, and the River, a section with the poorest housing conditions and highest population density in Los Angeles. In contrast, West Los Angeles and the San Fernando Valley, where space abounds, are areas of little juvenile delinquency.

--Source: Mrs. Curtis Albro, Police Commissioner, City of Los Angeles. (Reported in the L. A. Housing News, May 1948.)

In Detroit, Michigan, a Housing Commission survey showed that the pneumonia death rate in a slum area was 3 times the rate in a normal residential area; crimes were 5 times as numerous; infant mortality 6 times as great; the tuberculosis death rate 10 1/2 times as great, and criminals were 15 times more numerous than in normal residential areas.

In Cleveland, Ohio, a slum area containing 2.47 of the city's population, had, of the city's total, 4 percent of the larcenies, 5.7 percent of the robberies; 7.8 percent of the juvenile delinquencies, 10.4 percent of the illegitimate births; and 21.3 percent of the murders.

--Sources: NHA Chart VIII-G, "Social Aspects of Slum Areas." Quoted from: Report of City of Detroit Housing Commission; R. B. Navin's Analysis of a Slum Area in Cleveland.

"A comparison of housing maps...with the delinquency rate maps shows that inadequate housing exists much more frequently in the areas of high delinquency. The heavily shaded areas of the delinquency maps correspond closely to the heavily shaded areas of the housing maps. Conversely, those which have the fewest delinquents also have the fewest substandard dwellings.

"In the five tracts of highest delinquency, 65.6 percent of the occupied dwelling units needed major repairs or had no private bath, as compared with 3.9 percent of occupied dwelling units in the five tracts of lowest delinquency. Likewise, the five tracts of highest delinquency had overcrowding in 28.5 percent of their dwelling units, in contrast with 3.3 percent in the five tracts of lowest delinquency..."

--Source: The Houston Delinquent in His Community Setting. Research Bureau, Council of Social Agencies, Houston, Texas, June 1945.

POOR HOUSING BLIGHTS YOUTH, FIGURES SHOW
BLIGHT RAISES PRISON COSTS
BLIGHT ZOOMS PRISON COSTS: RECORDS IN CITY CITED.

--Source: Headlines on articles by Richard S. Davis, in Milwaukee Journal (Wisconsin), April 26, May 12, and June 2, 1946, based on city records of crime and juvenile delinquency, showing that one blighted ward cost taxpayers nearly $150,000 in 1945 for prison inmates.

Slum areas in the District of Columbia show Army rejection rates for personality disorders 1 1/2 times as great as in areas with good housing, according to a sample study of records of 5,800 men examined at Fort Myer, Virginia, during a 2-year period ending May 1944.

--Source: E. E. Hadley, "Military Psychiatry," an ecological note. Published in Psychiatry, November 1944.

A slum area of less than three square miles (the Fifth Police District) with about 300,000 inhabitants crowded into it, in 1945 produced more than 21 percent of Chicago's murders, 12.3 percent of all robberies, and 24.9 percent of all rape offenses. Furthermore, the years 1944 and 1943 showed substantially the same statistics.

A principal factor in the high crime rate in the Fifth Police District is the inadequate housing situation that prevails there. From the observation of Chicago Crime Commission investigators and through interviews with numerous representative citizens the conclusion is inescapable that undesirable living conditions in this area contribute materially to a high incidence of criminality.

--Source: "Crime Conditions in Fifth Police District," by Virgil W. Peterson, Operating Director, Chicago Crime Commission. Published in Criminal Justice, May 1946.

SOCIAL EFFECTS OF REHOUSING

"No program to strengthen the foundations of family life can overlook the influence of housing, the basic environment of domestic life."

--Source: National Conference on Family Life. Report of Housing Committee, May 1948.

Study under the auspices of the Newark (New Jersey) Housing Authority shows decrease in public housing projects of children's communicable diseases, infant mortality, tuberculosis, fatal home accidents, juvenile delinquency, and fires, as compared with areas of substandard housing. Conducted by Dr. Jay Rumney, Professor of Sociology, University of Newark, the study compared records of tenants in three representative projects of the housing authority with records of the population of three areas of substandard housing typical of those from which public housing draws its tenants. The study was conducted over a two-year period, 1942 and 1943. It reports the following:

	Public Housing	Three Slum Wards
Tuberculosis: New cases per 1,000 in age group 15-40.....	3.3	6
Infant deaths per 1,000 births....	34.7	40.6
Children's communicable diseases (whooping cough, measles, scarlet fever, chicken-pox German measles, mumps) per 1,000 children under 15.....	114.2	163.5
Birth rate per 1,000 women 15-40.....	118.5	86.2
Delinquents on probation per 1,000 juveniles aged 10-17.....	11	14
Fire per 1,000 persons.....	.79	2.93
Cost of fire runs at $100 each per 1,000 dwellings.....	$295	$1,115
Fatal home accidents per 10,000 persons.....	0	25

In percentages, the statistics show that the public housing projects had:

45% fewer cases of tuberculosis
15% fewer infant deaths
31% fewer cases of children's diseases
37% more births
21% fewer cases of juvenile delinquency
74% fewer fires
100% fewer deaths from home accidents

--Source: Public Housing in Newark. Report of the Newark (N.J.) Housing Authority, November 1944.

Rehoused children in Newark showed improvement in school records, over records before rehousing, as follows:

7% in attendance
10% in academic grades
16% in personality development grades
19% in health habit grades

--Source: Report of Newark (N.J.) Housing Authority, 1944.

Philadelphia public housing projects showed a tuberculosis death rate (per thousand) of .34 percent compared with a city rate of .598; pneumonia deaths in projects .17 percent, city rate .586 percent; criminal offenses in projects 3.14 percent, city rate 33.18 percent; juvenile delinquency in projects 1.27 percent, city rate, 2.84 percent.

The cleanliness of the grounds, the good housekeeping, and the generally excellent deportment and conduct of the tenants and their spirit of cooperation and responsiveness to constructive suggestions, their pride and satisfaction in their surroundings are ample evidence that they appreciate and are making the most of their opportunities to live and raise their families on a plane consistent with the highest levels of social behavior to be found in our better urban communities.

--Source: Homes for War Workers and Families of Low Income. Report of the Philadelphia (Pa.) Housing Authority, July 1941-June 1943.

In Cincinnati, Ohio, a 1940 study was made of the families in a public housing development and figures compared with those of an adjacent slum area and the entire city. In the new homes, the juvenile delinquency per 1,000 population was 1/7th of that in the adjacent tract. The number of criminal offenses committed in the new homes per 1,000 population was less than 1/3 of that in the adjacent tract. There were no fires per 1,000 dwellings in the new homes, compared with 18 in the adjacent tract. Deaths from pneumonia per 1,000 population in the new homes was 1/7 of that of the adjacent tract and less than 1/3 of the entire city. Deaths from tuberculosis per 1,000 numbered less than 1/2 of that in the adjacent tract and somewhat less than that of the entire city. The infant mortality per 1,000 population was 1/5 of the adjacent tract and less than 1/3 of the entire city.

--Source: Tenth Annual Report, December 1943. Cincinnati (Ohio) Metropolitan Housing Authority.

Comparison of figures for fire losses during a 5-year period at the low-rent housing, with those for a 5-year period when the same sites were occupied by slums, shows that the per capita fire loss of $4.34 for the slum area has been reduced to 12 cents per capita. The number of fires in the same areas has been reduced 56 percent.

--Source: Fire Chief, Fort Worth, Texas. As quoted in the Annual Report, Fort Worth Housing Authority, 1948.

The delinquency rate for children of 317 families dropped 1.54 percent after their entrance into a public housing development in New Haven. In the years 1924 to 1940, before moving into the development the delinquency rate was 3.18 per 100 children per year. During the years 1940 to 1944, after becoming residents of the development, the delinquency rate dropped to 1.64 per hundred children per year. These statistics are significant since total juvenile delinquency in New Haven showed an increase of 9.1 percent for the years 1940-41 as compared with 1927-1940. "It seems, therefore, that a substantial improvement in the social adjustment of children in a given group of families may be reasonably attributed to the conditions of project life."

--Source: Naomi Barer, Department of Public Health, Yale School of Medicine, reporting on a study of 317 families living in a New Haven, (Connecticut) public housing development. Journal of Housing, December 1945.

A comparative study of a former slum cleared and replaced by Carver Park, a low-rent public housing development, with an adjoining slum area shows: in Carver Park fire runs decreased 51 percent while in the slum area they increased 5 percent; major crimes in Carver Park decreased 17.5 percent; in the slum area they increased one percent; the tuberculosis rate in Carver Park was reduced by 54 percent. The rehoused area brings a yearly cash saving to the taxpayers of $61,250 in reduced costs for rent relief, fire protection, tuberculosis care, and hospitalization.

--Source: Does Good Housing Pay? A summary of a thesis by Warren P. Phelan. Published by the Regional Association of Cleveland (Ohio) 1948.

"...Incomplete studies of the health of slum dwellers who have been rehoused in public-housing projects in several cities indicate that their morbidity experience improves after they have left slum dwellings. It must be pointed out, however, that community interests developed among the tenants of public-housing projects may well result in the improvement of their nutrition and in making them more conscious of, and hence more alert to use, local public health and preventive medical services. Furthermore, it is easier to provide these people with health services."

--Source: "How Does Housing Affect Health?" by M. Allen Pond, Sanitary Engineer, United States Public Health Service. Published in Public Health Reports, May 10, 1946.

A study of the tuberculosis history of 17 families resident in a New Haven public housing development from three to seven years, and 17 parallel families elsewhere in the city showed:

favorable progress made by fifteen families in the project; nine families in the city.

unfavorable progress made by 2 families in the project; 8 families in the city.

The number of families involved in this study is too small for significant conclusions and the selection of control families--while carried out with meticulous care--must always be subject to error; nevertheless the fact that 15 out of 17 families showed such notable progress under the rehoused conditions is a somewhat remarkable one.

--Source: "A Note on Tuberculosis Among Residents of a Housing Project," by Naomi Barer, Department of Public Health, Yale School of Medicine. Published in the Journal of Housing, August 1945.

Among 11,000 Negro residents in the Wells and Brooks low-rent public housing developments there were 31 deaths from tuberculosis in the 3-year period from 1944-46. This is a tuberculosis death rate of 93 per 100,000, compared with a city-wide Negro tuberculosis death rate of 151 per 100,000 and a Negro slum area rate of 192 per 100,000.

--Source: Monthly Report, Chicago Housing Authority, July 1948.

"Most families in Terrace Village formerly lived in slum or poor areas but, given the opportunity to live in better surroundings, are tending to rise to the level of the community. Some are not able to do so, but these people can be isolated and treated individually according to need. For example, William Jones and his two brothers missed about forty days of school each semester after their mother died in 1936. The father, formerly a good worker, became discouraged and became more and more negligent. The Public Health Nurses assisted the school in getting a housekeeper in the home for a limited period of time, but it was evident we were losing out. Then came a change when the family moved into Terrace Village; the transformation was slow and for a time we feared too much damage had been done, but finally a good home and a good community helped to bring back the pride of home life that had been there formerly. We feel now that success is possible. Note that teachers, public health nurses, housekeepers, recreation leaders, and others were active, but we didn't see results until a decent home was acquired."

--Source: Citizens Look at Public Housing. A Symposium. Published by the Pittsburgh Housing Association; quoting John H. Morgart, Principal, Herron Hill Jr. High School.

24 percent of the families moving out of low-rent developments during the year ended June 30, 1948, expected to move into newly-purchased homes. This compared with 23 percent the preceding year.

--Source: Families moving out of low-rent housing developments, July 1, 1947 - June 30, 1948. Report S.228.0, Public Housing Administration, Washington.

One-third of (194) white families and one-half of (112) Negro families who left North Carolina public housing developments moved into wholly-owned or mortgaged homes. "...It is safe to conclude that the period in the project gave many families time to establish themselves sufficiently to be able to invest in a home...In practically none of the cases were the families capable of financing a home before they lived in the projects."

--Source: Social Aspects of Public Housing. An Evaluation of North Carolina Experience. By Sanford Winston, Head, Department of Sociology, North Carolina State College. 1947.

Fifty of our tenants were able to purchase homes during 1943 and many more rented homes or apartments so that they could move out of our projects. During the first six months of 1944, thirty-five of our tenants purchased homes.

--Source: Annual Report 1943-44. Housing Authority of Omaha (Nebraska).

Fifty-one low income residents felt their financial condition sufficiently improved to justify home ownership. As soon as these families were able to take the next step in self improvement, they left the housing communities and thus made available apartments for other low-income families living in substandard dwellings.

--Source: Annual Report, 1942. Birmingham (Ala.) Housing Authority.

Twenty-nine families moved out of Brewster Homes into homes purchased by themselves. At Charles Terrace, 13 tenants built or bought their own homes. At John W. Smith Homes, 6 purchased their own homes.

--Source: 9th Annual Report, 1943. Detroit (Mich.) Housing Commission.

Over 14 percent of eligible families who moved out of Cincinnati housing developments in 1947 bought their own homes.

--Source: Fourteenth Annual Report, 1947. Cincinnati (Ohio) Metropolitan Housing Authority.

Story of a steel worker and his wife and 3 children (family income, $954 a year) before and after they moved from a slum dwelling "cooped up 5 in one room," into a 4-room apartment in a public housing development.

--Source: "Home: A true picture-story of the Lester Churchfield Family, 1940-41." Pittsburgh (Pa.) Housing Authority.

"The three low-rent government housing projects have been quick to demonstrate the positive effects upon healthful living which good housing offers...the housing project is becoming the generator of healthful living, immediately influencing the lives of its residents as well as those in the surrounding areas...Of the families included in this study, 15 or 20 percent had better health as a result of improved living conditions..."

--Source: Miss Theresa K. McGrath, Family Society, New Haven, Conn., quoted in the Fourth Annual Report of the Housing Authority of New Haven, 1941-42, on a case study of 30 families living in Elm Haven.

A curious by-product of the establishment of each of the housing developments of this Authority has been the general improvement of the neighborhood outside of the Authority's own premises. Houses have been repaired and repainted and the whole level of the locality noticeably raised in each instance. The fear that a housing development would destroy values in the immediate neighborhood has likewise proven to be fallacious.

--Source: Annual Report, 1945. Housing Authority of Brownsville (Texas).

III. WHO PAYS FOR PUBLIC HOUSING

Public housing is intended for low-income families from the slums who cannot afford to pay the rents charged by private enterprise for decent, sanitary housing. To bring rents in public housing within the means of low-income families a subsidy is provided under the U. S. Housing Act of 1937. The Act divides the responsibility for providing subsidies between the local communities and the Federal Government. The federal subsidy, or annual contribution, is matched by a local subsidy amounting to at least 20 percent of the annual federal contribution. It has been found by local communities that tax exemption is the most feasible form that the local subsidy can take.

MAJOR SHARE OF COST PAID BY TENANTS

The monthly per dwelling unit income is derived from the following sources: The tenant pays 64 percent or $23.63; the local contribution is 15 percent or $5.51; FPHA's contribution amounts to 20 percent or $7.19; and 1 percent or 28 cents is received from other sources.

--Source: Federal Public Housing Authority, Chart #25, "Economic Rent." Statement by FPHA Commissioner, before Senate Subcommittee on Postwar Housing and Urban Redevelopment, November 1945.

In 1946, the total average monthly operating cost per dwelling unit was $31.05 of which the tenants paid $26 for rent, including all utilities. The remainder was made up by the contributions of the local community and the Federal Government.

--Source: Public Housing in the Postwar Era. A Statement before the Joint Congressional Committee on Housing, by the Public Housing Administration Commissioner, January 1948.

TAX EXEMPTION AND PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES.

Tax exemption is partially offset by payments in lieu of taxes. In return for tax exemption, cities get rid of heavy cost of slum areas, and often receive more in payments in lieu of taxes for new housing developments than the taxes that were assessed against the slums they replaced.

Payments in lieu of taxes for low-rent housing developments in 1944 were 56 percent greater than the full taxes levied on the sites when they were acquired by local housing authorities for slum clearance and redevelopment. Payments totaled $2,026,266, compared to a tax levy of $1,315,583 when the sites were acquired.

--Source: Release No. 278, Federal Public Housing Authority, November 1945.

Total payments in lieu of taxes of $2,285,432 in 1945 reached a new high level as a result of increasing tenant incomes and rents paid. To the extent that rental income declines in future years, these payments will of course also decline.

--Source: Fourth Annual Report, Federal Public Housing Authority, December 1945.

Examples of Payments in Lieu of Taxes Actually Made by Local Communities

A cross section of local housing authorities who own and operate low-rent public housing report that their payments in lieu of taxes are more than the taxes assessed on the properties before redevelopment. Among these are: Tampa, Fla.; Gary, Ind.; Louisville, Ky.; Memphis, Tenn.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Peoria, Ill.; San Francisco, Cal.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Hartford, Conn.; Muncie, Ind.; High Point, N. C.; Los Angeles, Cal.; New Haven, Conn.; Houston, Texas; New York, N.Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Albany, Ga.; Buffalo, N.Y.; Charlotte, N. C.; Providence, R.I.; Omaho, Nebr.; St. Louis, Mo.; Fort Worth, Texas.

Some examples of these reports are:

Memphis, Tennessee

Since construction of all the projects, a total of $313,160.32 has been channelled into the City Treasury as payments in lieu of taxes on the developments. This was $82,566.02 or 35.81 percent more than the City Government would have derived in tax revenue from the area if it had remained in slums and tax payments had been 100 percent.

--Source: Annual Report, 1945-46, Memphis Housing Authority.

San Francisco, California

Under private ownership the five sites now occupied by permanent low-rent developments brought $30,000 annually in taxes to the City. Payments by the Authority on these five sites for the past year total $146,411.61.

--Source: San Francisco Housing, July-August 1946. The City & County of San Francisco Housing Authority.

Hartford, Conn.

For 1944, Hartford paid to the City $112,597 in lieu of taxes on its aided projects, or six times the $18,746 taxes originally assessed.

--Source: Hartford Housing Authority, 1944.

Houston, Texas

Payments in lieu of taxes, totaling $60,836, in 1944 exceed by $42,829, or 238 percent, the amount of assessed taxes ($18,007, of which about 40 percent was delinquent) on the same property prior to acquisition and improvement by the Houston Authority.

--Source: Sixth Annual Report, 1944-45, Houston Housing Authority.

Omaha, Nebraska

The City of Omaha and the Board of Education were paid $26,151.73 in lieu of taxes for the past year. Such an amount is approximately $16,000 more than was paid by the same areas now occupied by the Housing Authority before these projects were constructed.

--Source: Annual Report, 1945-46. Omaha Housing Authority.

St. Louis, Missouri

Contrary to what any taxpayer might assume at first thought, tax-exemption for public housing saves money for taxpayers. The payment in both 1944 and 1945 was $85,453 which is exactly 251 percent more than the taxes formerly assessed (but never collected in full) on the sites of the two projects.

--Source: Old Brick, Annual Report, July 1946.
St. Louis Housing Authority.

Final Report to the Congress, by Temporary National Economic Committee, 1941. (Gov't. Printing Office, 1941, page 294):

"As to the burden assumed by local treasuries in supporting the housing program, this is much more apparent than real, even in a strictly financial sense. It has already been pointed out that local contributions take the form of tax exemption. Usually, however, the direct financial sacrifice is much less than the theoretical tax loss, since delinquencies are high and collections difficult in the case of run-down slum property of the type frequently involved in U.S.H.A. (low-rent) projects. The replacement of slums by decent well laid-out houses reduces crime, disease, fires, and juvenile delinquency, and hence makes possible a cut in the city budget. The scientific study of urban problems in recent years has shown what a terrible social and financial liability slums are; their elimination, therefore, undoubtedly involves actual financial savings of a substantial sort. Also a housing project invariably raises the value of adjacent real estate, and hence indirectly creates new sources of tax revenue; and, finally, at least during the period of construction, the added employment caused by a project means lower relief and welfare costs."

"It is almost impossible to measure the exact size of these financial offsets to the contribution of the locality, and there is considerable variation from project to project. But it seems safe to assume that on the average the net financial cost to the localities is negligible."

WHAT PUBLIC HOUSING COSTS.

Total actual development cost per dwelling unit, covering all expenditures, including old slum buildings and their clearance, and local authority overhead:

All urban localities, $4,649.

In metropolitan districts:
over 1,000,000 population----------$5,104
500,000 to 1,000,000 population-----$4,972
250,000 to 500,000 population-------$4,448
100,000 to 250,000 population-------$4,296

In smaller localities --- $3,884

Farm Localities, $2,350.

--Source: Chart #12, Statement by FPHA Commissioner. Hearings, Senate Banking and Currency Committee, on S.1592, November 1945.

Federal loans to local housing authorities for housing development are fully repaid with interest, and, under past operations, this interest has been sufficient to cover both the interest cost of the money to the FPHA and the full Federal administrative cost for the program.

The only cost to the Federal Government of public housing is the annual Federal contribution which (combined with the local contribution) keeps rents within the means of low income families' ability to pay. Average Federal contributions per dwelling unit per month since 1941 have been as follows:

1941.....$12.33
1942..... 9.62
1943..... 8.38
1944..... 7.19
1945..... 6.03

From the first payment of contributions in the year 1941 to the end of 1945, the FPHA (and its predecessor, the USHA) paid a total of $46,790,040. This constitutes the full cost to the Federal government of the aided low-rent housing and slum clearance program through 1945.

--Source: 4th Annual Report, Federal Public Housing Authority, December 31, 1945.

The Federal contribution (subsidy) to low-rent housing has averaged $7.25 per unit per month since the inception of the program, and in 1946 amounted to only $4.77. The Federal contribution for rehousing a family has averaged $1.98 per person per month, and in 1946 it was only $1.30.

--Source: Public Housing In The Postwar Era. Statement before the Joint Congressional Committee on Housing, by Public Housing Commissioner, January 1948.

WHO LIVES IN PUBLIC HOUSING

The income limits set by local housing authorities restrict admission to public housing to families who are in very low income brackets and who cannot possibly afford to pay the rents necessary to secure decent private housing.

Over 52 percent of the families admitted to the low-rent housing developments in the first half of 1948 had incomes of less than $1,500, while only 9.3 percent had incomes in excess of $2,000. The average income of families admitted was $1,481.

--Source: Statement by Public Housing Administration Commissioner, before the House Banking and Currency Committee, April 7, 1949.

The first 50,000 families admitted to low-rent public housing came from housing that showed the following substandard conditions:

Structural conditions a menace to health and safety.	58%
No running water	16%
No inside private toilet	62%
No private bath	9%
Artificial lighting inadequate	30%
Cooking facilities dangerous or inadequate	40%
Heating dangerous or inadequate	64%
Daylight or ventilation inadequate	49%
Overcrowded	28%

In 1946, the annual income of the families admitted to pre-war low-rent developments averaged only $1,317, while those admitted to the wartime public housing averaged $1,557.

Families in low-rent housing are required to pay all that they reasonably can in relation to their income. In 1946 the average monthly rent, including all utilities, set for the ensuing year was slightly over $29 on the original low-rent developments. This represented approximately 21 percent of the average income of all families including those with three or more minor dependents.

--Source: Public Housing in the Postwar Era. A statement before the Joint Congressional Committee on Housing, by Public Housing Administration Commissioner, January 1948.

Compliments of
THE ATLANTA URBAN LEAGUE
A RED FEATHER AGENCY

Commission Studies Negro Housing Plan

After hearing a plea from representatives of 127 Negro war veterans for assistance in partly solving the acute Negro housing problem, the Fulton County Commission has called a conference with leaders of white residents near the intersection of West Lake Avenue and Simpson Street, N. W.

The veterans have organized a non-profit organization known as Urban Ville, Inc., and have obtained financing for 127 low-cost housing units. They wish to buy from the County all except a 100-foot strip of 43 acres of County property near West Lake Avenue and Simpson Street. The 100-foot strip would become a park and a barrier betw en the Negroes and whites residing on one side of the property.

Commissioner I. Gloer Hailey explained the County acquired the land from the Grove Park Development Company, which had purchased it to prevent further encroachments of Negroes and had sold it to the County with the understanding it would not be resold to Negroes. He said the County could not sell the property to Negroes unless an agreement was reached with the white residents, but thought a conference might bring results.

The Negroes said they wanted to avoid all friction now and in the future and that the 127 veterans had been screened by a social agency. Negro housing has decreased, owing to the clearing out of rights of way for the expressways and to industrial development, at the time when their need for housing was greatest, they said.

They pointed out the County had torn down 80 Negro homes in Bagley Park, condemned 150 Negro homes for the North-South Expressway and a railroad had evicted 34 Negro families for a warehouse. They also said the Negro population here increased from 129,543 in 1940 to 142,855 in 1947.

Six Negro sections, they continued, had 20,000 persons per square mile, five had 15,500 to 20,449, four had 10,500 to 15,499, [illegible] had 5,500 to 10,499 and only one had less than 5,500 per square mile.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

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EDITORIAL PAGES

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DORIS LOCKERMAN, Associate Editor

Negro Veterans Housing Plan

Any average discussion of racial problems usually brings up a statement that Negroes pay few taxes and rarely try to do anything for themselves. This is not a sound argument, as the tax digest will show. Also, it is not possible to pay taxes unless one has a job and earns enough to create a tax liability. Further, one of the tragic facts is that too often when Negroes try to do something for themselves they get little more recognition than when they don't.

There is coming up a little testing of our good faith. A group of Negro veterans, each one screened as to character, responsibility and good will, has been incorporated and has a housing plan approved by the FHA.

They ask the county to sell them a piece of ground on which they will construct housing. The section is surrounded on three sides by Negro housing. Across the street on the one remaining side is white housing. But, these Negroes, trying to make sense, and to show good will, have a plan which would fix their boundary 100 feet from the street and which would erect a screen of trees and shrubs between that and the distant street.

Unless some agitator stirs up trouble or starts false reports, which has been done too often in the past, we can conceive of no valid objection. If there is a valid one it will come out in the hearing. We earnestly commend to the Commission that it do all in its power to show to these citizens that an honest, sincere effort to do something for themselves and their people will be recognized and given impartial treatment.

The Atlanta Journal

"COVERS DIXIE LIKE THE DEW"

EDITORIALS 14 MARCH 29, 1949

A Start Is Made on Our Negro Housing Problem

IT IS GRATIFYING to note a news item which indicates that a start is being made in the direction of providing in this community urgently needed dwelling units for our Negro citizens.

The item recited that a Negro housing project is planned on a 46-acre tract off Anderson avenue, adjacent to the new Fulton county park in northwest Atlanta. If approved by the Federal Housing Administration, the project will be financed by the Life Insurance Company of Georgia and will offer 187 single-family dwellings designed to cost between $4,500 and $7,500 each. Construction probably will start within two months.

The project is being sponsored by the Atlanta Urban League, an agency of the Community Chest which devotes its energies to social service among Negroes. We concur with Elbert Tuttle, president of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, in his characterization of this announcement as "a first step in solving one of Atlanta's major problems." It is only a small step toward meeting the total need for Negro housing in this area, but it is our hope, along with that of the Atlanta Urban League, that this beginning may serve to encourage others who are in a position to make a larger contribution toward the remedy of the problem. We cannot afford to wait too long to take additional steps.

16- Housing

COMPLIMENTS OF
AMERICAN COUNCIL ON RACE RELATIONS

RECEIVED
JUL 1 1949
Southern Regional Council

CHICAGO

A Big City Has Big Problems

LOUIS WIRTH

THE Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights has prompted many steps toward democracy. Although Chicago is proud of her part in this year-old progress, temporary setbacks leave some blots on the city's record.

During the past few years, Chicago has continued to be a favorite place of migration for thousands of Negro families from the near and lower South, for a substantial proportion of Japanese-Americans from wartime camps and for thousands of displaced persons. Despite the housing shortage, which is the main obstacle to their full and easy incorporation, these newcomers are being absorbed into the life of the community.

Too Little Shelter

Chicago's housing problems were serious before 1941, were aggravated by wartime demands, and became acute when the end of hostilities brought home service men and women, anxious to found new families. In the face of a negligible addition to the total housing supply, and that at prohibitive cost, the problem of finding living space for in-migrants has generated hardships and understandable bitterness. For Chicago's increasing number of Negro residents, the search for shelter has been further complicated by barriers of racial exclusion.

The story of the Airport Homes Project, in November 1946, received national attention, when the Chicago Housing Authority's attempt to settle a few Negro families in the dominantly white-tenanted project resulted in mass demonstrations and violence. The police were slow in meeting their responsibility. Finally, the few Negro families originally assigned to the project moved out.

But the unfortunate incident did not end there because it stimulated constructive groups to bring the issue to public attention. As a result, there emerged a clearer policy on the part of the Chicago Housing Authority and of the city administration in support of nondiscriminatory principles in housing and of policing adequate to prevent disorder and violence.

Six months later, when another racially mixed project in Fernwood was about to be occupied by the assigned Negro and white tenants, plans to avoid a repetition of the Airport Homes experience were developed in advance. Efforts to welcome the tenants included a canteen established to dispense food for their convenience on moving day. Police were present to prevent disorders. During the evening, the project and the adjacent area were closed to motor traffic, and the police detail was increased. But on the second night, a crowd gathered, and soon degenerated into a mob bent upon ejecting the Negro tenants—by violence if necessary. Unable to reach the project itself, the crowd surged to a nearby main thoroughfare and began stoning Negro motorists. Greatly strengthened police forces were able to disperse the mob, but the disorders were resumed the next night. Even the police were violently attacked. More than a score of arrests were made, and, with the resumption of violence on the following night, nearly a hundred additional arrests were made. Subsequent court hearings showed that a part of the mob consisted of youths imported from neighboring areas.

Law and order were victorious because, as in many other similar instances in Chicago and elsewhere, the Fernwood experience proved that an unequivocal policy of nondiscrimination, consistently practiced and adequately enforced, can win the overwhelming support of the public, provided adequate preparation is made in the local community.

Although organized violence on this scale has not been repeated in Chicago, Negro in-migrants to hitherto white areas have been subjected to sporadic outbursts, vandalism, and even to arson and bombing. Fortunately, few Negro families which have moved into white areas have yielded to intimidation; even fewer have attempted retaliation. But overt and subtle resistance has significantly retarded the ability of Negro families to escape from slums and congested areas.

During the past few years, however, Negro families have been increasingly able to move, and some Negro residents can now be found in more than forty of the city's fifty wards. The notable Supreme Court decision of May 3, 1948, making racially restrictive covenants unenforceable in the courts, has deprived residential segregation of its most effective sanction. It is not to be hoped, however, that it will suddenly

revolutionize long-established attitudes and patterns of settlement; nor has it so far appreciably expanded the total housing supply available to the majority of the Negro population.

While some of the greatest difficulties in the improvement of intergroup relations in Chicago, as in other cities, have been met in the field of housing, similar problems have been encountered in employment, education, health, welfare, recreation, the administration of justice and the use of public and quasi-public facilities.

The City Defends Its Citizens

Chicago's Commission on Human Relations has continued to serve as an effective public agency, and now receives the official support of the municipal government, both financial and moral. Its vigilant and accurate reporting of cases of discrimination, tension and violence—actual and threatened—has helped to check outbreaks. Of special interest, from the point of view of public education and citizen participation, was a city-wide Conference on Civic Unity, in which the problems and progress of the city were reviewed before a group of citizens representing the many organizations concerned with improving racial and cultural relations.

Citizens Defend Each Other

Corresponding to the work of the Commission on Human Relations, on the public side, is the vigorous activity of the Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination. It has served as a fact-finding body, as a watchdog and critic, catalytic agent and mediator and, on every crucial occasion, as the mobilizer of constructive community opinion and action. Churches, labor unions, civic organizations, and specialized agencies representing minority groups have cooperated under the Chicago Council's leadership in many crucial efforts to prevent undesirable incidents and to guide the city in the pursuit of democratic policies.

To Secure these Rights has inspired many of the institutions of the community to reexamination of their policies and operations. A notable instance is Michael Reese Hospital and its associated facilities, including its School of Nursing and Mandel Out-Patient Clinic. This institution, operating under the auspices of the Jewish Charities of Chicago, has developed a policy of serving all members of the community, irrespective of race or creed, and has set such an excellent standard for similar institutions that it has received a special award from the Commission on Human Relations.

The Neighborhood Spirit

Neighborhoods in Chicago have also organized themselves in behalf of freedom and justice, sometimes fostered by the Council of Social Agencies to improve housing, health and welfare. Of special interest is the Back-of-the-Yards Neighborhood Council, an effective instrument for education and common action among the scores of business, labor, church, health, welfare and other organizations in the stockyards area.

A unique program of training police for dealing with intergroup problems, under the auspices of the Chicago Park District, is being continued, and serves as a model for a number of police departments throughout the country.

In the Chicago public schools, the General Superintendent has inaugurated a program which goes far beyond what is conventionally done under the name of intercultural education. Undertaken in cooperation with Chicago University's Committee on Education, Training and Research in Race Relations, this program seeks to develop and utilize the resources of social science research, in the better understanding and solution of problems of intergroup relations, as well as to train professionally competent experts in the field.

A Center of National Planning

The American Council on Race Relations, recognizing the need for more effective exchange of information, for the development of professional standards and for a medium of contact between the many hundreds of public and private, federal, state and local agencies in the field of racial and intergroup relations, cooperated with a group of leaders representing agencies from all parts of the country in establishing the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials. Under the auspices of the American Council and of NAIRO, Chicago has been host to two national conferences on intergroup relations, one held when the President's Committee Report was first issued in November 1947, and the second, a year later, in November 1948. These conferences, attended by several hundred policymakers, executives and professional staff members of agencies and organizations throughout the nation have helped to clarify issues, to analyze policies, to evaluate techniques and to promote mutual understanding and professional standards.

Altogether, Chicago has taken *To Secure These Rights* seriously, for the Big City is awake to its responsibilities in moving closer, day by day, to the ideal of a democratic America.

Reprinted from The Woman's Press, *February 1949, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.*

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE
GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
ATLANTA GEORGIA

THE REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT ON DISPLAY AT THE ATLANTA URBAN LEAGUE, JUNE 27 - JULY 1.'49

ORIGIN

Three months ago a new quarter at Georgia Tech began, and senior architectural design students were given the assignment to make a survey of housing and living conditions in Atlanta Census Tracts F-17, F-18, F-28 and F-29. Following a five-week period devoted to this research, based on personal observations and facts and figures obtained from city, state and federal officials, the students were to develop the given area through models and sketches in order to achieve the basis of design upon which actual cost analysis and rebuilding would have to stand.

FINDINGS

They found that taken as a whole, the four tracts are the center of the worst slums in Atlanta. Even were the major area not already slums, the symptoms of slum growth were evidenced in the increased industrialization within the area and around the fringes. In the area of Census Tract F-17, 82.6% populated by whites, conditions were found to be much better. However, a liberal sprinkling of blighted areas exist in the southeast corner of this tract, as well as in the heart of the area. Within the definition of the word slum (an area where there are 75% or more houses which are unsafe, unhealthy, or detrimental to good morals), a portion of Tract F-17 remains in the classification of slums.

Because available statistics on disease, crime, and dwelling conditions are tabulated by census tracts, and because the five major trafficways---Piedmont Ave., Courtland Ave., North Ave., Edgewood Ave., and the Southern R.R. Belt line-- define an area which stands or falls together, Census Tract F-17 was included in its entirety in the research and redevelopment studies. It is interesting to note that slum conditions are encroaching on this area from the adjacent slum areas as well as from within its very center which are an indication that, sooner or later, they will engulf the large area of relatively good conditions.

For the City of Atlanta and most of its citizens, slums constitute a losing business. The resources of the city poured into the four census tracts under consideration for crime, disease, and fire prevention and correction are in the ratio of at least nine to one in taxes received from the area. Thus, for an input of nine dollars ($9.00) in city public services, the city gets a one dollar ($1.00) return in taxes.

Structures in the slum areas are entirely opposed to the concept of health. At least 12% of dwellings have their access in narrow, nameless alleys, 22% of the houses are without kitchen sinks, and 23% have only back-yard water taps, shared with other families. Furthermore, 78% of families have no washing facilities such as a wash-basin or laundry tub. Only 33% of these families have inside, private toilet facilities, and 45% have no bath facilities. And 37% of all units have a plague of rats and other rodents or insects. Is it any wonder that census tract F-28 reported more new cases of tuberculosis in 1948 than any other census tract in Atlanta?

PLANS

In the display of drawings and a scale-model layout of the redevelopment of the area, the students have utilized the latest thinking and methods in community planning. They have not only provided houses for residential purposes, but also buildings for schools, hospitals, clinics, churches, recreational centers, and community shops. Although developed as a whole, individual community areas provide for separation of white and colored people in their respective communities. Parks, green areas and other outdoor recreational areas, now practically non-existent, are provided.

The cost of redevelopment has been estimated by the students at approximately $72,000,000. This includes purchase of the area at the assessed value of the sum of $12,754,000. The method utilized for financing and construction is beyond the scope of this study -- this is something that will have to be worked out by city officials and interested citizens.

CONCLUSION

Once you have concluded that something must be done, will you stop to consider the advancements in technology and the perfection of planning theories which have made healthy cities out of slums -- Framingham, Mass., and areas of Chicago, Baltimore and London. Modern practices in architecture, city planning, and construction engineering presents opportunities which may enable you to rebuild Atlanta into something of which we can be proud, instead ashamed. We hope you will consider the ideas presented here in this display, come to the decision that slums are bad business for the majority of us, and then that you will consider what you will do to remedy the situation.

Hopefully yours,
SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDENTS
GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Further information is available from the School of Architecture, Georgia Tech.

M 16 - Housing

★ STANDARDS FOR HEALTHFUL HOUSING ★

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A SERIES OF STUDIES ON HOUSING STANDARDS

by the

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION

Committee on the Hygiene of Housing

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Issued by

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE

PLANNING THE NEIGHBORHOOD

American Public Health Association — Committee on the Hygiene of Housing

★ THE PRESENT HOUSING CRISIS offers a matchless opportunity to replace substandard housing as well as to meet the need for new construction. It is a task that demands vision and knowledge, courage and speed.

To help in the solution of the problems involved, the American Public Health Association's Committee on the Hygiene of Housing has for some years been studying the factors basic to the construction of safe, healthful, and comfortable housing. In PLANNING THE NEIGHBORHOOD the Committee has utilized the knowledge and experience of a subcommittee headed by Frederick J. Adams and including leading experts in planning, housing, and health to formulate a body of concrete and definite standards for the development of residential areas. The volume formulates good practice for every phase in the physical production of healthful and pleasant neighborhoods.

PLANNING THE NEIGHBORHOOD is scientific in approach and documentation, wide in coverage, readable in style. Eighteen tables and four appendices, including an annotated bibliography, contribute to its usefulness. The book should prove of decided value to all those who share the responsibility of providing new homes for America.

How many families are needed to support the facilities of a livable neighborhood?

What factors assure a healthful site for the neighborhood?

Why is it often desirable to combine houses and apartments in the same neighborhood?

What is a reasonable limit of building density for single-family houses? for tall apartments?

How does a good neighborhood plan reduce accident hazards?

What is the longest walking distance children should cover between home and elementary school?

How small may a playground be?

What exposure will give buildings most desirable light and heat from the sun?

How should dead-end streets be designed?

What kinds of community buildings, services, and open space does a neighborhood need?

What services and facilities must be assured by the larger community?

When is individual sewage disposal tolerable?

When is offstreet parking a good idea? a bad one?

Answers to these and many other related questions will be found in

PLANNING THE NEIGHBORHOOD

90 PAGES (LARGE FORMAT) 4 APPENDICES 18 TABLES

INDEXED SOFT COVER

PLANNING THE NEIGHBORHOOD is the first in a series of three volumes by the American Public Health Association, Committee on the Hygiene of Housing, to be published by Public Administration Service under the over-all title *Standards for Healthful Housing*. Each book will be complete in itself. To be published later:

PLANNING THE HOME FOR OCCUPANCY **CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT OF THE HOME**

CONTENTS

I. BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR SITE SELECTION

II. DEVELOPMENT OF LAND, UTILITIES AND SERVICES

III. PLANNING FOR RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

IV. PROVISION OF NEIGHBORHOOD COMMUNITY FACILITIES

V. LAYOUT FOR VEHICULAR AND PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION

VI. NEIGHBORHOOD DENSITY; COORDINATION OF HOUSING ELEMENTS

APPENDICES

A. Glossary

B. Potential Sources of Nuisances and Hazards

C. Organizations and Facilities Which May Supply Neighborhood Services

D. Bibliography

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ESCAPE

COMMITTEE OF RACIAL EQUALITY
4643 S. Michigan Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Friend:

Enclosed is our new pamphlet, ESCAPE, which presents the essential facts about restrictive covenants. It is by covenants that segregation is enforced in Chicago, and segregation is the real source of all the evils which confront Negroes today.

CORE is pledged to fight these covenants. That is why we have prepared ESCAPE. But we need your help, both in distributing ESCAPE to as many people as possible, and in paying the printer.

Realtors are willing to spend large sums to protect the profits which accrue from covenants. Shall we be less generous in protecting fellow human beings?

Confident of your cooperation, we are,

Housing Unit
Committee of Racial Equality

Ronnie Gets A New Home

"Here, Mrs. Killpatrick, is my baby. I can never tell you how much it means to me to have you take Ronnie for a while. When we met in the Clinic I was at my wit's end for a safe place for him, away from

those terrible rats. Now, the Doctor says his leg is healing nicely. Perhaps I'll soon be able to find another flat, tho I'm pretty well discouraged."

"Come to me, Ronnie. Look, children, a new baby brother! Such a pretty boy! I shudder to think, if you had come back just a few minutes later, those rats would have . . . Well, Mrs. Garmley, you can be sure that there are no vermin in this house! And of course we'll take good care of him!"

A Baby Bitten by Rats?

Yes, those wrappings on Ronnie's arm and leg cover rat-bite holes, where a big rat had been chewing, when he was interrupted by Mrs. Garmley's return from the grocery. Fearful of what might happen if the rats get a second chance, she is leaving her baby with Mrs. Killpatrick, who lives in a neighborhood where garbage is collected regularly, the houses more solidly built, less crowded, and where consequently there is no danger of rats.

Why Doesn't Mrs. Garmley Herself Move Into a Different Neighborhood? Can't She Afford Anything Better?

It is not a question of money, but of race. The Garmleys are colored. The father is over-seas with the army; Mrs. Garmley and her five small children live in a dark two-room flat on Chicago's overcrowded South Side. Garbage cans stand unemptied in their alley for days. They share the only bath room in the building with several other families.

One day last November, Mrs. Garmley returned from the store to find a rat in Ronald's crib, gnawing at the child's leg. Snatching the screaming baby, she carried him to Provident Hospital, where he was treated for three weeks. Meanwhile, Mrs. Garmley and her

neighbors sought in vain for another flat. Staff workers of the hospital and the Metropolitan Housing Council joined in the hunt, for they too were afraid to return the baby to its home. But there were absolutely no vacancies to be found; what few unoccupied homes there were in the city stood in white neighborhoods.

Luckily, the Social Service Office of Provident Hospital succeeded in finding a foster home, which provided a safe temporary place for the infant. But it was only because of Mrs. Garmley's quick thinking in the emergency that greater tragedy was avoided.

You Say the Garmleys Could Not Rent a Better Home Because They are Colored. How Can This Be, in a Democracy?

In Chicago, and many other cities, Negroes are kept within certain small districts, largely by means of Restrictive Covenants. Once these districts are filled, any additional residents simply create overcrowding. Thus, the total area made available to Negroes has not substantially increased since 1920, but the population has increased from 110,000 to 360,000 during this time. Meanwhile other sections of Chicago have expanded normally to accommodate the growing population.

What are Restrictive Covenants?

Restrictive Covenants are agreements made by property owners in a neighborhood, whereby they bind themselves not to sell, rent, or transfer their property to Negroes. Although Covenants are aimed largely at Negroes, in many instances Jews, Italians, Mexicans, Poles and others are restricted from certain areas and thus made liable to exploitation. Most of the Covenants are worded—"the lands shall not be sold to or occupied by persons not of Caucasian race nor to Europeans

except such as are of English-speaking countries and the French and the people of French descent."

How Did Restrictive Convenants Originate?

The Covenant is a device hit upon to evade the law. Early in the present century, the Supreme Court threw out as unconstitutional, ordinances passed by several cities, which restricted Negro residency to special districts. To accomplish what the ordinances would have done, realtors have guided the development of these Covenants.

In Chicago, they began during World War I, a time which saw a greatly increased in-migration of Negroes to fill the labor shortage, combined with a standstill in the construction of private homes. They are still being promoted, because the whole community continues to suffer from a lack of adequate housing. Too many people cling to the cruel principle of segregation under the illusion that it will protect them from the results of this scarcity.

Many short-sighted and backward property owners tolerate these Covenants and even assent to them by signing their names, because they mistakenly suppose that the wretched conditions of some Negro areas are due to the tenants' race. They are frightened at the thought of their own neighborhoods turning into such slums. But apart from concern over physical deterioration, is the fear of many white people that they will lose the respect of their friends if they live in "mixed" neighborhoods. They act as though their friends are not trustworthy!

Not a few owners, however, afterwards have regretted signing a Covenant. For, with their families grown and gone, they have wished to sell, but could find no interested buyer, other than Negro, willing to pay a fair price.

Who Actually Promote Restrictive Covenants?

Those who promote Covenants today are chiefly realtors who seek to protect the high rentals which overcrowding makes possible. To them, a strengthening of the Covenant system is simply additional insurance against a decline in profits.

But Isn't it Obvious that Negroes Ruin a Neighborhood?

No. Isn't the question rather: aren't they forced to move into already ruined neighborhoods? Enlightened Americans know that such housing conditions are due

"May be a vacancy here next month."

to natural decay, hastened by heavy overloading and a complete lack of upkeep by the owners. The older and more dilapidated these homes become, the more people are crowded into them, driven by the twin evils of poverty and segregation.

Municipal Judge George Quilici has said, "Restrictive Covenants lead to rapid deterioration of residential neighborhoods and the spreading of blight to surrounding territory. They actually create conditions which their sponsors seek to prevent. Furthermore, restrictive Covenants tend to increase racial tensions."

When Negroes and other segregated groups are forced to live in unhealthy conditions by being crowded into tenements—from which, like Mrs. Garmley, they naturally try to escape—pressure on other neighborhoods always follows.

You Say That the Principle of Segregation Is Cruel. Why?

It is cruel first of all because it is a perpetual insult. Secondly, it deprives a minority of normal social life; which is a denial of man's nature as a social being. Lastly, its tragic results, as we see them in Chicago—of which Ronnie's case is only a sample—are so horrible that it is hard to believe that people continue to ask this question.

But Is Not Segregation a Good American Custom?

No. As seen above, segregation became fixed in Chicago only during the last World War. Surely, the true American tradition is something older than that! Its essence is in the Declaration of Independence, reminding the haughty that:

"All men are created equal and endowed by their

Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

But even today, Negro and white live side by side in parts of Baltimore and many other cities, as they have since Colonial times. So those Chicagoans who, in the face of embarrassing injustices, prefer to look toward the past, need not fear that they will be doing something entirely new if they decide to end the unnatural custom of segregation.

Wouldn't a Mixed Neighborhood Be More Liable to the Danger of a Race Riot?

No. Just the opposite. Race riots occur between people who do not know each other. Investigators who studied the Detroit riot of 1943 reveal that the worst clashes took place in all-white or all-Negro areas; the mixed neighborhoods suffered much less. In 1920, the Commission on Race Relations, appointed to study the Chicago race riot of 1919 concluded—

"We are convinced by our inquiry, that measures involving or approaching segregation are illegal, impracticable and would not solve, but would rather accentuate, the race problem and postpone its just and orderly solution by the process of adjustment."

Are There No Homes Free of Covenants, into Which Negroes Could Move?

Yes, there are some, but it often happens that when a Negro succeeds in finding a house not covered by a Covenant, he meets with violence in attempting to move in, so that he is forced to resell, if he has purchased the house. The case of Mrs. Virginia Dobbins—October, 1944—is well known. Having made a down payment of $650 on a cottage just two blocks inside a white neighborhood, she prepared to move in, only to find the house

burned down. Through the efforts of CORE, Friendship House, and Blessed Martin Center, $350 was raised for her as a partial restitution of her loss, but of course no amount of money could erase the shock of such a reception.

In a "mixed" neighborhood, where mutual interests and community affiliations promote understanding and tolerance, no one would think of setting fire to his neighbor's house. An act of the Legislature, or a Supreme Court decision, invalidating race Restrictive Covenants, would make plain to all that discrimination is illegal. When this is clearly understood, and when that prejudice, which is the result of misunderstanding and lack of contact beetween racial groups, is eliminated by closer relationships, today's terrorism will be abandoned.

Isn't it Wrong for the Government to Interfere in Such private Contracts as Covenants?

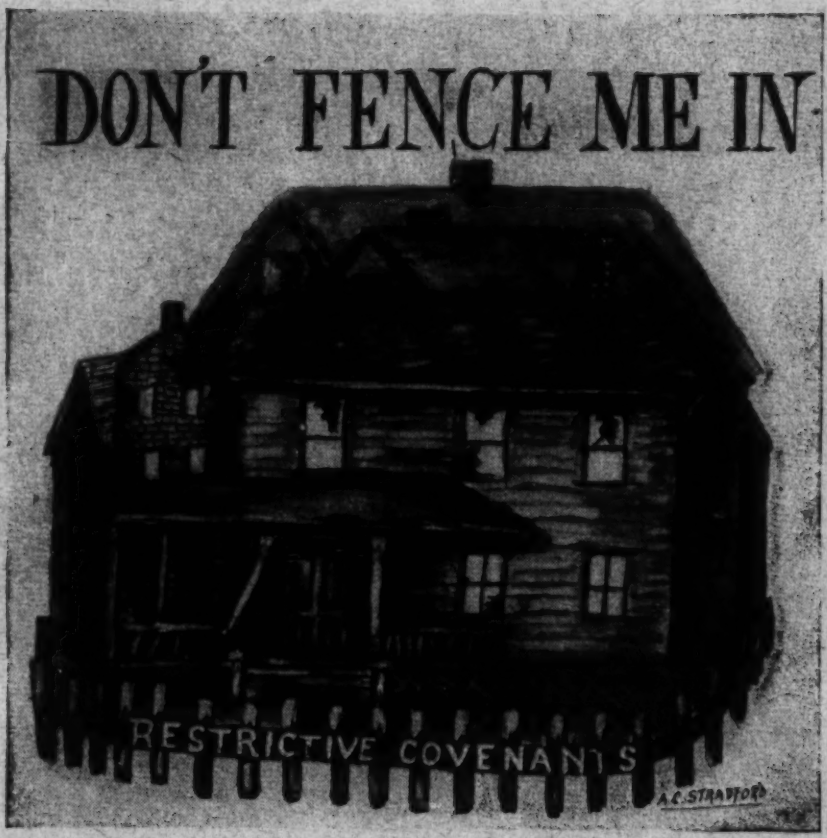
Although private in theory, anything which robs more than 350,000 Chicagoans of health, decency and happiness is obviously public, and therefore a matter for government concern. Minimium-wage laws were at first opposed by vested interests as interference with "private" affairs, but the public need finally prevailed, and no one now protests against these regulations.

What Can I Do to Help End This Unjust System?

A great deal:

1. Write to your representative in the Illinois Assembly.
2. Tell your friends about the unfairness of Covenants.
3. Don't sign Restrictive Covenants.
4. Rent or sell to people on the basis of need and trustworthiness; not on the basis of national origin.
5. Make a point of inviting friends of other races into your home, and visit in their homes.
6. Support those who appeal Covenants in the Courts.

DON'T FENCE ME IN



What and why

PUBLIC LOW-RENT HOUSING

Low-income families who lived in substandard housing have been rehoused in homes like these in 35 States, the District of Columbia, and 2 territories. Public low-rent projects are planned, built, owned, and operated by local housing authorities. The Public Housing Administration helps—but the communities do the job.

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION • HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Parkdale, Great Falls (Mont.) Housing Authority.

What Is Public Low-Rent Housing?

Public low-rent housing is housing built under the United States Housing Act and State housing laws to provide decent homes at low rents for families of low income. Such housing is built only after the local community makes a formal decision that it is needed. The construction job is undertaken by the community's local housing authority, through private contractors. As a nonprofit public agency, the local authority owns and operates the project, establishes the rent scale, selects eligible families, takes care of repairs and maintenance, and other management functions. Of approximately 193,000 dwelling units authorized by the U. S. Housing Act, 168,000 are completed and in operation.

What Are Local Housing Authorities?

Local housing authorities are agencies created under State laws for the principal purpose of owning and operating public-housing projects. Each of the nearly 450 local housing authorities is governed by local commissioners (usually five) who are appointed by the mayor or governing body and who serve without pay.

How Does the Federal Government Help?

Congress has authorized the Public Housing Administration, a constituent

Mulford Gardens, Yonkers (N. Y.) Housing Authority.

of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, to make Federal loans to local authorities up to 90 percent of the development cost. Most authorities, however, have been able to obtain part of their capital direct from private sources at lower interest rates. To help keep rents within the means of low-income families, the PHA also provides an annual contribution, or subsidy, furnishes technical advice, and reviews local policies to see that they meet requirements of the law.

What Is the Purpose of Public Low-Rent Housing?

The U. S. Housing Act was passed in 1937 to provide Federal aid to communities for "families . . . in the lowest income group . . . who cannot afford to pay enough to cause private enterprise . . . to build an adequate supply of decent, safe, and sanitary dwellings for their use." Many low-income families have had to live in slums because they could not afford good, privately owned housing, used or new.

Who Is Eligible To Live in Low-Rent Housing?

The family must be living in a substandard dwelling, the family head must be an American citizen, and the family income must be below the level needed to obtain adequate, privately owned housing. Low-income families of servicemen and veterans, because they often lack accommodations of any

North Boulevard Homes, Tampa (Fla.) Housing Authority.

kind, need not come from substandard housing, and are given preference for admission.

What Does Public Low-Rent Housing Cost To Build?

The total development cost of low-rent housing, nearly all of which was built before the postwar price rise, has averaged $4,649 per dwelling unit. This includes the cost of land, old slum buildings torn down where slum sites were used, site improvements and utilities, all construction costs, equipment, architects' fees, and local authority overhead and carrying charges. All construction is done by labor paid prevailing wages, and the housing is designed for a long life of economical service and hard wear.

How Much Income Have Families Living in Low-Rent Housing?

The average weekly income of tenants admitted in 1940 was $14.92. In 1945, new families admitted averaged a weekly income of $24.21, a reflection of the general change in income levels that occurred during the war. Despite wartime increases in income, however, the average income of all families in low-rent housing was only $30.11 per week in 1945.

How Much Rent Is Charged in Low-Rent Housing?

Rents are based upon income, and families pay what they can afford for

Harbor Hills, Los Angeles County (Calif.) Housing Authority.

the quarters they require. Rents for families admitted in 1945, including charges for heat, light, cooking fuel, and other utilities, averaged $22.59 monthly. The gross rent for all families living in low-rent housing in 1945 averaged $27.46 per month. If the cost of utilities is excluded, basic shelter rents would average about $5 less.

How Much Does Low-Rent Housing Cost the Federal Government?

Under the present legislation and procedure the only cost to the Federal Government is the annual contribution, or subsidy. In 1945, this cost was $6.03 per month for each family housed, or a total of $8,015,196. This is an abnormally low figure because incomes of tenant families were higher than usual. The major share of the housing cost is paid by tenants in rent. A contribution (equal to at least 20% of the Federal subsidy) is also made by the local community, through tax exemption.

Does Low-Rent Housing Pay Local Taxes?

While State housing laws exempt low-rent housing from local taxes, local authorities make voluntary payments in lieu of taxes up to 10% of shelter rents. In 1945, these payments in lieu of taxes amounted to $1.86 per dwelling per month.

Does Low-Rent Housing Clear Slums?

Yes. When a project is built on a slum site the old structure must be torn down to make way for the new. But even when a project is built on vacant land, an equivalent number of slum dwellings elsewhere in the community must be demolished, closed for occupancy, or improved to meet decent standards. Local housing authorities have already secured the elimination of 87% of the required number of substandard units. Elimination of the remainder has been deferred, as permitted by law, because of acute housing shortages.

Does Private Business Have a Part in Low-Rent Housing?

Yes. Land is purchased from owners at fair market prices. Private architects and engineers design the projects, draw the plans and write the specifications. All construction work is done by private contractors on the basis of competitive bids.

How Does Low-Rent Housing Differ From Public War Housing?

Low-rent housing is built by local housing authorities for low-income families who cannot afford to pay for decent private housing. Public war housing was built at Federal expense and managed as part of the war production effort, for in-migrant civilian war workers and military personnel, without regard to income. Rents in war housing are comparable to those charged for private housing; in low-rent housing, rents are based on family income. Unlike low-rent housing, which is built for long-term use, most war housing is of temporary construction. All war housing must be disposed of as it becomes surplus to veterans' and other demobilization needs.

AUGUST 1947

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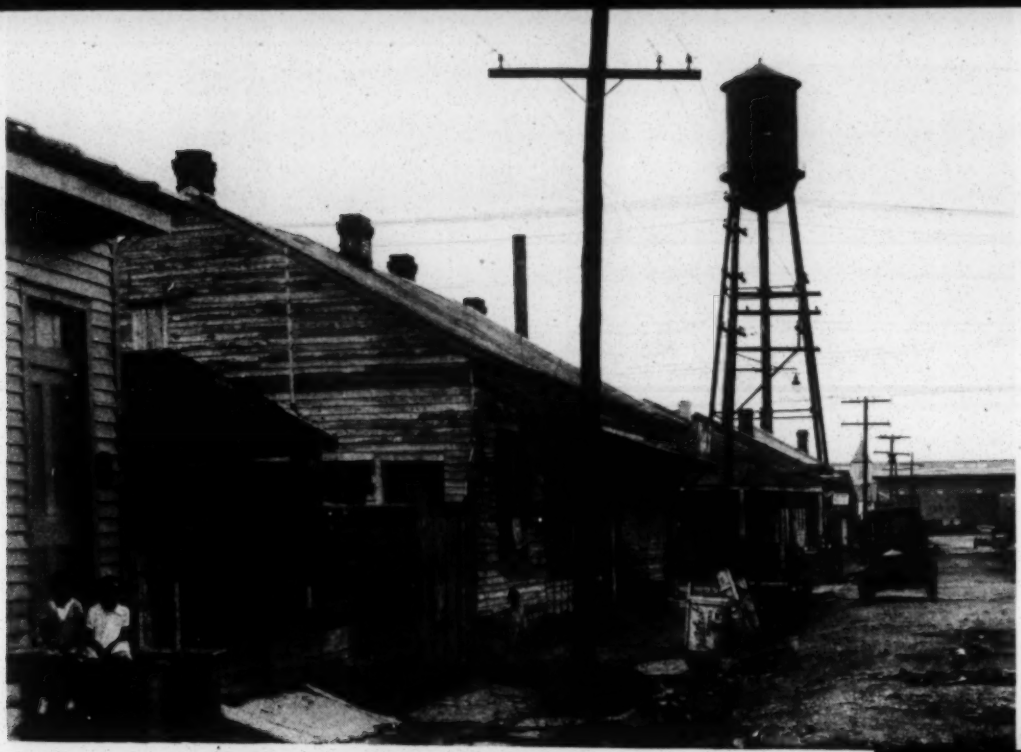

Slum replaced by project below.
St. Thomas Street
New Orleans (La.) Housing Authority.

BEFORE

AFTER

BEFORE

AFTER

Crowded, dilapidated structures replaced by homes below.
Clarksdale, Louisville (Ky.) Housing Authority.

The fallacy, believed by many, that nearly all Negroes are potential, if not actual law breakers, was exposed by this study. The land occupied by Negroes in the city of Durham was divided into nine different areas based

Table IV

Negro Crime Rates in Durham

Negro Crime Area Number	Number of Resident Families	Number of Criminals	Crime Rate Per 100 Families
1	227	115	50.7
2	686	280	40.8
3	695	193	27.8
4	410	109	26.6
5	717	136	19.0
6	544	62	11.4
7	704	80	11.3
8	491	48	9.8
Total	4,474	1,023	22.8

on geographical features. For each area the crime rate per 100 families was calculated as shown in Table IV. The delinquency rates were arranged in order of frequency and showed a distinct ecological pattern with a steady decrease in the amount of criminality as the distance from the center of the city increased. These areas can be briefly characterized as follows: number one, an area of changing use adjacent to the main business district. Area two, poorly built slums south of the business section beyond railroad yards and tobacco factories. Area three, situated just south in a badly drained hollow. Area four, along a busy street to the north of the business district. Area five, on the hill beyond the

railroad and the valley. Area six, small, isolated Negro settlements removed from the center of population. Area seven, far to the south, the best Negro residential section. Area eight, two little country villages recently taken within the northern limits of the city.

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"The Urban Negro:
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READING LIST

ON

H O U S I N G

The following "Reading List" was compiled to assist the general lay reader. Few references to specific articles in periodicals are listed because of the constantly increasing volume of such material. Those interested in the developments as reported in magazines are referred to the periodicals listed herein.

In the hope of increasing its usefulness, the "Reading List" has been arbitrarily separated into publications costing a dollar or less, and those costing more. It has also been separated into subdivisions to supply general guidance to assist the reader, and not to define precisely the subject matter or the exact limits of the publications listed.

Compiled by the

Information Service

National Housing Agency

Washington, D. C.

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Architecture - Design - Construction

A History of Prefabrication - Alfred Bruce and Harold Sandbank. John B. Pierce Foundation, New York, N. Y. 1943. 80 p. 75¢.

Houses for Homemakers - Royal Barry Wills. (Contains 50 sketches and plans, 10 pages of details and 100 hints to home builders .. what to look for when you build, buy or rent a house.) Franklin Watts, Inc., 285 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 1945. $1.00.

Principles of Planning Small Homes. FHA Technical Bulletin No. 4. National Housing Agency, Wash., D. C. U. S. Gov't Printing Office. Rev. June 1, 1946. 44 p. 10¢.

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Hearings before Committee on Banking and Currency, United States House of Representatives, Wash., D.C., available from Information Service, National Housing Agency, Wash., D.C.:

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City Planning - Urban Problems

Action for Cities - A Guide to Community Planning - Public Administration Service, 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago, Ill. 1943. 77 p. $1.00.

Better Cities - Charles S. Ascher, Wash., D. C. U.S. Gov't Printing Office. 1942. 22 p. 10¢.

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Building New Neighborhoods - Chicago Plan Commission. (Subdivision Design and Standards.) Chicago, Ill. 1943. 44 p.

Housing: A Community Job - National Housing Agency, Wash., D. C.

Housing Goals - National Housing Agency, Wash., D. C.

Land Assembly for Urban Redevelopment - National Housing Agency, Wash., D. C. U. S. Gov't Printing Office. 1945 31 p. 10¢.

Memorandum on Postwar Urban Housing - Education Dept., UAW-CIO, 411 W. Milwaukee, Detroit 2, Mich. (A discussion from the consumer's point of view, of the problems involved and recommended courses of action in connection with: Metropolitan regional planning, blight prevention, home building, slum clearance, subsidized housing, etc.) 1944. 121 p. 25¢.

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Economics and Finance

FHA Plan of Home Ownership - Federal Housing Administration, Wash., D.C. 19 p. (FHA-2098) Free

Home Loans under the G.I. Bill of Rights - National Housing Agency, Wash., D.C. U. S. Gov't Printing Office. 1946. 12 p. 5¢.

Houses for Tomorrow - Thomas R. Carskadon. New York Public Affairs Committee, Inc. 32 p. 10¢.

Housing After World War I - Will History Repeat Itself? - National Housing Agency, Wash., D.C. U. S. Gov't Printing Office. 1945. 59 p. 10¢.

Housing - The Continuing Problem - U. S. National Resources Planning Board, Wash., D.C. U. S. Gov't Printing Office. 1940. 220 p. il. 55¢.

Housing Costs - Where the Housing Dollar Goes - National Housing Agency, Wash., D.C. U. S.Gov't Printing Office. 1944. 48 p. 10¢.

Housing for Middle Income Families - Rt. Rev. Msgr. John O'Grady, Secretary, National Conference of Catholic Charities. Housing Legislation Information Service, 1015 15th Street, N.W., Wash. 5, D.C. 1946. 20 p.

If You Plan to Build or Buy a Home ... These Facts Will Guide You - Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, Wash., D.C. 1941. 20 p. Free

Inflation in Homes and Home Sites - National Housing Agency, Wash., D.C. 1946. 37 p. Free

Land, Materials and Labor Costs - National Resources Planning Board, Wash., D.C. Housing Monograph Series No.3, U.S. Gov't Printing Office. 1939-40. 101 p. il. 30¢.

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Legal

Building Codes - An Essential Tool in Urban Development - George W. Thompson, Civic Development Department, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Wash., D.C. 15 p. Free.

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Minority Problems

Adult Educational Programs in Housing Projects with Negro Tenants - Frank S. Horne and Corienne K. Robinson. (Reproduced from the Journal of Negro Education, Summer Number, 1945). National Housing Agency, Wash., D.C. 10 p. Free.

Facing the Job of Housing Negroes, A Basic Guide for Collective Action - National CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination, 718 Jackson Place, Wash. 6, D.C. 1945. 15 p. 2¢ per copy for bulk orders; 5¢ for single copies.

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Public Housing

A Citizen's Guide to Public Housing - Catherine Bauer. Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. 1940. 90 p. 60¢.

Community Relations in Urban Low-Rent Housing - National Association of Housing Officials. First Report of the Committee on Community Relations in Housing Developments. 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 1940. 19 p. 50¢.

Greenbelt Communities - National Housing Agency, Wash., D.C. 1945. 11 p. Free

Homes for Farm Families - National Housing Agency, Wash., D.C. 5 p. Free

The Homes the Public Builds - Elizabeth Ogg and Edith Elmer Wood. Public Affairs Committee, Inc., New York, N.Y. 1940. 32 p. 10¢.

Introduction to Housing - Edith Elmer Wood. U.S. Gov't Printing Office, Wash., D.C. 1940. 161 p. 30¢.

The Local Housing Authority and the Architect - Oliver C. Winston. Public Administration Service, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago 37, Ill. 1945. 60¢.

Low Rent Housing - National Housing Agency, Wash., D.C. U.S. Gov't Printing Office. 1946. 6 p. 5¢.

The Mutual Home Ownership Program - National Housing Agency, Wash., D.C. 4 p. Free

Public War Housing - The Job of Re-use and Disposal - National Housing Agency, Wash., D.C. 13 p. Free

Public Housing - The Work of the Federal Public Housing Authority - National Housing Agency, Wash., D.C. U.S. Gov't Printing Office. 1946. 45 p. 20¢.

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The Rent Certificate Plan - National Association of Housing Officials. (A report by the Joint Committee on Housing and Welfare on the proposal to substitute public assistance rent relief grants to low-income families in place of providing low-rent housing by public agencies.) 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago 37, Ill. 1944 16 p. 15¢.

Surplus Housing for Veterans - National Housing Agency, Wash., D.C. 1946. Free

Note: Many local housing authorities publish annual reports for distribution in their areas of operation. Readers interested in local problems are referred to housing authorities for specific information.

Rural

A Place on Earth: A Critical Appraisal of Subsistence Homesteads - Russell Lord and Paul H. Johnstone. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Dept. of Agriculture, Wash., D.C. 1942. 202 p. Mimeographed. Free

The Need for Rural Housing - Interbureau Coordinating Committee on Postwar Programs, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Wash., D.C. Rev. July 1943. 17 p. (Includes information available from the 1940 Census of Housing.) Free

Social Welfare and Health

An Appraisal Method for Measuring the Quality of Housing - A yardstick for health officers, housing officials and planners. American Public Health Association, Committee on the Hygiene of Housing. 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y. 3 v. illus. maps, tables, forms. 71 p. $1.00.

Housing for Health - Papers presented under the auspices of the Committee on the Hygiene of Housing of the American Public Health Association. Science Press Printing Co., Lancaster, Pa. 1941. 221 p. $1.00.

Improved Family Living Through Improved Housing - Committee of Consultants on Housing for the Family, The Woman's Foundation. The Woman's Foundation, 10 E. 40th St., New York 16, N.Y. 1945. 28 p. Free.

Social Statistics - The Houston Delinquent in His Community Setting - Research Bureau, Council of Social Agencies, Houston, Tex. 1945. 33 p.

Your Community. Its Provisions for Health, Education, Safety and Welfare - Joanna C. Colcord. Russell Sage Foundation, New York, N.Y. 1941. 261 p. $1.00.

War Housing

Housing for War and the Job Ahead - National Housing Agency, Wash., D.C. 1944. 23 p. Free

War Housing in the United States - National Housing Agency, Wash., D.C. U.S. Gov't Printing Office. (Over-all story of war housing program prepared for use at the Conference of United Nations in San Francisco.) 1945. 36 p. 10¢.

General

Addressed by Senators Wagner, Ellender and Taft on the General Housing Bill - S. 1592 - Available from Senator Wagner, Senate Office Building, Wash., D.C. 1945. 26 p.

Before You Buy A Home - National Housing Agency, Wash., D.C. U.S. Gov't Printing Office. 1946. 11 p. 5¢.

A Decade of Housing - National Housing Agency, Wash., D.C. 1946. Free

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Good Neighbors - Architectural Forum, January 1946. p. 16.

Good Neighbors - Catherine Bauer. The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. November 1945. P. 104.

Good Shelter for Everyone - Dept. of Research and Education, Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Wash. 6, D.C. 1944. 24 p. 10¢.

A Guide: Providing Housing Services for Returning Veterans and Their Families - National Housing Agency, Wash., D.C. U.S. Gov't Printing Office. 1945. 7 p. 5¢.

Houses for Tomorrow - Thomas R. Carskadon. Public Affairs Committee, Inc. 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y. (Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 96.) 1944. 32 p. 10¢.

Housing: A Community Job - National Housing Agency, Wash., D.C. U.S. Gov't Printing Office. 1945. 11 p. 5¢.

Housing Facts - National Housing Agency, Wash., D.C. 1946. 33 p. Free.

Housing for the Lowest Third - Rt. Rev. Msgr. John O'Grady, Secretary, National Conference of Catholic Charities. Available from National Conference of Catholic Charities, 1317 F St. N.W., Wash., D.C. 1945. 24 p. Free

The Housing Shortage - National Housing Agency, Wash., D.C. 1946. 3 p. Free

Housing for the United States After the War - National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago 37, Ill. 1944. 64 p. 50¢.

The National Housing Agency - Organization and Functions - Brief outline of functions and accomplishments of the NHA and its constituent units. National Housing Agency, Wash., D.C. 1946. Free

National Housing Bulletins - National Housing Agency, Wash., D.C. U.S. Gov't Printing Office:

No. 2 - Housing Costs - Where the housing dollar goes. 1944. 48 p. 10¢.
No. 3 - Land Assembly for Urban Redevelopment. 1945. 31 p. 10¢.
No. 4 - Housing After World War I - Will history repeat itself? 1945. 59 p. 10¢.
No. 5 - Housing Practices - War and Pre-war. 1946. 15¢.

Postwar Housing - Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Redevelopment of the Special Committee on Postwar Economic Policy and Planning, U.S. Senate. August 1, 1945. 23 p. Available from Special Committee on Postwar Economic Policy and Planning, Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D.C.

The Postwar World Role of the Construction Industry - Published by the Chicago Building Congress; records and statements delivered at its annual conference by Beardsley Ruml, Paul D. Angell, and Jerold Loebl regarding stabilization of the construction industry, 1945. 18 p. Free.

Revere's Part in Better Living Series - Revere Copper and Brass, Inc. 230 Park Ave, New York, N.Y. (A series of illustrated pamphlets by various authorities on housing, neighborhood design, and community facilities.)

Summary of the 1945 Housing Year. Analysis of Urban Redevelopment Laws, Bibliography of 1945 Housing Literature - National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 1946. $1.00.

The Veterans Emergency Housing Program - A report to the President from Wilson W. Wyatt, Housing Expediter. National Housing Agency, Wash.25,D.C. 1946. 21 p. Free.

PUBLICATIONS COSTING MORE THAN $1

Architecture - Design - Construction

Breaking the Building Blockade - Robert Lasch. Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill. 1946. 316 p. $3.00.

Building or Buying a Home - B. K. Johnstone and Associates. (A guide to wise investment.) McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, N.Y. 1945. 154 p. $2.75.

The New Play Areas, Their Design and Equipment - Edited for National Recreation Association by George D. Butler. A. S. Barnes and Co., New York, N.Y. 1938. 242 p. $3.00.

Rehousing Urban America - Henry Wright. Columbia University Press, New York, N.Y. 1935. 173 p. $7.50.

Tomorrow's House - How to Plan Your Post-War Home Now - Henry Wright and George Nelson. (Illustrated with drawings and 96 photographs, and includes a complete list of architects available throughout the country) Simon and Schuster Publishers, 1230 Sixth Ave., Rockefeller Center, New York, 20, N.Y. 1945. 214 p. $3.00.

City Planning - Urban Problems

Can Our Cities Survive? Jose Luis Sert. (An ABC of urban problems, their analysis, their solutions. Based on proposals formulated by the International Congresses for Modern Architecture.) Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass. 1942. 295 p. $5.00.

Cities Are For People - Mel Scott. (The Los Angeles region plans for living.) Pacific Southwest Academy, Los Angeles, Calif. 1942. 110 p. $1.50.

City Development - Lewis Mumford. Harcourt, Brace and Co., New York, N.Y. 1945. $2.00

The City is The People - Henry S. Churchill. Reynall and Hitchcock, Inc., 8 W. 40th St, New York, N.Y. 1945. 186 p. $3.00.

The Design of Residential Areas - Thomas Adams. (Basic considerations, principles and methods.) Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass. 1934. 296 p. $3.50.

Outline of Town and City Planning - Thomas Adams. Russell Sage Foundation. New York, N.Y. 1935. 368 p. $3.00.

The Structure and Growth of Residential Neighborhoods in American Cities - Homer Hoyt. Federal Housing Administration, Wash., D.C. U.S. Gov't Printing Office. 1939. 178 p. $1.50.

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	Subscription
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JOURNAL OF AMERICAN INSTITUE OF ARCHITECTS American Institute of Architects 18th and New York Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C.	3.00
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NATIONAL REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING JOURNAL French Stamats Company (Monthly) 141 West Jackson Boulevard Cedar Rapids, Iowa	4.00
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SUMMARY OF SURVEY: CREW-FORMWALT AREA

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This statement is an effort to emphasize certain of the aspects of this area which might be important in the attempt to make a practical plan for delinquency prevention. Some of the facts here listed are assets; most are liabilities.

There are about 30,000 people in the section, of whom about 75% are white. Over half of the adults have not completed the sixth grade. Can neighborhood action develop a practical plan of action for realistic adult education?

The five thousand dwelling units are predominantly tenant-occupied. Although it may be impossible to do much here, the 2,000 units needing major repair(40%) and the 1,700 units needing either flush toilets or running water present a challenge to action. Of the units which have plumbing, much is not in working order. Merely to destroy the housing will increase room-density elsewhere. There is an average of three persons per room in the area- and this includes everything which goes by the name. The occupancy of bedrooms is much higher. Can the Committee help furnish the energy needed to continue the present attack of the city on its slums?

There are over 3,000 white, 1,500 Negro children in the area under 15 years of age. Of the whites, 1060 (33%) attend either Crew Street or Formwalt School. These are the people with whom the Committee may hope to take effective preventive measures.

Sixty-two percent of these children are undernourished. At present some part of their school lunches are furnished free to only 184 children, leaving four hundred and fifteen to grow up in this community with inadequate food. This is likely to remain a local problem as is most general relief. Can this Committee take action to make food available to these children?

In one school eleven percent of the children have active tuberculosis. They are still a part of the school community, since there is no provision for their treatment elsewhere. There are 52 of these children.

Forty-six percent of the juveniles represent broken homes. That means that one parent is now missing. Can the community be assisted in offering these children the warmth and security they are denied through no fault of their own? Can this Committee do anything about this?

Working mothers support or help support forty-four percent of this group. Who cares for the pre-school child? Who cares for the school-child once he is released from school supervision? Most parents cannot afford to pay for commercial day-nursery care. Can this Committee bring the resources of the larger community to bear on this vital phase of the attack on delinquency?

In one school one out of every five children represents a family receiving some form of public assistance. This 21% is not the whole, probably. The Committee has helped increase food budgets recently by 20%, in concert with other civic groups. Can the Department of Public Welfare furnish assistance to all the families which need it? It could be a function of this Committee to assist in the further efforts to increase available local funds.

A recent check in one school showed one student (0.2%) who belonged to a recognized youth-serving agency. In this same school the students were occasionally taken on field trips - to visit churches. Many have not been inside a church until taken on the tour. This indicates a definite need for leadership to turn the common gang activities into healthful acceptable channels which might make creative rather than destructive these gang energies. Many well-known activities are too expensive for the students in this area. Should this Committee attempt to find and support the leadership needed here?

There are eighteen churches in or bordering this area. Their estimated membership from this community is about 10% of the population. There are three missions operating here, performing certain functions of community centers. These people cannot sustain their necessary religious activities, and much of their finance comes now from outside. Are there other religious groups which would sponsor neighborhod centers and supervision for them? This Committee's neighborhood section has here another line of action.

Between Formwalt and Crew Street Schools lies Fulton High School which draws its students from outside the city. Hoke Smith High School, which draws from this area, is almost surrounded by a heavy Negro population. Any effort of this Committee through the schools will logically be based on elementary school locations consequently.

This ten percent of Atlanta's population furnishes 33% of all emergency calls from Grady Hospital based on violence or drunkenness, according to our survey over a week's time.

Limitation of personnel requires the police force to assign only one car in daytime to this area plus all south to the city limit. At 4:00 P.M. two cars split the same territory, and another cruises the Pittsburgh section as the eastern portion of its beat. There are no police assigned to walking beats in this whole area. None of the surveyors saw a policeman during their study. It takes more money to hire more policemen- but it costs more to imprison law-breakers.

The Crew-Formwalt section is not without leadership. It is generally accepted that local leadership is the most effective force in neighborhood efforts in prevention of crime. The teachers and the two school principals are an important (and highly cooperativ' resource. There are forty-eight active parent-members of the P.T.A. In the religious organizations there are 86 volunteer sponsors of various youth activities. A concerted effort will use as many of these leaders as possible, and others will be discovered in the course of the work in the community itself.

During the course of this survey it has been learned that various other groups are active in this section, and their results will be presented to this Committee when a phase is completed. More detailed study is continuing under the auspices of the Research Section. This will be reported also as it becomes available.

It is hoped that this presentation will point to specific action which may be immediately undertaken, and will be a basis for discussion of other specific goals which will be developed by the neighborhood section itself.

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16 - Housing

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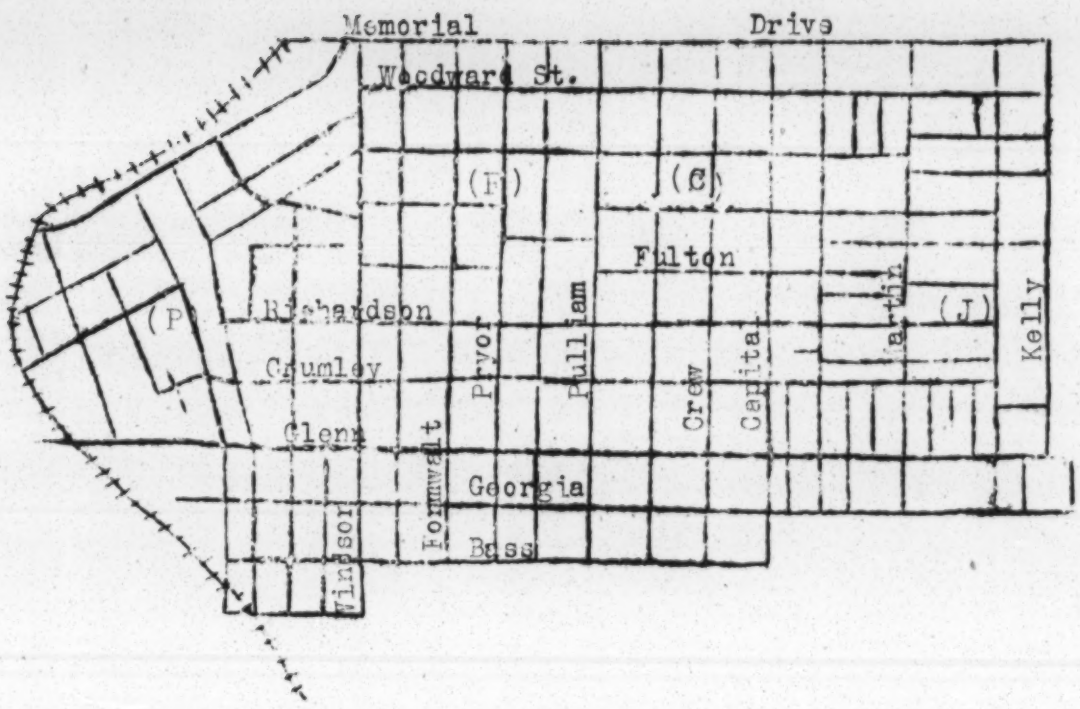
THE CREW-FORMWALT AREA

The areas shown on this map include the Crew Street(C) School, the Formwalt School(F), the F.P.Johnson(J) and that known as "Pittsburgh." The two former are predominantly white and the latter have mostly Negro population. Although they do not exactly coincide, they roughly include Federal Census Tracts F-44 through F-48. The population characteristics(below) are based on these Tracts.



POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS: ~~(F.P.Johnson area excluded)~~

Whites under 15 yrs..... 3158
Negroes under 15 yrs..... 1521

Educational attainment(adults over 25).... 5.7 yrs.
This median indicates that over half of the adult population has not completed the sixth grade.

Total housing units..... . 5319
Tenants.....88 to... 95%
Units needing major repairs.....40%..... 2187
Units without flush toilet or running water.....33%..... 1748
Units without any refrigeration..22%.....1200
Persons per room...(median)..... 3 to.... 3.15

Sample situations:
Eleven in family, three rooms(one is hallway), total income $100 per month.
Nine in family, four rooms, total income $72 per month.
Nine in one room.
Seven in family, three rooms, income $109 per month.

Schools: Crew Street ~~(Mrs. P. O. Floyd, MA4408)~~ and Formwalt ~~(Miss Mary Waddy, MA8801)~~.

Enrollment	Boys 6-12	Girls 6-12	Over 12	Totals
Crew	170	160	150	480
Formwalt	242	251	87	580
Totals	412	411	237	1060

Undernourished ..... 630.....62%

Free School Lunches..... 184.....15%

Unicap Vitamins Daily(Crew St.)..... 480.....100%

Scratch Test(T.B.).....1060.....100%

X-Ray for T.B..... 138..... 12%

T.B. Positive..... 52..... 11%
(All positives were at Crew St.)

Family-

Children from broken homes.....489..... 46%

Children with working mothers.....467..... 44%

Children whose families receive public assistance.....(Crew St.)....101..... 21%

Parents who are active members of PTA..... 48

Recreation and Youth Agency Participation:

School- Playgrounds supervised until 6:00 P.M. by City Recreation Directors.

Movie - One in area, class "B" and second-run films.

YMCA - Crew St. only, Boys Club near Formwalt..49..9%

Boy Scouts- This figure unreliable, since most are above 12 yrs.....60.....11%

Cub Scouts, Campfire Girls, Bluebirds report..... 0

Girls Scouts - Many above 12 yrs., no percentage. 100

Brownies.....(Formwalt)..... 30..... 8%

YWCA - Mostly for older girls, but Crew..18..... 4%

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Churches: There are twelve churches in the area, eight bordering it. The breakdown is Baptist,6; Assembly of God,2; Methodist,2; Prespyterian,2; Synagogues,2; Church of God, Christian, Greek Orthodox, Roman Catholic. (Churches are listed in detail on another sheet.) The figures below are partly counts, partly estimates. They give a reliable overall picture although the averages would not be true for any one group.

Total Membership in area.....3536....Active.....1768
Under 12 years..... 172
12-18 yrs..... 612

Sunday(or Church,not including Parochial or other)
Schools..... 12
On membership rolls..... 1741
Active..... 1026
Under 12 yrs..... 627
12-21 yrs..... 345

Youth Organizations:
For youth under 12 yrs..... 16
Attendance..... 92
For youth 12-21 yrs..... 35
Attendance..... 405
Counselors, sponsors, etc..... 86
Paid assistants(Incl. teaching Nuns, tchrs. at Synagogues)..... 19

Churches:(Cont'd)

Formwalt School has a Sunday School in its building on Sunday afternoon.

The Prior Street Mission takes care of local youth activities for Prior St. Baptist Church.

The Atlanta Mission functions in this area with its non-denominational community activities.

The Area Generally:

Twelve "joints" , patronized mostly by young men,apparently adults;few unescorted women. Businesses generally open during week until 9:30 P.M. "Joints" until midnight or later. Most places of business are on the periphery of this area. When checked at night the Carnegie Library Branch had few users. No policemen were seen in the area.

However- A seven day survey of emergency admissions to Grady Hospital due to drunkenness and violence showed that ONE-THIRD of admissions for these causes came out of this area. Comments describing these emergencies:

"Fight, lacerations on neck and head."
"Hit on head with bottle."
"Fight, mouth cut." "Stabbed in chest."
"Held up, hurt leg.""Cut hand.""Cut head."
"Broken arm, drunk." "Lacerations, drunk."
"Fell down steps,lacerations on chin."
"Lacerated eye,drunk.""Fight with husband."
"Couldn't get breath, drunk."
"Cut with bottle."

ONE-THIRD of all admissions for these causes in Atlanta, Fulton County and Dekalb County came from this area whose total population is only 1-3 percent of the total served by Grady.

Note: Although this survey covers many of the factors commonly associated with delinquency and crime, it is not considered complete. It is believed that the activities of the community action and youth sections will add appreciably to the factual material available on this area. The research activity will continue to concentrate about the age-group where crime can be prevented. It is hoped that it may be possible soon to discover just how many children in the area are "probable" pre-delinquents. and the present investigation of factual material through the cooperation of the Juvenile Court will throw more light on the undesirable aspects of this situation.

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Housing

AVERAGE RANK IN HOUSING OF THE SOUTHERN STATES

STATES (in order of average rank)	Houses need-repairs per cent	rank	Houses lacking inside water supply per cent	rank	Houses lacking toilets per cent	rank	Houses lacking electricity per cent	rank	Houses over-crowded per cent	rank	Average rank of states
Florida	20	1	28	1	36	1	33	1	25	1	1
Texas	23	3	43	2	54	2	41	3	32	3	2.6
Virginia	23	3	49	3	57	3	39	2	27	2	2.6
Oklahoma	35	11	51	4	60	4	45	4	35	6	5.8
Louisiana	24	5	53	6	61	5	51	8	35	6	6
Tennessee	30	8	59	8	65	6	49	7	35	6	7
North Carolina	31	9	52	5	66	8	46	5	36	8	7
Kentucky	29	7	89	13	66	8	48	6	33	4	7.6
Georgia	28	6	60	9	66	8	53	9	36	8	8
South Carolina	23	3	56	7	69	10	54	10	40	11	8.2
Alabama	37	12	66	10	72	11	57	11	41	12	11.2
Arkansas	39	13	69	11	79	12	77	13	38	10	11.8
Mississippi	34	10	75	12	81	13	73	12	41	12	11.8

SUB-STANDARD HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE 13 SOUTHERN STATES

	Percent Houses Needing Major Repairs			Percent Houses without Inside Water Supply			Percent Houses without Inside Toilet			Percent Houses Without Electricity			Percent Houses with more people than rooms		
	Urban	Rural non-farm	Farm	U	RNF	F	U	RNF	F	U	RNF	F	U	RNF	F
Region	17	27	39	18	59	92	23	68	95	16	39	84	24	33	42
Rest of U. S.	9	18	27	6	12	*	5	44	81	1	15	53	13	17	22
United States	11	21	33	4	44	*	9	54	88	4	22	69	16	23	30
ALABAMA	27	33	47	25	64	94	31	78	98	23	46	87	31	30	50
ARKANSAS	25	37	46	28	70	90	32	83	98	23	56	92	24	35	46
FLORIDA	12	26	38	12	42	65	14	58	85	17	45	77	19	27	37
GEORGIA	20	24	39	26	59	92	30	71	97	27	43	84	30	34	45
KENTUCKY	17	30	39	14	67	91	21	77	97	9	40	85	23	36	41
LOUISIANA	13	27	37	24	61	88	27	74	96	21	51	90	27	36	46
MISSISSIPPI	24	32	38	33	65	94	43	75	98	32	55	92	30	34	47
NORTH CAROLINA	22	26	40	15	51	79	20	68	96	15	32	77	27	34	43
OKLAHOMA	18	37	51	18	56	87	22	73	95	11	42	86	22	36	45
SOUTH CAROLINA	15	20	29	27	47	81	33	62	96	25	34	83	33	38	47
TENNESSEE	20	30	40	21	64	90	25	75	96	16	41	85	28	35	43
TEXAS	16	22	34	19	45	79	23	63	92	15	35	82	27	40	38
VIRGINIA	15	23	32	8	51	79	19	66	91	10	35	76	18	29	34

Source: U. S. Census, Housing Census, Vol. II parts 1 - 5

*Figures not available